



THE PAGEANT OF CIVILIZATION

*The power of a wafer . . . to guard a letter,
as it flies over sea, over land and comes to its address
as if a battalion of artillery brought it, I look upon as
a fine meter of civilization.*

EMERSON in his essay on "Civilization."

THE PAGEANT OF CIVILIZATION

World Romance and Adventure as
Told by Postage Stamps

BY
F. B. WARREN

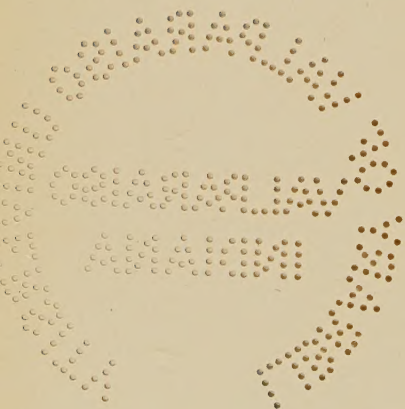


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ROADS TO ROMANCE



UPON a historic occasion almost four and a half centuries ago an obscure explorer named Columbus, dreamer of dreams that seemed never destined to come true, set sail upon a boundless ocean in a frail caravel, the *Santa María*, to discover new lands.

His discoveries of North and South America and the islands of the West Indies changed the maps of the earth and wrote the first chapter in an endless new volume of World Romance.

Centuries later—despite all the daring explorers who have gone before to the far horizons; despite cable and radio, steam and plane—there remains a voyage to be made to Lands of Romance, into regions that were ancient when the Christ-child was born at Bethlehem in Judea; a voyage to be undertaken on a craft so frail that it would not sustain the weight of a nail from a single finger of Columbus, the sailor!

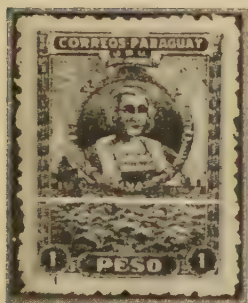
On this magic trip we shall touch thousands of ports of fame and fable; we shall meet kings and rickshaw runners; we shall sit with knights of old and Balkan *komitadji*; we shall meet great lovers, historic haters, bandits, buccaneers, heroes and villains, murderers and martyrs. Dante in Italy with his own hands will show us his "Divine Comedy," and in Vienna we shall waltz to inspired melodies while Johann Strauss looks on. We shall find Joan of Arc, the storied maid of Domrémy, not in her native France but banished into far-distant Indo-China. Christ on the Cross will look down upon us with com-

passion, not from Gethsemane, but from the Monte de las Cruces in Mexico, largest of the Catholic lands of the Western World. What a voyage of voyages to be taken in the twentieth century, when all the nooks and crannies of lands near and far already have been penetrated by men and women of daring and imagination!

Through observation of the miniature illustrations on the postage-stamps of all nations we shall see a coherent and connected picture of civilization. And, by scanning these postal pictures and knowing their meanings and shadings, we shall find in them scores of great adventures without forsaking the safe shelter of an arm-chair in which we may read and dream—and dream!

CHAPTER I

ONE QUEEN BEATS TWO KINGS



FROM the vantage-point of the court of Castile we may observe the Italian-born Christopher Columbus attempt to get backing for his voyage to the West from the rulers of three lands—Portugal, Spain and finally England, still a feudal land, where, at the close of the Wars of the Roses, Henry VII sat on the throne.

Britain had not then become *great* Britain, as history measures greatness, though she was even then called so—Grande Bretagne—to distinguish her from Brittany, or lesser Britain, in France. Venice and Genoa to the south and the Hanseatic League of the Baltic cities were of more importance in dominion, in sea-power, and in world-imagination. When Columbus sought aid for his expedition from Henry VII, England was trying in vain to conquer France. When John of Portugal rejected the Sailor's overtures, he deferred Portuguese opportunities that luckily were to be partially retrieved for his nation by the voyages of Vasco da Gama. When Isabella of Spain, importuned by a priest to reverse her earlier rejection of Columbus, gave her support to the venture, she laid the basis for Spanish domination of the Western World for centuries to come, brought untold wealth to the Spanish crown, and con-



Latin America Still Honors the Sailor

structed within her own mind a picture of colonial dominion that did not come to Great Britain until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. So we may start with Isabella and Columbus, even though Spain, land of his adoption, Italy, land of his birth, and Colombia, the South American land later bearing his name, have never to this day by picture or word or sign recognized the existence of Columbus in any form of postal issue. Other lands of the West upon their stamps, numbering hundreds, have preserved a record of the ventures that resulted in their discovery and changed the map of the world, as well as all the human conceptions of its outlines.

Latin-tongued republics of the West Indies and Central America and one country of the South American mainland were first in their tributes to the great Italian discoverer who sailed under an alien flag. Until the issue in 1924 of the Norse-American commemoratives, no postal recognition had ever been given by the United States to the theory or fact of Leif Ericson's discovery of the North American continent. The republic of Dominica (Santo Domingo, discovered by Columbus) depicts on a stamp of 1899 the figure of Toscanelli, the Florentine map-maker. It is of record that Columbus, fired by reports of Marco Polo's voyages to Cathay, corresponded with Toscanelli as early as 1474. Another stamp of the same land reveals Columbus seeking Spanish support at Salamanca, and being rebuffed because Spain was then embroiled in a war with the Moors, a strange reminder of the recent four-year strug-



The Congress of Salamanca and Funeral of Atahualpa

gle with Abd-el-Krim, ending in 1926 with the Riffian leader's banishment for life to the French colonial possession of Réunion Island, in the Indian Ocean. Direct solicitation of aid from Isabella, a reproduction of Brozik's painting now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, is pictured on a stamp of the series issued in 1893 by the United States government at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. Labor troubles delayed the exposition for a year, and a complacent government accordingly observed the four hundredth anniversary of the nation's discovery in the four hundred and *first* year. The Dominican Republic stamp depicting the conference at Salamanca shows the meeting presided over by Cardinal Mendoza. This body rejected the theory of the roundness of the world as heretical. After his first rebuff at the hands of Isabella, Columbus visited the monastery of La Rabida, where the prior, Juan Perez, had been the confessor of the queen. The scene at La Rabida shown on a United States stamp is from a painting by R. Maso, now in Madrid. Isabella again rejected the overtures, and Columbus, disconsolate, started for France. He was overtaken at the bridge of Pinos and told that the queen had decided to aid him. The scene of the recall of Columbus on one of the Columbian United States issues is from the painting by A. G. Heaton in the Capitol at Washington. The scene of Isabella pawning her jewels to provide money for the expedition is after the painting by Muñoz Degram in the legislative chamber at Madrid. Columbus's ninety-three-foot flag-ship *Santa María* was of 233 tons displacement,

a cockleshell, yet larger than the *Pinta* and *Niña*, companion craft in the fleet. Salvador reveals the departure of the vessels from Palos (August 3, 1492) on a stamp of 1893. An American stamp pictures the flag-ship; still another in the American series shows the entire fleet, and likewise two Argentine stamps of 1892. The sighting of land (October 12, 1492) is commemorated by Salvador and by a United States issue, the latter purporting to show the sighting of the Honduran coast. Nicaragua on a stamp shows a similar scene. The landing of Columbus, on an American stamp, is from Vanderlyn's painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Salvador likewise depicts the landing. The *Santa María* being lost in a storm, Columbus returned to Spain on the *Pinta*, carrying captive natives as proof of his discoveries. A Salvadorian stamp reveals the Discoverer protecting the natives against superstitious members of his crew who attempted to cast them overboard. The triumphal return to Spain on an American stamp reproduces a panel by Randolph Rogers in the famous bronze doors of America's Capitol. Luigi Gregori's painting of Columbus presenting the natives to his sovereigns, reproduced on still another stamp, is in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. Baloca's famous painting of the announcement at Barcelona hangs in Madrid. A similar picture of the reception of Columbus is pictured by a Salvador stamp. Any casual reader of history knows how this victorious



Colony of Isabella



Columbus Monument



Departure from Palos



Discoveries of Porto Rico and Venezuela

first voyage fired the imagination of Spain, making it easy to refit and equip for the second voyage that began September 24, 1493, with seventeen ships and fifteen hundred men. Whereas the first crews were composed chiefly of prisoners from Spanish jails, the second expedition had appealed to every adventurer who could reach the port of departure in time for the voyage.

No stamps have commemorated the discovery of Cuba and Haiti on the first voyage, nor have any appeared to mark the discovery on the second voyage of Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, or the Virgin Islands. Porto Rico observes its discovery (November 19, 1493), and Salvador on another stamp marks the second arrival of Columbus at Haiti (Hispaniola, November 22, 1493), where the earlier colony named after Isabella had been destroyed. Jamaica on a commemorative stamp of 1919 evidences its discovery by Columbus in 1494 with a scene of the landing-party on shore and a ship in the offing. On his third voyage, beginning May 30, 1498, the discoveries of Columbus are marked by postal issues showing the discovery of Trinidad (July 31, 1498), the design of this stamp being copied from a stained-glass window in the Council Chamber of Trinidad. His first landing on the South American mainland is marked by a Venezuelan stamp of 1893; Grenada pictures his flag-ship *Concepción* in recognition of its discovery (August 15, 1498). Tobago and Margarita islands, sighted on this voyage, give no postal evidence of recollection. Now comes the downfall and disgrace of Columbus



Three British-Owned Columbian Discoveries

through his arrest by Francisco Bobadilla, newly arrived governor of Haiti. The American stamp depicting the Discoverer in chains is from a painting by K. Leutze now in Providence, Rhode Island. By the time of his arrival in Spain he had again won the favor of the court, and his restoration into the graces of his sovereigns, depicted on an American stamp, is from a famous painting by Francisco Jover. The discovery of Santa Lucia on the fourth and last voyage of Columbus (beginning May 9, 1502) is evidenced by a St. Lucia twopenny stamp showing two rocky mountain peaks, Les Pitons, the three-thousand-foot headlands first sighted by Columbus. The little republic of Dominica on a stamp of 1899 depicts a scene when Columbus, wrecked on the island of Jamaica, sent a crew by boat to Santo Domingo for aid. Two weeks after his return to Spain Isabella died. Columbus's remaining years were spent in poverty and neglect to the day of his death (May 20, 1506). His bones were exhumed in 1542 and taken to Hispaniola, where they were deposited in the sarcophagus shown on the reproduced stamp of the Dominican Republic. Another stamp bears an allegorical design of Haiti guarding the remains of Columbus ("La Española guardando los restos de Colón"). Long sustained dispute has existed on the question of Columbus's final resting-place. When Spain ceded Haiti to France the government reserved the right to transfer the remains of Columbus to Cuba, and a casket containing the



Santo Domingo Guards the Bones of Columbus

bones of either Columbus, his grandson Luis, or his brother Diego was taken to Havana, and was transferred back to Spain after the Spanish-American War freed Cuba from Madrid rule. Haitians claim that the Spaniards were intentionally deceived and that the bones of the Discoverer still remain in Hispaniola. Statues of Columbus are pictured upon the stamps of Cuba and of the Panama Republic, upon the overprinted stamps of that little land used in the American Canal Zone, as well as upon stamps of Guatemala, Peru, and Salvador. The supreme test of loyalty to the memory of Columbus is found in a land that the eyes of Columbus never saw; a country the Italian sailor never discovered. The republic of Chile from its first postal issue in 1853 depicted no personality except Columbus upon any of its stamps until 1904. In 1910 San Martín and the Irish-named Spaniard, Bernardo O'Higgins, won their rightful recognition upon a commemorative series of Chilean stamps depicting national heroic aspects of the bitter warfare for independence from Spain. This struggle began in 1810 and closed in 1817, when San Martín and O'Higgins defeated the Spaniards at Chacabuco. The heroic O'Higgins became dictator of Chile on February 14, 1817, and issued the Chilean declaration of independence a year later, on February 12, 1818. After a revolt he abdicated in 1823, taking refuge in Lima, Peru, where he died in 1842. Most of these historic events may be seen on Chilean postage-



Valdivia, O'Higgins, and Scene of Abdication

stamps, as well as the monument erected to his memory in Santiago. In 1817 a fleet was organized by the Scotch-born Lord Cochrane, who is depicted in this and later Chilean series of stamps and upon a stamp of Peru as well. Chile won a complete victory against Peru in a war that began in 1879, and for several years it occupied Peruvian cities, using occupation stamps within its enemy's borders. This old enmity of two nations finds revival in the last year of the first quarter of the twentieth century in the Tacna-Arica land dispute, which General Pershing has attempted, without success, to settle by arbitration. Stamps of Peru in 1925-26 bring Tacna-Arica into postal history, as you may see by a reproduction. But 109 Chilean Columbus stamps, with five different portraits, dwarf all other subjects, including the brilliant liberator, San Martín. More recently Paraguay and Costa Rica, as illustrations reveal, have also paid Columbus postal tribute.

No personality in the history of civilization has been depicted upon postage-stamps in so complete a record of trials



Tacna-Arica Emerge from the Past



Battle of Chacabuco

Congress of Independence

and conquests, rebuffs and rewards, as the sailor who set out with a crew of criminal tatterdemalions from an obscure Spanish port to upset the geographical and astronomical knowledge of the Old World.

Through the efforts of this historic personage, Spain supplanted the Italian cities in trade conquests, swung the commercial balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, went ahead of Portugal in world significance, but kindled the fires of imagination in Portugal that sent Vasco da Gama (1497-99) out upon the seas to seek the route to India around the Cape of Good Hope. Three routes to India had been in existence for a thousand years, all chiefly overland. These had brought great wealth to the merchants of Alexandria, Damascus, and Constantinople. One route, beginning in Alexandria, made use of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and passed over ground where the Suez Canal later was to be constructed by the French. Control of this waterway was to be wrested away from France by England, through the purchase of stock in the open market, thanks to the foresight of a shrewd, far-seeing Jewish premier of Great Britain, Benjamin Disraeli, the Earl of Beaconsfield. Another route lay through Syria by way of Damascus to Bagdad and Persia. The third and oldest route lay through Constantinople, the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea, connecting with the camel caravans of Samarkand and Bokhara. In these ancient Syrian cradles of civilization, centuries later, we may observe postage-stamps that convey air-



A Portuguese Colony Honors Da Gama

plane mail in flight above Palestine, land of the Crucifixion; and a French colonial government, operating under the mandate of Versailles, imposes postal evidences of authority upon lands and races that were historically old (Syria, Lebanon, the Alouites) when Cæsar overran Gaul.

The Spanish discoveries and the riches they produced set the European mind aflame. There was an epidemic of expeditions, the most notable of them the da Gama voyage beginning at the Tagus (July, 1497), which landed the Portuguese sea-flag bearing the insignia of Henry the Navigator in the harbor of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, May 20, 1498. Modern Portugal and its colony Nyasaland in the da Gama series of stamps point the pathway to India long before England had been inoculated with the virus of colonial possession. Here on a Portuguese stamp you witness the landing of da Gama at Calicut. The Archangel Gabriel, patron saint of the voyage, is pictured on the 75 reis stamp, da Gama himself on the 150 reis, the flag-ship *San Gabriel* on another; the 25 reis portrays the Muse of History, and the 100 reis the embarkation at Lisbon.

In this mysterious area, peopled by strange dark races ruled by native princes of incalculable wealth, there was laid out by da Gama, da Cunha, and Albuquerque, exploring in behalf of a tiny, insecure European kingdom, the borders of a colonial zone of influence stretching to distant Aden and the kingdom of Ormuz. These colorful voyages to the Spice



The Patron of the Voyage Was the Archangel Gabriel

Islands (Dutch East Indies) and beyond occupy their places upon the face of postage-stamps of a land that centuries later drove royalty beyond its borders and paralleled some of the small republics of the Western World in the frequency of its revolutionary republican uprisings. The Portuguese Indian dominion was forfeited to the English 114 years later by the sea-battle of Swally (December, 1612), and a year later the race that was to master and rule at Delhi established an English factory at Surat. Dutch adventurers are to clash later with the English for the mastery of the Spice Islands—and win! Their victory drove England into India. You shall see a postage-stamp history of this in other chapters.

Columbus and da Gama had carried the stars of empire to the far places for two small nations. Behind Columbus in the Western World came a score of emulators. Vasco Nuñez Balboa achieves the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, on Septem-



The Muse of History Observes the Departure



Balboa Sights the Pacific from a Mountain-Top

ber 25, 1513. An American commemorative stamp of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco depicts this discovery, as do several stamps of the Panama Republic, also overprinted for use in the Canal Zone.

John Keats's lyrical lines of the Spanish explorer who

... stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien,

refer to that strip of land which we know as Panama, where aggressive Theodore Roosevelt, scorning opposition, directed the cutting apart of two continents by the construction of an ocean-to-ocean canal. This canal is depicted upon a stamp of the United States and upon several labels of the Republic of Panama. From his mountain-top on this same Isthmus of Panama the poverty-stricken adventurer Balboa, fleeing as a stowaway to escape imprisonment for debt in Haiti, and lured by tales of a western sea with shores lined with gold,



He Wades in the Pacific, Annexing It for Spain



Pizarro, a Peruvian Occupational, and Manco Capac

first viewed the wide Pacific. The thirty-eight-year-old explorer (born in 1475) is shown on a 2½ centavo Panama stamp of 1913. A favorite bloodhound may be observed at his feet. Five days after sighting what he believed to be the South Sea, Balboa waded into its waters (September 30, 1513) and took possession of it in the name of the Spanish crown. Another Panama stamp commemorates the act of annexation; yet another stamp shows the coat of arms of the city of Panama in 1521, and still another the ruined Cathedral de la Antigua, wrecked and burned by Henry Morgan, the buccaneer, in 1671. The present city of Panama was rebuilt on a site four miles removed from the historic ground devastated by Morgan. Balboa's reward for his services to the crown was more shameful than the enchaining of Columbus. He was beheaded in 1517 at the order of the Spanish governor of Darien, as also was Francisco de Córdoba, self-proclaimed founder of Nicaragua (despite its actual discovery by Davila). Córdoba is depicted on 1906 and 1909 stamps of Panama, as well as a Nicaraguan series in 1924.

Francisco Pizarro, relative of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, was about the same age as Balboa and Córdoba, and shared in the expeditions of Balboa. Strange tales came to Pizarro of the wealth of the Inca empire in distant Peru, and in 1524 he organized an expedition of exploration and invasion. As he was without sufficient funds, he departed for Spain



Central American Scenes of Columbian Episodes

to gain royal support. Sailing from Seville in 1530, he overcame all obstacles, struck at the heart of the Inca domain, captured Cuzco, its capital, and founded the City of Kings (Ciudad de los Reyes), which we now know as Lima. From the defeated Incas, Pizarro extorted a monstrous ransom, broke his pledges, and put to death Atahualpa, the emperor. Pizarro's place in postal history is secure. Peru depicts him on several stamps; and Manco Capac, heir to the Inca throne after the assassination of Atahualpa, rightly takes his place upon Peruvian stamps to round out the Pizarro story. Manco was made sovereign of the Incas as a vassal of Spain. He revolted against Spanish rule, besieged Lima, and maintained an independent state until 1544, when he was slain by the members of a Spanish mission who came to him seemingly on an errand of peace. Pizarro three years earlier (1541) had been slain in his home by partizans of a fellow-explorer with whom he



Discovers Salvador



San Martin Monument



Sights Honduras



Four More Portraits of the Discoverer

had engaged in a feud. Pedro de Valdivia, pictured upon Chilean stamps, led an expedition from Peru to the site of the town of Arica, the community now reappearing in world affairs after a lapse of four hundred years. Pushing on from Arica he proclaimed (February 12, 1541) the founding of the town named after the patron saint of Spain, Santiago de la Nueva Estremadura. To-day it is the capital of Chile. Here you have a panorama of Spanish exploration in the lands of the West, and all the principals in the great adventures are present in postal history except Cortes, conqueror of Mexico, and Hernando de Soto, who first explored Florida and later pushed forward on his discovery of the Mississippi River. No Mexican stamp honors Cortes. No United States stamp commemorates de Soto's explorations. The first bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and Marquette traveling on America's Father of Waters, are depicted on stamps issued at the time of an exposition in Omaha, but de Soto is denied his postal glory.

Postage-stamp history of the early Americas is human life with all of its flavors and colors. Greed, conquest, jealousy, treachery, passion, religion, ancient Inca and Maya civilizations—all are present in the postal pictures that were originated in Great Britain in 1840 with a one-penny black adhesive bit of paper bearing the likeness of the girlish Queen Victoria, then only three years on the throne. There is fascination in this strangely compelling study, or fad, or hobby, of collecting, arranging, and studying the postage-stamps of all the world's nations. There is information, humor, and an appeal to many

elemental and cultivated emotions. For youth stamps unroll the panorama of the world. For adults there is a kaleidoscopic revelation of history and geography and a million insights into that intangible element termed *personality*.

"Very likely," says one character to another in Alexander Black's novel, "The Great Desire," "you think you know something about a thing like stamp study . . . you are a professor sort of person, and you may know the difference between a yen and a sen. You may know where the Straits Settlements are, when the Dutch took over Curaçao, when Italy broke into the Levant or that clever old shark Diaz absconded from Mexico. You may know the dialects of Obock, the emblem of the Orange River Colony, the revolutions of Paraguay; be able to count in the krans of Persia, the atts of Siam, or the avos of Timor. You may know Charkhari, and Gwalior and Hyderabad, and Jhind, and Kedah, Perak and Sunjei Ujong. You may know something of the tragedies of Selangor or Uganda, or Tibet or Cundinamarca and a thousand other superficial facts. But the sheer probability of your knowing, without the study of stamps, the deep-lying significance of human evolution, the intricate wonders of race struggle, the spiritual orientation of that poor, faltering, but amazingly tenacious biped, Man—this probability, I tell you, is absolutely negligible."

CHAPTER II

FRANCE WINS, LOSES, AND WINS AGAIN



NINE years after Great Britain and two years after the United States began the use of adhesive postage-stamps, France, the world's second major republic, sent out into the mails of the universe gummed labels bearing the profile picture of the Roman Ceres, goddess of agriculture. Exclusive of several commemorative, and briefly used, issues in recent years, only three pictorial themes have ever found a place upon the postal labels of this most romantic of nations: agriculture, warfare at two periods, peace and commerce in allegory, again agriculture, and again *warfare*! It is correct to say that since pictorial postage first was introduced in the nation the French on their stamps have been beating plowshares into swords and beating swords back again into plowshares. It is not at all strange that some subconscious national mind should be dictating in a modern century the postal illustrations of a people who, since the Christian year 486, when Clovis defeated Syagrius, the Roman governor of Gaul, at Soissons, have alternated regularly between the peaceful pursuit of sowing and tilling the soil and the martial pursuit of fighting for self-preservation or conquest.

Let us set out in quest of adventure—and find it.

What we are to discover will give us insight into events and personages we are to observe on the postal labels of France

and of some of its older and newer colonies. We need not be surprised by a martial theme or warlike personage upon stamps of a land that once trembled as Attila, the Scourge of God, led his non-Aryan Huns to defeat on its soil at Châlons (A.D. 451); that battled behind Clovis to break the power of the Roman Empire in the west; that followed Charles VIII (in 1495) and Napoleon Bonaparte (in 1796) into Italy, and Louis Napoleon to the anguish of Sedan (September 2, 1870), and, in our own day, a Joffre, a Pétain, a Foch to a Marne, a Verdun, and a peace-table at Versailles. That is but one side of the French. There are many others. There should be no wonderment over the honoring of Pierre de Ronsard, an amatory poet, upon a postage-stamp in a land that produced the troubadours of Provence and the trouvères who were fostered and encouraged by the dukes of Normandy.

France's first practical postal service was established in 1464 by Louis XI. The service was entirely for the royal benefit, but its advantages ultimately were granted to the French people. Throughout the nation stables were provided to furnish horses to the king's couriers, but they might furnish them to no one else under penalty of death.

Louis Philippe, last of the Bourbon rulers, "king of the French by the grace of God and the will of the people," sits on the insecure throne of France and is destined soon to become a fugitive in England just before the introduction of adhesive postage in his kingdom. In a few brief days we are to witness the Paris mob dragging his throne out of the Tuileries and making a bonfire of it, the glamour of the Napoleonic tradition placing Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in office as the president of the Second Republic on December 10, 1848, just twenty-one days before postal labels bearing the Ceres head begin to pass through the mails of the land. But France, as you know, is not yet done with kings. Behind the curtain of the future Ambition is beginning to build the picture of still another empire; is dreaming new dreams of conquest and



Ceres, Emperor Louis Napoleon, and Peace and Commerce

domination of Europe, paving the way for the horrors of a siege of Paris and the forty-eight-year loss of Alsace and Lorraine which will give incentive to still another war the magnitude of which will baffle comprehension.

First insight into the historic drama of the second Napoleonic era in France is deferred for three years while the placid-featured Ceres rules its postal issues. And then, in 1852, the Napoleonic presidential image appears upon a label of the Second Republic of France, bringing into public view the profile visage of the plotter who had twice attempted to overthrow the monarchy of Louis Philippe—first at Strasbourg in 1836 and again at Boulogne in 1840; as unrepugnant a figure as Bismarck, William of Hohenzollern, or any Romanov czar of Russia. During the period between 1849 and 1851 this president-who-intends-to-be-emperor is beguiling the army with promises of glory and the people with promises of prosperity until (December 2, 1851) he succeeds in dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, obtains a new constitution by vote of the people, extends the term of the presidency to ten years, and then, by a second popular vote in 1852, succeeds in turning the Second Republic into a hereditary empire. Look now with astonishment or admiration upon the image of a Bonaparte on the stamps of France in the year 1853 surmounted by the legend "Empire Français." The new ruler is the son of the former king of Holland and a nephew of the great emperor. He assumes the title Napoleon III. Many historians have sought to account for the absence of



The Blanc, Luc-Olivier Merson, and Mouchoon Designs

a Napoleon II by asserting that this choice of his title by Louis Napoleon implied a claim of the hereditary imperial rank of the great emperor's son, the little Duke of Reichstadt (L'Aiglon), who died in 1832. The clue to this missing emperor is simpler than that and of interest both to postal collectors and historians. The fact that there was no Napoleon II is due to the error of a printer. The proclamation of the French government announcing the accession of Louis Napoleon to the throne began with the words, "Vive Napoléon!!!" These exclamation marks were interpreted by the state printers as being the Roman numeral III. The mistake was duplicated thousands of times upon proclamations distributed in Paris and throughout the large cities of the nation. Thereupon, with no time for indecision, Napoleon agreed to assume the title Napoleon III (December 2, 1852). Seldom has so absurd an error interfered with the orderly processes of history. Currently with the use of the postal labels of the Second Empire, France again is recovering its vanished glories. French influence in the East is regained in the Crimean War,



Unstable Currency Creates New Postal Denominations



The Highest French Denomination: The Twenty-Franc Stamp

ending with victory at the Congress of Paris (1856). Austria is defeated at Magenta and Solferino (1859), Lombardy and Parma are turned over to the national kingdom of Sardinia, and (in 1860) Savoy and Nice are handed over to become French territory, France once more obtaining its natural frontier on the Alps. For a brief moment in the historical measure of time, the Second is rivaling the First Empire, and France is the master of Europe. In a dozen places postal issues are to spring into existence and corroborate the historical record of an embattled Europe. We are to see it on the stamps of Parma and Modena, of the Two Sicilies, upon Italian issues of Sardinia and unified Italy picturing Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, and we are to witness the tragic finale on balloon and pigeon-post stamps of beleaguered Paris and on stamps issued by the Germans in 1870 to denote their occupation of Alsace and Lorraine. And with these omens of suffering and disaster we are to look for the last time upon the features of Napoleon III now crowned with a wreath, which make way for the return of Ceres to the postal illustrations of a crushed nation about to shoulder an indemnity of a billion dollars im-



Wavering Exchange Revealed in New Valuations

posed by its conqueror in the Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versailles.

There we have the background of the three illustrations that have appeared in twenty-one years (1849 to 1870) upon the postage-stamps of France. Would that the remaining panorama of France's national romance and history could be revealed consecutively by illustrations on the face of its postage-stamps! Neither France alone, nor its vast colonial system, nor both together, can tell the story of the empires and the three republics. To witness the third of the great exploring nations reaching out for world dominion in the sixteenth century, postal assistance must be sought from the United States and the Dominion of Canada. This assistance is given in the chapters of these chronicles dealing with Great Britain and the American commonwealth. Through these related issues a world canvas can be painted, beginning in the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715), when Jean Baptiste Colbert dreamed the same dream that animated the rulers of Spain, Portugal, and England. Isabella had become the royal foster-mother of America, the king of Portugal the first European monarch of India. Elizabeth, England's virgin queen, had sponsored the expedition that resulted in the discovery of Virginia, where, four years after her death, there was to be planted the significant colony of Jamestown (1607). Colbert, master organizer and economist that he was, inspired the seeking out of a New France in the Western Hemisphere, seeing benefits to his land in excess of the amazing riches Mexico, Peru, and the Indies had poured into the treasury of Spain. When Cortes in 1519 entered the City of Mexico and soon thereafter despatched two treasure-ships to Spain as evidence of the riches abounding in this new conquest in the west, Francis I sat on the French throne. France and Spain were then engaged in war, and Verrazano, a Florentine captain in the French service, captured the rich treasure craft, thereby fanning the French desire for colonial expansion into being. Cartier, the Breton



Canada Helps Record the French Explorations

sailor, made his first voyage into the west and ascended the wide St. Lawrence (1535) to the Indian community of Hochelaga (Montreal). On Canada's Quebec tercentenary stamps are found the records of Samuel de Champlain, Father of New France, who entered the St. Lawrence and created a capital in the wilderness in the spring of 1608—the beginning of an empire that later stretched from Quebec to New Orleans in the far south. Permanent postal evidence of this vast empire is contained on the map of the United States pictured on a ten-cent stamp commemorative of the Louisiana purchase (1803), showing the American union bounded on the west from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border by French-owned territory. This purchase, negotiated by Thomas Jefferson, wrote the closing chapter of French occupancy of any portion of the North American mainland and gave birth to the creation of the Monroe Doctrine, barring for the future any further land-seeking by European countries on the North or South American continents. On future occasions this doctrine is to find pictorial reflection on postage-stamps; once in a diplomatic clash with England in Grover Cleveland's administration over Venezuela, and in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt over German activities in Brazil. The first of these episodes finds portrayal upon a series of Venezuelan stamps in 1896, defining the boundary lines of the nation over which a dispute with England arose.

With the sale of its remaining North American territory to the United States there was left to France in the west only



Guyane Is Devil's Island, Where Dreyfus Suffered

the barren fishers' isles of St.-Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast; the island of Guadeloupe, a French possession since 1634; the island of Martinique, occupied in 1635; and the mainland South American possession of French Guiana, used since 1885 as a penal colony and embracing the world-known Devil's Island. On the stamps of St.-Pierre and Miquelon there are pictures of a fisherman in oilskin hat, a seagull, and a fishing-schooner, indicative of the only industrial activities of this rocky possession. Guadeloupe stamps picture Mount Houllemont on the island of Basse-Terre, the harbor of Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre, and the mountain of La Soufrière. On another stamp is a scene at Gustavia Bay in the island of St. Bartholomew, reminder of that red massacre in France when Catharine de' Medici caused the slaughter of the Huguenots (August 24, 1572) that raised a cry of execration and protest in every Protestant land of the world.

French Guiana stamps picture a native washing gold beside a stream, an ant-eater and a grove of cocoanut-palms—dull records of a colony known throughout the universe as the prison home of Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish captain in the French



Martinique Gave Josephine, an Empress, to France



Fort San Souci



Dessalines



The Citadel

army who was convicted of treason, sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island, but finally retried and restored to full military rank (July 12, 1906) through the crusading brilliance of Emile Zola's scathing pen, the superb courage of Colonel Piequart, and the brilliant defense of Maître Labori, his counsel, all of whom braved national opinion to combat an anti-Semitic manifestation in a republic that guarantees liberty and equality to its subjects.

Twice more in the Caribbean we are to encounter dramatic chapters of French history—in the negro land of Haiti, first of the world's black republics, and in Martinique, birthplace of Napoleon's discarded consort, the Empress Josephine, as well as the scene of Napoleon's contemplated massing of the fleets of France (1803) to attack and destroy the sea-power of England. The success of this maneuver would have forestalled any battle at Trafalgar, and the geography of the world would have undergone a change more drastic than was manipulated almost a century and a quarter later in the peace conference at Versailles. There is little need to dwell on the beauty or the origin of Josephine, who came from a half-breed isle of the West, was married first to the Vicomte de Beauharnais and then to an humbly born adventurer from the island of Corsica, destined at the height of his fame (1811) to wield more power over mankind than any person since Trajañ, to be taunted for the lowliness of his origin, and haunted by the realization of a wife's inability to give him offspring to



L'Ouverture, Patriot



Simon Sam



Nord Alexis

rule future generations of the French. Desire for an heir, for increased power and higher station, led Napoleon to divorce Josephine (1809) and to marry (1810) the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria, member of one of Europe's most ancient royal families. From this union, a year later, a child was born upon whom was bestowed the title King of Rome, but all hope of Napoleonic succession ended with the collapse and abdication (1814) of the Corsican artilleryman, whose way led to Elba. There, in two events, is the colorful relation of Martinique to the history of parental France. How trivial, in contrast, are the limited scenes revealed upon Martinique postal issues—a scene in the harbor of Fort de France, a native quadroon and another woman bearing a tray upon her head. No postal emblem recalls the presence of Mont Pelée that by eruption in 1902 destroyed the city of St.-Pierre and its entire population of forty thousand souls.

And now let us look upon the absurdly uniformed figure of a negro coachman and former slave who blocked Napoleon's dream of recovering France's possessions in North America and the West Indies after the conqueror of Europe had made peace with England in the insecure treaty of Amiens (1802). Here, upon Haitian stamps of 1904, you encounter François Dominique Toussaint, called L'Ouverture, sharing with another native, Dessalines, the glory of being the greatest of Haitian heroes. This partly educated black, like all French subjects of his race, had been given the right of French citizenship



The Boundary Stamp



Morazan



Pyramid of the Sun

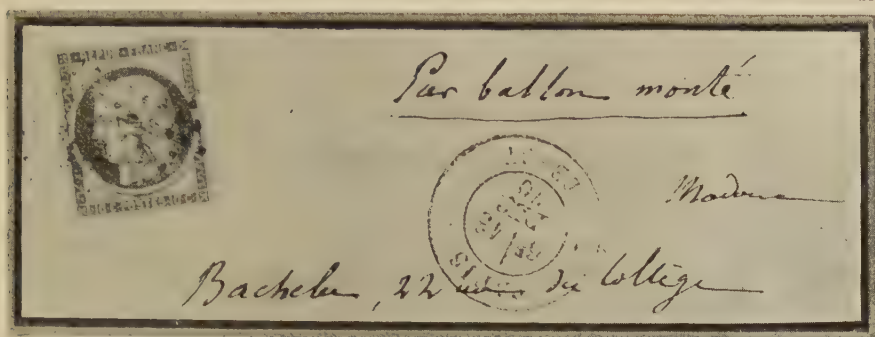
by a decree of the Constituent Assembly in Paris (May 15, 1791), had in common with all other negroes had his citizenship rescinded by another decree of 1792, and had become dictator of the land in 1799 after his crushing defeat of the mulatto element of the population. Coincident with his intention of recovering France's lost holdings in America, Napoleon decreed the reestablishment of human slavery in Haiti. This resulted in a declaration of Haitian independence, and Toussaint led his countrymen successfully against a French army of thirty thousand men under General Leclerc, who had married Napoleon's wilful sister Pauline. Toussaint was betrayed and captured, taken to France, and confined without trial in the Château Joux near Pontarlier, dying in 1803 of neglect and cruelty. This stubborn resistance, directed by a heroic but humble figure and continued by Dessalines, nullified Napoleon's plans for using Haiti as a base of operation against North America until the turn in his fortunes at home confined future Napoleonic operations to the continent of Europe.

In the postal issues of Haiti's neighbor, the Dominican Republic, there is a stamp that came within an ace of causing war between the two little lands that share the second largest island of the West Indies. This stamp shows an incorrect boundary line between the two countries and caused instant protest by Haiti, resulting in quick disavowal of contemplated encroachments and a prompt placing of the blame on the engraver of the stamp. Haiti, until 1935, is to remain a protectorate of the United States, being policed and ruled by the

United States Marine Corps, and its finances administered by American customs officers. This rule has extended to a strict limitation of unnecessary postal issues in the black republic.

Black clouds of ill fortune have lowered over France as the final postal episodes of the second Napoleonic régime are written. Frederick William's Prussians have fallen upon and defeated Marshal MacMahon in Alsace. Frossard's force in Alsace has been forced to retire. Marshal Bazaine is successfully pocketed by the Germans at Metz. The blow at Sedan is about to fall on September 2 and eighty-one thousand men and one emperor of the French are to give themselves up to King Wilhelm I. Moltke (September 18-19) is to surround the capital and begin the siege of Paris. A telegraph cable laid by the French under the Seine has been cut. Volunteers taking messages to the outside provinces are slain. When the danger of the siege has become apparent Steenackers, the postmaster-general, has departed for Tours, taking with him crates of carrier-pigeons from the pigeon-lofts in the tower of the Paris post-office. The existence of this pigeon-loft is due to the foresight of a postal employee who had received permission in August to install it as advance preparation for such disaster as has now overtaken the capital. With the investment of Paris there arose two new postal services, each of which in objective marks one of the most adventurous and romantic episodes of French history. These services were the balloon and pigeon posts of France.

On September 21, 1870, the third day of the siege, an effort was made to inaugurate the balloon post, but the bag was torn during inflation. Two days later the balloon *Neptune* made the first successful postal flight from the Place St.-Pierre with a pilot, one passenger, and three hundred pounds of mail. Three hours and a quarter later a landing was made at Evreux, sixty-five miles from Paris. By September 30 the supply of available balloons was exhausted and the government began manufacturing them in the idle Gare d'Orléans, from which



Balloon Post at the Height of the Siege, December, 1870

no trains could depart. Balloon postal service continued from September 23, 1870, to the last day of the siege, January 28, 1871. During this period sixty-five ascensions were made; two balloons—the *Jacquard* and the *Richard Wallace*—with their pilots and passengers, were blown out to sea and lost, one in the bay of Arcachon, the other off Plymouth. Floating mailbags were recovered in several instances and their contents forwarded to the original destinations. The balloon *La Ville d'Orléans*, with two passengers and six hundred pounds of mail, achieved the longest of all the postal flights of the siege. Ascending at midnight, the craft was blown out to sea on November 24 at the height of a midwinter storm, coming close to the waves and regaining altitude only by the sacrifice of half of the mail carried. After a flight of fourteen hours and forty minutes a landing was made miles from any human habitation in the deep snows at Fijfjeld, Norway, 1950 miles distant from Paris. The balloon was never returned to Paris but remains to-day as an exhibit in the museum of the University of Christiania. Another craft, *La Ville de Paris*, ascending December 15, came down the following day in Prussia, and the pilot and his three passengers narrowly escaped military execution. The mails were seized. All mails transported on these three score and more flights bore the imperial postal labels of Louis Napoleon, the envelopes bearing the additional mandatory inscription "Par Ballon Monté" (by balloon ascension). Balloon-



Three Units of France's African Empire

post letters were limited to four grams in weight, and the cost of despatch was twenty centimes for any destination in France, Algeria, or Corsica, the last two being, for postal purposes, integral parts of the empire rather than colonies. Post-cards cost ten centimes, and the rates to foreign countries in effect before the siege were not raised. Registered mail service involving government liability was abandoned. Throughout the period of the siege postal balloons carried 238 passengers, twelve tons of mail, estimated at 4,000,000 letters, six dogs, and 384 pigeons. Out in the provinces the French who were receiving letters by balloon post *from* Paris thoughtlessly reasoned that they could likewise send letters by balloons to the beleaguered capital. Hundreds of thousands of letters postmarked from provincial cities and towns and marked "Par Ballon Monté" were never carried through the air. Nor were the six dogs successful in reaching the city with despatches or mails from the outside; they were all killed or captured. But the German legions with their ring of steel ever tightening around a starving city had reckoned without Monsieur Steenackers and his carrier-pigeons; they had minimized or not thought at all of the possibility that photographers might reduce handwritten messages to infinitesimal size so that as many as twelve thousand missives could be despatched inside a quill fastened to a tail-feather of a swift bird from the dove-cote at Tours. Nor had they imag-



Joan of Arc in France! Natives, The Kagu

ined that microscopy could increase the number of missives sent in a single tiny quill to *forty thousand*! The birds were sent by locomotive as near as possible to Paris and then released for their flight. Upon arrival their missives were magnified three hundred times by projection on screens, copied into individual messages, and distributed. Perhaps you have heard of *Gambetta*, who ranks with the best of French heroes. Gambetta was a pigeon-mail courier that made four flights out of Paris by postal balloon and safely returned four times to the city bearing urgent and valuable government despatches. In the postal annals of France this swift bird who eluded enemy bullets lives vividly as a hero deserving of honor.

The pigeon-posts of the Franco-Prussian War found a parallel in a similar post established under peaceful conditions from Auckland, New Zealand, to Great Barrier Island, sixty miles off the coast and not reached by cable. This briefly operated service was suppressed by the New Zealand government, and such stamps as may have found places in collectors' albums lack postal validity, though possessing undoubted interest as curiosities.

Where, in a country that cares so much for its historic personages and romantic past, is Joan of Arc? Has she a place in postal portraiture? You will search in vain through the stamp illustrations of the empire and the republic in your quest for the peasant maid of Domrémy who "heard heavenly voices" and delivered France from subjugation to Henry VI of England after the invaders from across the channel had won the battle of Agincourt (1415) and ratified their control over the

French by the Treaty of Troyes (1420). Joan of Arc does live in postal portraiture—but thousands of miles away from Orléans, where her courageous presence had forced the English to raise the siege of the city; equally far from Rheims, where were held in 1429 the coronation exercises for a king of France (Charles VII) who owed his throne to a visionary girl destined to attain martyrdom by being burned at the stake by her English captors on the sunny and mild afternoon of May 30, 1431, in the Place du Vieux-Marché at Rouen. And, like a certain man who came out of Nazareth and died bravely, Joan of Arc, by dying, will live forever! Here on a stamp, reproduced for the sake of the satire of historic environment, you find Joan of Arc, preserved for postal historians on badly printed stamps of French Indo-China, banished to a far-off colony by Parisian bureaucrats more interested in some of the shoddy trivialities of pre-war French politics than in one of the most glorious historical legends possessed by any nation of the world. The spirit that Joan imparted to dejected soldiers took possession of the French nation and marked the final turn in the tide against the English in their Hundred Years' War. Revitalized French forces pushed them out of areas they had conquered and out of their own Gascon territory. When the Hundred Years' War ended in 1453, England's sole hold on French soil was the port of Calais.



A Guiana Ant-Eater and Oceanica Kanakas



Cambodian



Annamite



Muong



Laotian

In this same French possession where the only postal picture of Joan has been preserved, a series of stamps that succeeded the issue of the Maid of Orléans in armor glorified two popular courtezans of the capital city of Hanoi, giving them a world-wide vogue out of all proportion to their beauty or the magnetism of their wiles. Exposure of this piquant fact was made by "L'Echo de la Timbrologie," an important French authority on the adhesive labels and postal literature of the republic. Later localized issues of Indo-China depict girls of four races of the colony—Cambodian, Muong, Annamite, and Laotian.

Réunion Island, third oldest of France's present colonies, has been "in the family" since 1643, and is exceeded in seniority only by Guadeloupe and Martinique. Here, on a stamp, we may observe the geographical location of the island; a sun-blistered outpost of the republic; the twentieth-century Elba or St. Helena chosen as the spot for the life-exile of Abdel-Krim, the Moorish chieftain who for two years held France and Spain at bay, menacing the security of the North African possessions of two nations. In a world full of spectacular events, the figure of a mountain tribal leader cannot expect to hold the stage, yet the budgets of France and Spain will show for a long while the scars inflicted by a Moorish Napoleon who made ministries topple and caused at least one ruler to fear for the safety of his throne. Ten stamps of Réunion's first



Réunion Henceforth will Harbor Abd-el-Krim

(1852) postal issue excited spirited bidding at one of the Ferrary auctions in Paris, having a present-day value in excess of \$9000. A decree of Governor Doret on December 10, 1851, authorized the preparation of native-printed stamps to pre-pay postage to France. When printed at the port of St.-Denis the stamps were issued without gum and achieved instant unpopularity. In eight years, according to official report, total sales of the fifteen and thirty centime values did not aggregate eight francs! When colonial stamps arrived from Paris, all use of the home-printed stamps ceased, and the remainder on hand was burned. The rarity of the survivors has determined the value of those that did actual postal duty. Various sets of reprints of these type-set stamps were made in later years, and all are easily identifiable. More recent labels of the colony contain a view of St.-Denis, while still others depict St.-Pierre and the crater of Dolomieu.

Abd-el-Krim's departure into oblivion was the closing



Madagascar's Queen Ranavaloa Was Banished



Postage Advertisises These Isles of Exile

chapter in a drama that began in 1920 when General Silvestre, commander of the Spanish troops in Morocco, struck the Rif-fian chieftain a blow in the face that knocked him to the ground. This blow transformed a hitherto peaceful and listless mountain leader into an infuriated enemy, resulted in five years of guerrilla warfare, and cost two governments an aggregate of several billion dollars. Abd-el-Krim contends that he had suggested to the Spanish soldier that leaders of several troublesome mountain tribes be paid one hundred thousand pesetas to insure their good behavior. The suggestion resulted in the blow that precipitated years of warfare.

Other French banishments include the sending of Rana-valo, the dethroned queen of Madagascar, to exile in Mustapha, near Algiers; Béhauzin, king of Dahomey, to Martinique; Louise Michel, the anarchist, to French Guiana. St. Helena



Rabat



Meknes



Chella



Other Jungle Units of the Black Colonies

postage picturing the sea-wall of the island is the reminder of the closing hours in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It is on the continent of Africa that France's postal imprint rests more heavily than on any other part of the world, for there in three major territorial areas and more than a score of colonial subdivisions is written in terms of postal pictures the story of the rebuilding of a world-wide dominion. The southern shores of the Mediterranean are predominantly French; Morocco, Algeria, Tunis all forming a barrier to the ambitions of an aroused Italy; a barrier backed by the greatest standing army now maintained by any of the nations of the earth. To the southward the French Sahara floats the flag of the republic—a subject population of more than 16,000,000 souls in four colonies. French West Africa, with 12,000,000,



This Swan Is Credited with Being Mother of the World



In the Center, a Scene in the Valley of Fautana

embraces Sénégal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Volta, Mauritania, and Niger Territory. Togo is an inheritance from Germany, and Cameroon is held under mandate of Versailles by decree of March 28, 1921. French Equatorial Africa, with a population of 2,845,000, embraces Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Chari, and Tchad. Madagascar, with 3,600,000 souls, and equal in size to Texas, was first penetrated in 1885 and became a colony in 1896. The Somali Coast and Grand Comoro Island complete the African holdings—a territorial domain covering about a third of a continent and containing a subject population of 34,000,000. France's Asiatic areas of French India, Indo-China, Syria, Lebanon, and the Alouites muster a population of 23,012,819; New Caledonia, Wallis, and Futuna islands, Tahiti, and New Hebrides have an additional 2,500,000; and there are half a million more in the American French possessions. Here are sixty-one million nationals evidencing the renewed world



Hadrian's Aqueduct



Kairwan



Carthaginian Galley

power of a nation that sank to low ebb at Waterloo and Sedan and was reborn at the Marne. For postal purposes France was for years in seven or more Chinese treaty-ports: in Crete, Alexandria, and Port Saïd; in the Levant, at Kavala, De-deagatch, Ile Rouad, and Zanzibar—all representing consular zones of influence of a power to which doors were opened by menace, by force, or by diplomacy. And in all these quarters there were found overprinted or definitive issues of postal labels—symbols of that begrimed postal institution in the Rue du Louvre, Paris, and further evidence of the shrewd statesmanship of the Quai d'Orsay.

For many years, beginning in 1877, the colonies on their correspondence used stamps with an allegorical design of *Peace and Commerce* prepared by Alphée Dubois. In succession appeared definitive issues for most of the colonies picturing scenes of localized interests, if not of historic value—the Mosque of Todjurah, warriors, clusters of native spears and mounted tribesmen on Somali labels; a native woman and a view of the town of Libreville on Gabon issues; a bull and lemur and the governor's palace on Madagascar; a crude effigy of Napoleon III done by Sergeant Triquerat on the 1859 stamps of New Caledonia. In 1911 may be observed the oddity of a series of stamps jointly fostered by England and France for the New Hebrides in Oceanica; stamps bearing on one side the letters "G.R." (Georgius Rex), on the other "R.F." (République Française). Two sets were issued in the respective national currencies; shillings and pence for the English, centimes



General Faidherbe and Dr. Bally, Colonial Administrators



Bakalois Woman



Libreville



Coconut Grove

and francs for the French. On stamps of Obock, now a part of Somali, there are camels and Nubian Sudanese warriors crouched behind their war-shields; on a Mauritania label, a native merchant crossing the desert on ox-back. A panther in ambush and a woman of the Bakalois tribe figure on Congo issues; a Tahitian woman, a group of Kanakas, and the valley of Fautana on the stamps of Oceanica. Dahomey, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Sénégal and Upper Sénégal and Niger in a uniform issue add the definite touch of identifiable personality in the portraits of distinguished postal administrators—General Faidherbe and Dr. N. Eugène Bally. Faidherbe, besides being one of France's most brilliant administrative executives, was an outstanding authority on the languages of a dozen African tribes. Louis Léon César Faidherbe (1818–89) was commander-in-chief of the Army of the North in the Franco-Prussian War. He was appointed governor of Sénégal in 1859, expanded the French colonial area to the Niger, and, with a brief interruption, ruled until 1865. He was a counterpart of M. Delcommune, co-founder of the Belgian Congo. Belgium at various times has contemplated honoring this important personage on Congo postal issues.

French India's single unique contribution to postal lore is a goddess seated on the back of a swan. Architectural and religious color find greater expression in French issues of

stamps for Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, and the mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon. On the stamps of these lands one senses the heat and odor of North Africa and some bit of the mysteries of Asia. Tunisian labels picture primitive agriculture, a mail-carrier, the ruins of the aqueduct built by the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-138). This emperor was the great constructor of his day. His provinces stretched from the Euphrates to Britain. He built that great rampart known as Hadrian's Wall across the British Isle from Tyne to Solway Firth. Except for the Great Wall of China, this is the mightiest artificial barrier ever erected in the world. It is visible to-day in many spots in England if travelers will only take the time to seek it out. Hadrian built the temple of Venus and Roma, largest of the Roman temples; a mausoleum beyond the Tiber now known as the castle of Sant' Angelo; and his own astounding villa at Tibur, one of the most elaborate of the treasure-laden structures of the early centuries. Another Tunisian stamp illustration is the Mosque of Kairwan, one of the three holy places of Islam, the other two being the Kaaba at Mecca and the Omar Mosque at Jerusalem. Only Kairwan is open to Christians because of the danger of fanatical Moslem outbursts. A community panorama of Morocco appears in the pictures on a series of stamps showing scenes in Fez, Rabat, Marrakesh; the air-post has a stamp showing a plane in flight above a stretch of desert. Air-plane communication has made North Africa and some of the hitherto closed areas of Asia as accessible as a run out of



Baalbeck



Cedar of Lebanon



Tyre



Pasteur



Olympic Games



Ronsard

London makes the moors; as easily reached as the subway ride has made the ocean front of Long Island. A Carthaginian galley pictured on a Tunis label is a twentieth-century reminder of the Phenician colony that once ruled Northern Africa, Sardinia and Sicily, took tribute from Spain and Corsica, worshiped the fire god of Baal, offered up human sacrifices, and produced Hannibal, who, as a child of nine, swore upon an altar his eternal hatred of the Roman race. His twenty-year war with Rome (221-201 B.C.), ending in the ruin of Carthage and the destruction of Rome's treacherous ally Syracuse, was one of the bloodiest conflicts in world history. Algeria's religious influence is indicated by a postal picture of the Mosque of Djama el Kebir. Air-post service exists throughout the French mandated lands of Syria, Lebanon, and the Alouites, areas long dominated by the Turks, with tap-roots reaching into antiquity. Besides the Alouites, embracing the tobacco-growing sanjaks of Latakia and Tartous, there are four other areas—Damascus, Aleppo, Grand Lebanon, and Jebel Druze—all in active revolt against French military rule. Lebanon, with French consent, has been given the status of an independent republic, and its flag is the French tricolor surmounted by a cedar of Lebanon.

Almost two hundred years before France followed other enlightened nations in the adoption of adhesive stamps, there were, as surviving records indicate, printed wrappers for users of a postal organization existing in Paris in 1653. France then had its General Post, equivalent to London's General Letter

Office. This service was only for letters within the city. In that year M. de Villayer set up his *petite poste*, to pick up and deliver letters to the general post as well as make deliveries throughout the city. This wholly private enterprise printed letter-sheets bearing a *marque particulier* and sold them for two sous (two cents) each; Voltaire, as will be recalled, refers to "the two-sous post." These were, in all likelihood, the first postal franks for the collection of payments from the public. In the Italian and Dutch chapters of these chronicles are records of similar ventures under private managements. The first gummed labels of France were engraved by J. J. Barre and printed by Hulot, who for years had a monopoly of this type of government work. The *Peace and Commerce* design, introduced in 1876, appeared under more distinguished auspices. It was created by J. A. Sage, a young designer in a painted-glass factory, who won the award in a competition open to all artists. One of the judges, the famous Meissonier, liked Sage's drawing and personally made some modifications in it before it was engraved by another noted craftsman, M. E. Mouchon. All the current issues of France consist of three general types: the so-called "sower" design and its modification prepared in 1903 by Monsieur Roty, engraved by Eugène Mouchon; the larger-sized higher-value design of Luc-Olivier Merson, which is also used on certain bank-notes of the republic; and the Louis Pasteur commemoratives, first introduced in 1923, one year after the centennial of the great scientist and bacteriologist whose discoveries and researches prolonged and saved more human lives than any other scientific benefactor of the nineteenth century. Pasteur was born in 1822, died in 1895, and, besides receiving later postal recognition, was honored with a state funeral.

Printemps à Paris! Violets, jonquils, lilies of the valley abloom. The Champs Elysées stretching like a wide, bright-sheened, glistening ribbon between its green borders from the



Issue for a Decorative Arts Exposition

Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde to the distant Arc de Triomphe, with which Napoleon the Great memorialized his Grand Army, and beneath whose everlasting fires now rests France's Unknown Soldier. Brightly uniformed cavalry clatter out of the Avenue Gabriel preceding the president of France as he leaves the Elysée Palace to make some visit of state. And within the shadow, within calling-distance of the palace, the strangest of all marts—the open-air stamp bourse or trading-ground of Paris, at the junction of the Avenue Marigny. So different from London's equivalent, Birchin Lane, and always without a rival. Here, within quick walking-distance from the Crillon or the Rond Point, meets an ever-present group of dealers and buyers or exchangers of the postal issues of the world. A soldier of the Foreign Legion home from Algeria laden with French colonials to sell or exchange for stamps of other lands; an American collector-tour-



Viaduct and St.-Dévote

Prince Louis

Royal Palace

ist buying at prices above the scale through inexperience with foreign currencies; a Russian noble in straits working off piecemeal rare stamps of a departed empire; shrewd Levantines darting from one group to another with what would be postal treasures if their authenticity could be established; old women who have knitted in the same spot for a score or more of years, their stamp stocks hinged on cardboards and standing on edge upon chairs that serve for stalls. Here is the stamp market, the one perpetual postal fair in all the world; a fair frequented by professionals and amateurs, by wearers of honorary ribbons as well as by besmirched black sheep, all devotees of the fad and science of stamp collecting. Ministries fall, nations offer affronts and often avenge them, dictators seize the reins in Continental lands—all just causes for popular excitements. You may witness the effects of such world events upon the Paris stamp market in its verdant setting beside the unrivaled Champs Elysées. World events to collector-addicts of a persuasive and enthralling fad mean *new postal issues*. New personalities, new national boundaries, flags of empire advancing or retreating. The imperial eagles of Germany robbed of their tail-feathers. The venerable Hapsburgs passing on ahead of the Hohenzollerns into the limbo of history; a califate losing its hold upon Egypt; a Turkish government retiring to Angora; a city-state of Danzig born to recall the power once found in the Hanseatic cities and in Venice, whose argosies sailed to the far horizons. To the frequenters of the Paris stamp bourse the history of civilization is mirrored in the pictures upon the face of the world's postal issues. Much of the glory and tragedy of the universe reposes here for those who have eyes to see.

CHAPTER III

ENGLAND BEGINS AN EMPIRE



THE second largest and most extended business enterprise maintained by any of the world's governments is the consolidated postal service of the British Empire. The land area of our planet is fifty-five million square miles, and more than a quarter of this flies the British flag or its colonial variants. The population of our world is a billion and three quarters, and four hundred and fifty million of these acknowledge British sovereignty and use the British mail services. For extent of area, diversity of peoples and problems, civilization has never yet produced any other land that provides a parallel for the British commonwealth. What a contrast an enterprise of this size offers any one who inquires into the beginnings of English postal history! Let us now take a quick survey of the world's horizons at a singularly peaceful period and view the busy continents in terms of living personalities and contemporary events. The year we are viewing is one when the cost of sending a sealed letter sheet from London to not far distant Cork involves the payment of a shilling three-pence and an overseas letter from London to the United States or to British North America costs two shillings one penny, with one's missive confined to a single sheet. It is the year in which Paganini has died in his native Italy after charming the world capitals with his magic violin; likewise the year in which two unusual infants have been born in

France. One of these is to be known as Emile Zola; the other, Auguste Rodin. In this year England is to find itself in the middle of its four-year Opium War with China; a conflict giving it possession of the island and port of Hongkong, which is to become one of the great naval and commercial stations of the world and plant the flag and later the postage of England on the eastern shore-line of Asia.

The reader has already discerned, of course, that it is the year 1840. Young Victoria of the house of Hanover has been since June 20, 1837, queen of England, ruler of India (empress after 1877), and sovereign of the most far-flung of modern nations. She is at the moment twenty years, seven months, and a few days old,—attractive, as you shall see; capable, as you shall observe in many ways, and destined to solidify her empire that began with John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland in the days of the first Tudor king, Henry VII (1485–1509), expanded to vast dimensions under the imaginative patronage of Queen Elizabeth (1558–1603), and reached its highest state of unification with the defeat of Paul Kruger's brave followers at Pretoria in 1900, the year before her death (January 22, 1901) at the ripe and perhaps weary age of eighty-one.

Here we may look upon this young and regal girl-queen as preserved upon the first adhesive postage-stamp ever issued by any nation; a likeness that is to be kept in accord with time's changes as they are wrought in individuals by changing from the girlish portrait to that of the wise and mature woman who



The Crowned Victoria and Uncrowned Edward VII



Jamaica Native



Columbus Lands



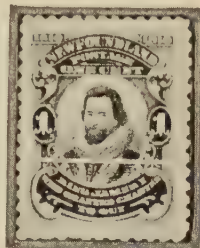
King's House

(in 1897) observed the Diamond Jubilee of her sovereignty—a rule longer than that of any king, queen, or ruler of England from the days of Caractacus (A.D. 51), who was taken prisoner to Rome. Her reign lasted sixty-three years, seven months, and two days. Victorian images on more than three thousand postage-stamps of Great Britain, its dominions and colonies, still vastly exceed those of any other ruler in any country, even though she has been dead for two and a half decades and the males of her line have taken her place in postal portraiture. Second in stamp portraiture comes King George V, her grandson, followed by Isabella of Spain, Alfonso XIII of Spain, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and Edward VII, whose reign (1901–10) was one of the briefest in English history.

Prepaid postage evidenced by means of gummed labels had its inception in 1840 because of an alert Englishman's detection of a servant-girl's fraud practised against the government; a fraud quite trivial when weighed by itself, but perhaps duplicated in countless thousands of cases. Rowland Hill, a distinguished postal administrator later knighted for his services to his country, witnessed a servant's refusal to accept and pay for an envelop from a carrier on the plea that she lacked the necessary shilling with which to claim the sealed letter sheet. At that period in postal history recipients paid mail-carrying costs upon delivery. Sensing the maid's disappointment over the loss of a likely love-letter, Sir Rowland offered to pay the required shilling. Thereupon the girl re-

vealed a measure of indifference out of keeping with her first display of eagerness to view the missive. Her volunteer benefactor paid the postman, took the letter, and insisted that the sheet be opened in his presence. No writing whatever was found inside. The girl's sweetheart had sent his message in a code of dots or ciphers on the outer cover, and the girl had read these before passing the missive back to the postman. This evasion of postal charges gave birth to the idea of prepaid adhesive stamps for mail matter, as well as for the famed British Mulready prepaid envelop, on which angelic figures are depicted flying to distant isles and tropical strands conveying the correspondence of the empire. On one of his two established stamped envelop designs William Mulready, the Royal Academician, omitted a leg on one of his angels, thereby creating the first error in the history of modern postage. Simultaneously with the preparation of the stamped envelop a roughly sketched design by Sir Rowland Hill served as a model for the borders, values, and portrait positions of two stamps done by Henry Corbould and engraved by Frederick Heath for the now-famed one-penny black and twopenny blue queen's-head labels offered to the British public May 1, 1840, and used on letters five days later. The Victorian likeness originated with a portrait medal by William Wyon issued to commemorate the first official visit of the queen to the municipality of the city of London. Despite eighty-seven years of advances in art, engraving, and printing, these Victorian images continue to rank among the world's most beautiful postal labels. The introduction of this cheap penny post accomplished one of the greatest advances in the civilization of our times and enabled the ruler of the British Empire to become the most widely depicted woman in the world.

Postage-stamps, chiefly of the colonies, are to reveal the upbuilding of this empire by the pictorial reproduction of scores of its picturesque and romantic personages. We are to witness its victories and rebuffs, its courageous sorties and

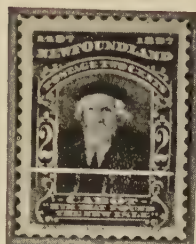


Cabot's Ship, the *Matthew*, and King James I

stubborn retreats; we are to observe the sheen and glint of gallant Walter Raleigh's velvet coat in the days of the great Queen Elizabeth; we are to be buffeted by the seas that impeded James Cook's discovery of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and his penetration of the South Pacific to the lands of Australasia. We are to witness a historic struggle on the heights of Quebec that supplanted the lily of France in North America with the flag of Great Britain. Across the centuries an empire is to be built by tact and diplomacy, or by force, and more than eighty years of postal illustrations are to provide a picture-gallery available to all of us in the form of bits of gummed paper purchasable, in the main, for a few pennies apiece. We must not be misled into thinking that Great Britain's gummed labels of 1840 marked the inception of postal communication between nations and peoples. Postal administrations had been in existence for hundreds of years, and courier communication nearly equivalent to postal service for scores of centuries. The British innovation marked the introduction of cheap prepaid postage that was quickly adopted by other nations. The earliest and most picturesque record of written communication between separated peoples is perhaps that of the Persians, who branded messages on the shaved scalps of couriers, held these runners till their hair grew out again, and then sent them off on their journeys, to be shaved again by their recipients so that the messages they conveyed could be read. Herodotus, as you know, tells of the swiftly borne messages despatched by Persian couriers. The Romans

for centuries maintained efficient posts by land and sea. One of the earliest great monopolies was developed in the fifteenth century by the counts of Thurn and Taxis, who controlled the posts of Europe. Franz von Taxis by 1500 had become postmaster-general of Austria, Spain, Burgundy, the Low Countries, and Italy. His successor, Leonard von Taxis, in 1595 was the grand postmaster of the Holy Roman Empire with posts connecting the Netherlands to Italy by way of Württemberg and Tyrol. Collectors may turn to the pages of any nineteenth-century stamp-album and there discover, just ahead of the spaces allotted to Germany, pages for the stamps of North and South Germany under the postal administration of the princes of Thurn and Taxis; adhesive labels first issued in 1852 and ending in 1867 when Prussia, almost ready for the consolidation of the German Empire to come in 1871, bought back the postal monopoly for the sum of three million thalers (about \$2,250,000). The head office of the last surviving remnant of the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, which existed for more than three hundred and fifty years, was at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

From 1609 England's postal system had been a crown monopoly, which the general public was first permitted to utilize in 1635; two years later there was set up in London the Letter Office of England. After the Restoration (1660) the profits of the British post-office were conveyed by Charles II to his brother, the Duke of York, who afterward became James II (1685-1688). In 1680 William Dockwra, a merchant, inaugurated a private penny post in London, established nearly five hundred receiving-stations, and provided nine collections and eight deliveries a day—revealing a business man's appreciation of the necessity for speed in communication. On August 2, 1784, the first mail-coach departed from London for Bristol, and by 1817 the journey from London to Holyhead by way of Coventry was being achieved in thirty-eight hours at an average speed of seven miles an



King Henry VII and John Cabot, Explorer

hour. Out of such slow beginnings was evolved the speedy mail transmission that our own generation demands. We are now enabled to picture the growth of this great empire upon its postal issues.

In the last years of the fifteenth century Spain had raised its flag of empire over the North and South American continents and the islands of the West Indies. Portuguese sailormen had rounded Africa and were peopling the East Indies after their first landing on the coast of Malabar. On any of the stamps of the native Indian state of Travancore we may observe the conch-shell which tradition maintains was used for calling up the Malabar coast. Upon the return of Columbus from his successful voyage, Pope Alexander VI, to adjust the conflicting claims of Spain and Portugal, had, by edict, drawn from pole to pole a line of demarcation in the Atlantic one hundred leagues west of the Azores, giving to the Spanish rulers all pagan lands not already in possession of Christian princes that might be found west of the line, and to the Portuguese all unclaimed pagan lands east of the line. The still unexplored universe was divided between the two countries, and neither of the two was to intrude upon the other. No word of the papal edict forbade northern explorations by other peoples. Even the imaginations of the Popes of that time had their limitations. The convention of Tordesillas (1494), moving the line 270 leagues farther west, was a traffic signal that said "Halt" to British and Gallic ambitions in southern seas. Thereupon the imaginative and profit-seeking merchants of Bris-

tol who had financed voyages to the northwest that antedated Columbus now turned their faces to that unpreëmpted area; and John Cabot, the Venetian navigator, in his small but stanch ship *Matthew*, after a month of sailing, touched the Newfoundland coast (June 24, 1497) five years after Columbus's discovery of America. What matters it if the finding of this rock-girt isle in North America is hailed wrongfully as the mainland of Asia? Or that Henry VII makes an award of ten pounds sterling to Cabot for his discovery of the new isle that becomes the first unit in a world dominion. English sailormen adventurers, captained by a Venetian, have outwitted Spain and Portugal, and a new empire is in the making.

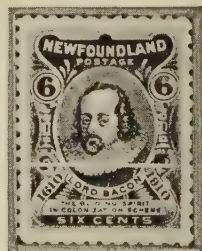
The pride of Newfoundlanders over the colonial priority of their brave little land explains their persistent opposition to joining the Canadian federation (1867-71) and their present complete independence of any governmental association with the Dominion of Canada. The earliest stamp issue of Newfoundland (1857) depicts the royal crown of England surrounded by heraldic flowers of the United Kingdom, and issues beginning in 1866 reveal the royal line of England's rulers and heirs apparent, as well as the historical and industrial background of the colony. Here on a stamp is Henry VII, who granted Cabot his charter to seek land, and, on another, Cabot's ship leaving the Avon. On a third is Cabot, surmounting the quaint inscription, "Him that founded the new isle." More than a century is to elapse before the London and Bristol Company attempts (1610) the colonization of



John Guy



The Endeavour



Lord Bacon



Three Newfoundlanders Needing No Introductions

Newfoundland under the guidance of Sir Francis Bacon, with the first permanent colony in charge of John Guy. Evidences of colonization are found on stamps showing the arms of the chartered company, the seal of the island picturing natives bringing gifts to Britannia, John Guy, as well as his ship, the *Endeavour*, and Lord Bacon, patron of the voyage. Gaze with interest upon this, the only portrait of Francis Bacon ever to be viewed upon a postage-stamp, for the great philosopher was one of the commanding personalities and mighty minds of the Elizabethan period. He was born in 1561, and so was three years older than his contemporary, William Shakspeare, has been credited with the authorship of various Shaksperian plays, became lord chancellor of England, accepted fees from suitors with cases before him, was impeached therefor and sentenced to the Tower of London, but won a pardon from his king (James I). He lived five years after his disgrace and died in 1626. Never in English history had there been a trio of intellects more powerful than William Shakspeare (1564–1616), Francis Bacon, and Edmund Spenser (1552–99). Another notable contemporary was Walter Raleigh, discoverer of Virginia, destined later to be found guilty of conspiring against James I, and to be imprisoned in the Tower for thirteen years and beheaded in 1618. Thus had the same fate that overtook the Spaniards Balboa and Córdoba befallen a gallant English explorer-knight a hundred years later. King James I, who granted Guy his charter for colonization, finds his only source of postal recognition upon the stamps of this same British colony in the Western World, as is also the case with



War Monument, Prince Albert, and Duke of Connaught

Henry VII. The reign of James was marked by an event of deep significance to the Protestant legions of the world. A new translation of the Bible was made, and published in 1611, as the King James Version, remaining in use to this day throughout the English-speaking Protestant lands of the world. Later kings and future kings besprinkle the stamps of Newfoundland, there being three pictures of the young Prince of Wales, who became Edward VII and soon passed on down the corridors of history; a Victorian sequence from the date of her accession to the throne into old age; portraits of Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, King George, the Duke of Connaught, the popular present Prince of Wales, future ruler of the empire; his sister, the Princess Mary, and his brothers, the Princes Albert, Henry, George, and John, none of whom, except through accident or tragedy, may ever appear again upon a postal emblem of the empire or any colony.

Newfoundland is the only country in the world that pictures a codfish or a seal upon postage-stamps, the only land picturing the ptarmigan, and, naturally, the one country to portray one of the noblest and bravest of all domestic animals,



British Sovereigns, Princess Mary, and Prince of Wales



The World Empire Stamp; Prince of Wales as a Child

the Newfoundland dog. This splendid creature kept its place in three series of stamps issued over a period of ten years. Perhaps two score of stamps portray scenes of beauty and local historical significance in this stanch and conservative colony of the crown. An outstanding and memorable series depicts the large-horned head of the island's most powerful animal, the caribou. This issue commemorates the service of the Newfoundland contingent in the World War and is described in the chapter of these chronicles telling how the dominions and colonies answered the call of the homeland that sounded from London in the summer of 1914. Stamps of the one-cent caribou type contain the names of the engagements in which the fighting Newfoundlanders participated—Suvla Bay, Guedecourt, Beaumont Hamel, Monchy, Steenbeck, Langemarek, Cambrai, and Combles. Still another world event in our time is commemorated upon these World War stamps overprinted, "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919." These stamps were used on correspondence that started across the Atlantic (May 15, 1919) from St. John's in an airplane piloted by Harry G. Hawker. The aviator and his companion were rescued at sea. Authority exists for the computation that two hundred of the three-cent brown stamps were overprinted in this manner, of which eighteen were damaged and destroyed, ninety-five used on letters, eleven given as presentation copies, and the remaining seventy-six sold in aid of the Marine Disasters Fund. One month to the day from Hawker's



Prince Albert, His Young Queen, and Beaver Issue

hop-off, John Alcock made a successful landing at Clifden, Ireland, after a non-stop flight from St. John's (his starting-point on June 14, 1919) with mails on board bearing a second issue of a Newfoundland transatlantic postage-stamp overprinted with a valuation of one dollar. Stamps of the unsuccessful Hawker flight are quoted at £45 for each of these specimens, although sales have been made in England at £60 and in the United States at \$395. A constantly increasing value for an established rarity is inevitable.

There have long been three great senior partners in the world-wide British commonwealth—India (since the battle of Swally, in 1613), Canada (since 1763), and Australia (since 1770)—and the Union of South Africa now becomes the fourth major partner. By location and by the ties that should bind great neighbors occupying the same continent, the Dominion of Canada holds first place in the interest and affections of the people of the United States. The romance of Canada as told by its postage-stamps is, as one would expect, a pictorial revelation of both English and French history, and its postal portraiture fills many of the gaps in the stamp issues of the United States, thereby achieving a more complete record of the settlement and development of the North American continent. Canadian postage, though it began only in 1851 with a stamp issue picturing a beaver, Prince Albert, the royal consort, and Queen Victoria on labels of three values, transports any seeker after historical background to the days when France owned and ruled the upper portion of the North



Cartier Arrives at the Site of Quebec

American continent, owning all that portion of the United States later covered by the Louisiana purchase (1803), when New Orleans survived as the chief city of New France in the Western World. It conveys us to the Peace of Paris (1763) that witnessed the setting of France's star in the West as a result of the great victory of the English under young James Wolfe over the French General Montcalm on the Heights of Quebec on a September morning in 1759. Postage-stamps came too late in world development to afford France an opportunity to use them as a record of its triumphs in North America, but the ultimate unification of the English and French populations comprising modern Canada is portrayed on a series of stamps commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Cartier (1608). From these emerges a historic past with a picture of the arrival of Cartier at the site of Quebec in 1595, a portrait stamp coupling Cartier and Samuel Champlain, a view of Champlain's stockaded house in the settlement of Quebec, another view of the city in 1700, a portrait stamp that honors the victorious Wolfe and the vanquished Montcalm, and regal labels joining



Quebec Factor's House and a Scene in 1700



Three Queens and Two Kings of England

King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King George V and Queen Mary, the last at the time of the issue (1908) being the Prince and Princess of Wales. By a strange omission this Canadian issue ignored Queen Victoria, in whose reign Canadian federation was fully achieved, as evidenced by a special confederation stamp issued in 1917 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the binding together of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, followed later by all the other areas in upper North America except Newfoundland. Throughout the length and breadth of all the British lands but one imagination has been fired to attempt the record of the greatness in area of the empire upon a miniature postal emblem. This was done in Canada in 1898 at the Christmas season, when a label of blue and carmine designed by Postmaster-General Mulock pictured a flat-surfaced view of the world, in inadequate perspective, yet revealing the all-red colonies of the crown on the shore-line of Asia, on the continent of Australia, in British North America, South and Central America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and Africa! A huge task, as a reproduction of the stamp reveals, yet a patriotic one that should have served as an incentive to creative postal art in London or other dominions. Beneath this stamp the legend reads, "We hold a vaster empire than has been."

Canada provided (1897) the most enduring and perfectly designed issues of stamps celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria; a double-portrait stamp depicting the queen



Victorian Jubilee and Confederation Stamps

at the beginning of her reign in 1837 and within three years of her death, early in 1901. Besides the two portraits on either side of the crown and the letters "V.R.I." (Victoria Regina Imperatrix), there were the maple-leaves of the Dominion and the face-valuations. Other than two pictures of Cartier, two issues of beaver stamps, scenes preserving the romantic richness of the Quebec celebration, and the portraits of Prince Albert (to whom Queen Victoria was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, February 10, 1840), the Dominion of Canada has confined its postal portraiture to many likenesses of Victoria at all ages, and of King Edward VII and King George V.

Cartier, Champlain, and Montcalm remain as enduring reminders of that colorful period inaugurated by the sailor from St.-Malo that came to an end after the French and Indian War (1756-63), when Louis XV and the notorious Madame de Pompadour had sapped the morale of France; a decline that had begun under Louis XIV, when the palace at Versailles was the center of a colony of fifteen thousand persons living in luxurious idleness at the expense of the French people. To the Breton seaman Cartier fell the good fortune of planting the flag of France on the northern half of a continent and of surveying the wide St. Lawrence from Mount Royal at a time when Raleigh, Shakspeare, Spenser, William Penn, and Captain John Smith were not yet born. Long before the coming of his own countrymen, Frontenac, Champlain, and La Salle, he built a colony that a turn in national fortunes was to deliver into the custody of England. Upon

the stamps of the United States of America you are still to encounter other notables of France that French postal issues have never honored and never will—notably La Salle and Marquette, a daring pair whose courage was never undermined by the declining morals and ebbing fortunes of royalty at Paris.

Many indeed are the ironical oddities of world postage as told by stamp illustrations. We have encountered some of them in the chronicles of these early explorers. A Genoese discovers the American continent under Spanish subsidy. A Venetian financed by Bristol merchants discovers Newfoundland as the inception of the British colonial system; a Canadian artist and engraver envision a world dominion that London has never attempted to embody in the postal records of parental England. Virtually every country possesses series of stamps that are filled with life and animation; miniature cinematographs to be witnessed merely by turning the pages of any album or by a reading of these chronicles as a guide and interpreter.

That there exists in this day British-Canadian postage is very largely to the credit of Benjamin Franklin—a historical fact none too well remembered. After the Seven Years' War, England had the choice of keeping Canada or Guadeloupe, and *chose the latter*. Under the leadership of Franklin, who wrote the famous "Canada Pamphlet" on the subject, the American colonists protested so vigorously that England changed her decision.

Until the act of confederation that produced the Dominion of Canada, British colonial postage existed north of the United States boundary line in Canada (Quebec and Ontario); in the three maritime provinces of Nova Scotia (land of Longfellow's "Evangeline"); in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which had been ceded to England by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht; and also in British Columbia and Vancouver. With unity achieved, individual postal issues ceased in these areas, but not before they had had time to pay



Victoria Monument

Port Royal

Rodney Memorial

their tribute to their queen and add their minor bits to a pictorial history of the empire. A single Nova Scotian issue reproduced the crown and familiar flowers; others depicted Victorian images. New Brunswick's issue of 1860 was the first in North America to use a steamship or railroad train. The issues of Prince Edward Island all bore Victorian portraits, but her stamps of 1861 and 1870 presented the novel feature of having two valuations on the same label. A ninepenny currency stamp carried the value of sixpence sterling; another fourpenny currency, a sterling value of threepence. Fluctuation of the provincial currency was overcome by stabilization in terms of sterling valuations. The British Columbia-Vancouver issues were conventional. Prince Rupert Land, named after the promotor and first governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (chartered in 1670 by Charles II), did not devise an individual stamp issue for world postage.

Canada's first postal service was established in 1784 with the appointment of Hugh D. Findlay as deputy postmaster-general. By 1816 there were ten post-offices in the entire country, as compared with more than twelve thousand at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

To the south of the thirteen colonies, destined later to become a nation and the greatest of the world's republics, England within less than two centuries came into possession of islands and mainland colonies that had been claimed in the



Jamaica's Contingent Embarks and Returns Home

name of Spain in the Columbian era—lands forfeited as Spain declined in sea-power and importance with the defeat of Philip II's Invincible Armada (1588) immediately after the execution of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots (1587), in the reign of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth. Here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is a picture of the British West Indian, South and Central American holdings—all postage-issuing colonies with mail labels delving deep into the annals of romance and adventure upon the Western Hemisphere:

Jamaica, discovered by Columbus. Largest and most valuable of the British West Indies (since 1665). Once governed by Sir Henry Morgan, freebooter and pirate, whose scars are still to be found throughout the Antilles. An evidence of Morgan's devastation is illustrated in this volume upon a Republic of Panama stamp showing the ruined Cathedral de la Antigua. Turk and Caicos islands, British possessions since 1783, are under Jamaican jurisdiction but issue stamps of their own. One stamp of 1900 pictures natives raking salt, and another shows a cactus. Jamaica in one issue watermarks its paper with an outline drawing of a pineapple.

Bermuda, a crown colony (since 1609), later to become an important naval base of the empire.

Barbados, haunt of Morgan and other Caribbean freebooters, once Spanish but permanently a British colony since 1605.

Trinidad, discovered by Columbus, but a British colony



A King Drives the Sea-Chariot of Amphitrite

since 1797. Most southerly of the West Indian islands, being just north of the South American coast and having dominion over Tobago. On the island of Trinidad is an asphalt lake 110 acres in extent from which the colony has derived large income.

The Bahamas (1629), off the Florida coast. Grenada (1793), St. Vincent (1756), St. Lucia (1803), all lands of Columbus; the Grenadines, all comprising the Windward Islands at the east of the Caribbean, north of the French island of Martinique.

Antigua, Barbuda (1628), Redonda, St. Christopher, St. Kitts, Nevis (1628), Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat (1632), and the British Virgin Islands (1666), all comprising the Leeward Islands, a part of the Lesser Antilles.

One possession, British Honduras on the Central American mainland, and another, British Guiana (1798) on the South American mainland, and (since 1771) the Falkland and Georgian islands, three hundred miles east of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of South America. At this point the British fleet under Admiral Sturdee met and defeated the German squadron under Admiral von Spee (December 8, 1914), thereby clearing the South Atlantic of the German naval forces.

Here, in a few brief notes, we have been able to witness the law of compound interest in a growing nation's colony-building plans—a racial exemplification of the saying, "Unto every one that hath shall be given; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." The Spain of Ferdi-

nand and Isabella had waned; the France of Colbert's magic abilities had collapsed; the England that had but followed the trails of earlier explorers was now all but dominant in the Western World. Many scenes upon the stamps of Great Britain's Caribbean colonies contribute romantic bits to build the mosaic to true historic size, and proud contributions we shall find them to be, supplementing the hundreds of Victorian, Edwardian, and Georgian portraits. Upon the stamps of Jamaica have been reproduced the arms of the colony, the Columbian discovery, the town and harbor of Port Royal, a monument to Queen Victoria, a monument to Lord Rodney (1718-92), English admiral and commander-in-chief of the Jamaica station during the American Revolution. A stamp originated by a governor of the island depicts Jamaica as "the land of wood and water." Most of these appear in a series of 1919, others of which depict a native making cassava, the King's House in Spanish Town (1762), as well as the cathedral and scenes of contingents embarking for the World War and returning from it.

Bermuda's notable contribution to stamp study and collection are its postmaster stamps of 1848, which, to be valid and effective, had to bear the signature of W. B. Perot, postmaster of Hamilton. Specimens of these bring as much as £700. Regular adhesive postage was introduced in 1865, bearing the Victorian profile. A commemorative stamp of 1920 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment (1620) of representative government in the colony. Bahama stamps depict the Queen's Staircase at Nassau, known to all visitors to the island, and profiles of its rulers. Barbados, beginning in 1852, adopted a seated Britannia as its postal emblem but in later years used the seal of the colony revealing Britannia riding erect in a shell drawn by the sea-horses of Amphitrite. In manner and carriage the symbolic figure bears a striking resemblance to Queen Victoria. After many years this feminine figure driving the sea-horses gave way to a male,



First Postal Ship



Nelson Monument



The First Train

the new figure being the present ruler of the empire. The first monument erected (in 1813) to Admiral Lord Nelson (1758-1805) appears on a Barbadian stamp and is the only postal tribute throughout the empire to the hero of the battle of the Nile, most valiant of all British naval commanders, who met his death at Trafalgar.

Grenada depicts the ship *La Concepción*, which touched its shores August 15, 1498, as reproduced in the record of the Columbian explorations; Trinidad, the landing of Columbus; St. Lucia, the tall peaks sighted by Columbus; St. Vincent, symbolic figures of Peace and Justice; St. Kitts-Nevis, the founding of the colony in 1623, and on a stamp of 1903 one of the strangest of all postal errors—Columbus peering toward land through a collapsible telescope that was not invented until years after his death. This oddity is matched by one in the United States Columbian series. The one-cent denomination pictures a clean-shaven Columbus “in sight of land,” and the two-cent denomination, portraying the landing of Columbus, presumably but a few hours later, reveals him with a luxuriant beard. Another stamp of the St. Kitts-Nevis series pictures Grecian-garbed women drinking the waters of a medicinal spring. Other than the seal of the colony there are no distinctive scenes on the stamps of Antigua. The British Virgin Islands show various views of the Madonna and Child, and a more recent issue reveals beside the profile of King George a figure representing the sixth sign (Virgo) of the zodiac, sur-

rounded by twelve lamps in a panel. British Honduras has confined itself to traditional portraits of three sovereigns, while British Guiana has taken the opposite course and completely ignored the existence of Queen Victoria and King Edward. This sole possession of the empire in South America has devoted virtually all its postal issues since 1850 to picturing ships at sea with wind-filled sails. It is this somewhat remote colony that has produced the world's most valuable stamp, a label of rather mediocre appearance and poor condition, the famous one-cent magenta of 1856 which sold at one of the Ferrary auctions in Paris to the agent of an American bidder for \$32,500 plus an imposed tax of seventeen per cent—almost forty thousand dollars for a tiny bit of paper removed from its original envelop or wrapper, dull in color, and with corners trimmed, making it octagonal. There has been no more widely quoted item in all the history of stamp collecting than the sale of this costly label to Arthur Hind, a textile manufacturer of Utica, New York, at a price that staggers the imagination. No other copy of this unique stamp is known to exist. The history of it as compiled by its present owner, briefly told, is an amazing record of accumulating value. This rarest of all stamps was printed in the office of the "Official Gazette" at Georgetown, British Guiana, by Messrs. Baum and Dallas. L. Vernon Vaughan, a British Guiana youth, discovered the stamp among some old papers in 1872. He sold it for six shillings to N. R. McKinnon, another native collector, who in turn, in 1878, sold it to Thomas Ridpath of Liverpool for £120. This owner disposed of it for a profit of £5 to the eccentric collector Count Ferrary. The fact that in all the intervening years no duplicate of this stamp has been unearthed explains its value. So dark is the stamp that photographic reproduction of it is quite unimpressive. Not all the comment received by the American owner of this rarity upon his purchase has been approving. A minister of Portsmouth, England, indulged in a satirical outburst picturing its new, rotund collector-owner

appearing at the gate before St. Peter, saying, "I crave admittance."

"Have you visited the poor or relieved distress?"

"No, I really haven't had time, but I have here the one-cent British Guiana for which I paid over seven thousand pounds, winning congratulations from the king of England for my purchase. Would you like to see it?"

To which St. Peter is quoted as replying, "Such fragments of paper will burn readily in hell."

Despite satire and the uncomfortable feeling many may have over such expenditures, it is believed that this ugly and exclusive scrap of paper if offered again at auction would bring a price in excess of that which was paid for it when the Ferrary postal treasures were dispersed to all the corners of the earth. Some experts contest this view, saying that the excessive price resulted when two collectors of unlimited means lost their heads and bid against each other.

Having taken stock of the extension of British postage to the colonies of the Western Hemisphere, we may now return to Great Britain for a last look at the Victorian postal issues at the moment when the health of the sovereign is causing deep concern throughout all the lands over which she rules with benevolence and a vast intelligence and sympathy. The penny black and the twopenny blue long have been ancient history. Soon after their advent came the realization that stamps that had to be cut apart at post-office windows with scissors or sharp instruments were cumbersome, unscientific, and time-wasting, regardless of their popularity. An inventive Irishman, Henry Archer, had devised and patented a method of perforating stamps with tiny holes on all sides, enabling clerks and purchasers to separate them quickly. This patent was purchased from Archer by the British government for four thousand pounds, and it marked the elimination of imperforate stamps from most of the world's postal systems. The royal Widow of Windsor in real life was unable to deny or escape the en-

croaching years, but in postal life scarcely a change occurred in her image as imprinted on Great Britain's first stamps of 1840 and that which was borne by the stamps in use at the hour of her death. India, Canada, South Africa, and Australia pictured her at an advanced age upon many stamps; to the homeland on its postal labels she was ever a young woman.

There appeared in England a few hours after the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, two new postage-stamps of the lower face-values bearing a likeness of Roman simplicity of a king and emperor who had at once succeeded his mother—Albert Edward, long a world favorite as the Prince of Wales, and henceforth known in history as Edward VII. These stamps had had their inception two years before his mother's death when a medallion portrait of the Prince of Wales was made by an Austrian sculptor in a London studio over a stable in Devonshire Street. Collectors throughout the world know this image, but few of them and fewer still of the non-collecting public know the furor that was created by the selection of a likeness of an English king made by an Austrian artist to take its place upon the stamps of the empire. From the medallion portrait by Emil Fuchs, later to become a celebrity, the Edwardian postal image was made, the king-to-be having rejected during his mother's last illness designs for the proposed issue of stamps bearing a likeness of himself of which he disapproved heartily. Mr. Fuchs has among his collection of souvenirs sketches of the one-penny and twopence-halfpenny drawings in which King Edward is shown with bared head and shoulders, "like the portraits of the Roman emperors," to use his own words as quoted by the artist who gave him his pictorial postal introduction to the subjects throughout the world. These drawings bear the penciled inscription, "Appd. E. R." (approved, Edward Rex). Proofs or color essays were taken to the king. The one-penny was to be done in red, but the urgency of the king's summons caught the printers unawares, and proofs of the one-penny stamp were submitted in the old



King Edward's Bust, at Left, Is the Fuchs Design

Victorian colors of mauve and green. This color scheme was disapproved and Emil Fuchs to-day has in his collection what he thinks are the only Edwardian stamps ever struck in these colors. Having done no postal duty, these three specimens are unofficial essays, valuable because of personal association, but not rated as commercial rarities. The ten years of Edward VII's reign carried his image to the utmost lengths of his nation's dominions, and there was only a trivial departure from the profile portrait which had its inception at a princely sitting in the studio over a stable. Postal art and later postal artists permitted his Majesty to age a little, and certain colonial celebrations endowed him with kingly costumes and fittings, notably Canada in 1903 and 1908. There was simplicity and genuineness in this royal personage both before and during his reign, and his popularity had in no way declined at the hour of his death (May 6, 1910). In his brief reign there were few world events of great significance to his empire and few issues of consequence. The Irish rumblings were gaining in volume, but there was as yet no definite indication of an Irish Free State to come that would bring the Gaelic language out of comparative obsolescence and place it upon postage-stamps of a new nation within the British Empire. This was to be one of the inherited problems of the later monarch (George V) who appeared first upon postal issues on the same day that his father died. In the opinion of thousands who know the value to be derived from advertising, the Irish Free State's use of the unfamiliar Gaelic inscriptions on its postal issues has



The Irish Free State's Inscriptions Are in Gaelic

robbed that young land of millions of dollars' worth of world advertising that English inscriptions would have given it.

Temporary postal issues of the portion of Ireland embodied in the new Irish Free State began (1922) to use the prevailing King George issues of the United Kingdom overprinted "Saorstat Eireann, 1922" (Free State Ireland); and these were supplanted by an individual issue with designs depicting a map of Ireland which inaccurately implies to the world at large that all of Ireland is included in the Free State, whereas Northern Ireland (Ulster), of which Belfast is the capital, has a separate parliamentary and executive government headed by a governor chosen in London. Other Free State designs picture a symbolic Sword of Light; another is a Celtic cross designed by Lily Williams, who created the Sinn Fein propaganda label of 1908. This had no postal status. An intense nationalism continues the use of Gael in the inscriptions and values on these new stamps, a tongue that is neither read nor spoken by a large element of the Free State's population; yet where will we find a pleader strong enough to overcome patriotism by convincing the Irish that intelligible legends on their postage-



Indian Postage Has a Crowned Monarch in George V



Insignia of the King's Naval Rank

stamps would advance their young country's position in world affairs and give it the recognition it so eagerly desires?

Upon the stamps of the United Kingdom the King George portraits are severely plain. The rulers of the British Empire are unaffectedly simple and human in relation to their people in the homeland. The crown above the Georgian portrait upon all postal issues is unobtrusively a part of the postal design. But where this is repressed upon the stamps of parental England, the symbols and costumes of power are assertively present in the postal issues of the dominions and many of the colonies. The postal portraits of Canada are unmistakably regal. The king is in uniform and looks every inch the ruler of an empire; in Rhodesia (1910), beside his consort, he is pictorially what he is in fact, the head of a mighty nation. On another issue of the same colony in naval cap he is the head of his empire's sea forces. In India his portrait is that of the emperor of this polyglot land, ruler of its forty-five subject races and 170 languages, with the crown of empire firmly on his head, and not merely elevated above it in the border design, as is the



Some Native States Overprint the Indian Postage

case in the United Kingdom issues. He has headed his nation through the greatest crisis in its entire history, the period of a world war that menaced the security of the empire and threatened its enforced dissolution. He rules now over colonies that belonged for decades to his country's enemies. He has seen the tenacity and stubbornness of his people overcoming the depression and ruin that confronted them when war-time tensions and energies slackened. He is filled with pride over having a son to succeed him, who promises to become the most popular male monarch his nation has ever had. Such, in a scant outline, is the fabric of modern English history known to all of us—history not directly revealed by the bearded image of an unspectacular ruler who, in behalf of his people and their domains, faced an issue squarely and was not disappointed with the result.

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CHAPTER IV

STEAM SUPPLANTS SINEW



UNDER the eaves of a great building, with a frontage covering two wide city blocks, in stone-carved letters more than a foot high, is an inscription that might have been indited by any accomplished writer of colorful advertising appeals in this twentieth century. The structure is the main post-office of New York City, through which is received and despatched the greatest volume of mail-matter cleared at any one spot in the world. Across the face of the building, where all may read, are these words:

Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.

An American postal administration reached backward almost three thousand years to find an adequate and true descriptive phrase for its huge mechanism of human service. The author of these lines is Herodotus, born in Ionia, adopted by Athens, and celebrated as a historian who has left behind him for the ages a record of the Persian and Greek conquests, a picture of the culture and prosperity of Egypt under the

SPECIAL NOTICE: The United States Federal statutes forbid the reproduction of the complete design or entire illustration of any of the nation's postage stamps, even with a line tooled through the plates as has been done with all other illustrations in this book. Such fragmentary border designs as the laws permit to be shown would only mar the appearance of the book and be of slight service to its readers.

Pharaohs, as well as of Babylon and Memphis at the dawn of history when those cities were the cradles of our civilization. The close interrelation between civilization and postal communication gives point to the adoption of the legend upon the busiest postal edifice in North America. In no other land of the earth would the truth of Herodotus's inscription be quite so applicable as in the United States of America. For in this land the development of the posts and the organized postal system is deeply laden with victories over obstacles imposed by nature and man, with ambitions, intrigues, and jealousies, and with the rise and fall of other nations whose adventurers traveled far upon their explorations and conquests. No other nation, entirely on its own postage-stamps, gives such an adequate and consecutive historical record of its evolution as does the United States through its governmental issues, supplemented by individual postmaster stamps used before 1847, by the records of the initial posts instituted in the thirteen British colonies, by the undying feats of the pony-express riders and the courageous achievements of the Wells-Fargo mail services in the glamorous days of the wild American West. Only through American postal portraiture is it possible to round out the historical mosaic that completes the story of the British Empire, and of the French Empire that finally resorted to republican government. There was a time recently when the English as a people, if their contemporary historians correctly interpreted their feelings, were irritated by the readiness of United States postal administrations to issue commemorative stamps celebrating victories of the American colonial forces over the troops of the mother-country. This sensitiveness has in a large measure disappeared, and it is well that this is so. For many things have happened within the British Empire, and most of them for the better. Never before in its history has the world-wide British commonwealth been a truer confederation of associated peoples than it is to-day; an association of nations held together by joint aims, a common tongue, and a centralized

loyalty to a land that remains one of the great guardians of the world's best traditions and ideals. That the American colonies broke away and successfully separated from the crown is not nearly so amazing as it would have been had they remained subject provinces. The government that the crown meted out then is by no means the government that centuries of governing have taught the British to administer, by no means the type of government that has solidified its world dominions, in spite of minor and major problems of frequent recurrence. An irritation that arose from a newer government's commemoration of military victories would evidence a false pride among a people who would themselves quickly overthrow a George III to-day. This should be borne in mind by readers in our own land, as we begin to turn the picture pages of one of the most colorful stories in postal literature.

The first postal issues of the United States appeared at the beginning of July, 1847, introducing portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, men endeared to the national mind, who had by their devotion and courage led the transition from a colonial territory into what the years, coupled with a national stamina and buoyancy, have made the world's first and largest republic. But there is a story of postage and postal administration in North America ninety-three years before the birth of George Washington (1732) and 208 years earlier than the first postal adhesives of 1847. The first post-office in the American colonies was established in 1639 at the order of the Massachusetts government in the tap-room of Richard Fairbank's tavern in the settlement of Boston then but nine years old. This building was the point of deposit for overseas mails; the site is now marked by a commemorative tablet on the building of the "Boston Globe," and for 288 years Boston's central post-offices have been within quick walking-distance of this convivial resort. The colony of Virginia in 1657 required every planter to carry despatches to the next adjacent plantation as soon as possible after their arrival, the penalty

for non-performance being the forfeiture of a hogshead of leaf-tobacco. On New Year's day, 1763, 156 years after the founding of Jamestown, the first inter-city post in the colonies was established between New York and Boston; and the postman who was first to brave the intervening wilderness carried in his bags a letter from Governor Lovelace, George III's second governor of the colony of New York, to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. The starting-point was a coffee-house at Coenties Slip, near the Battery, New York, and beginning with that date letters were to "bee conveyed to Hardtford, Connecticut, Boston or any other points in the road." All outbound New York letters were to be "delivered gratis" in Boston, having been "Post Payed" in New York; and New York, in turn, expected all letters despatched from Boston to be prepaid at the source. Governor Lovelace besought of his colonial contemporary in the New England wilderness the employment of some of his best woodsmen to make a road for the postal service, which, "in process of tyme, would be the king's best highway."

By this service established between two colonies "His sacred Majestie who strictly enjoins all of his American subjects to enter into close correspondency with each other" had laid the foundation of all the future post-offices in English-speaking America. This service, which moved in each direction once a month, marked the introduction of postal communication between established offices in separated colonies and the first employment in the Western Hemisphere of symbols upon letter sheets denoting the payment of a fee for the transmission of written communications. Two decades later, in 1692, "Post Payed" inscriptions were still in use when New York's post-office was removed from the coffee-house to Nicoll's grocery store at 62 Broadway, 155 years before the American republic from its capital at Washington decided to issue gummed labels to give the posts the evidence and insignia of government ownership.

We may observe, in terms of postal pictures, the sequence

of events that produced the American nation of our own day and time. The first adhesive commemorative series ever undertaken by the government, appearing in 1893, tells with panoramic completeness the story of the mind-weary and often rebuffed Genoese navigator who opened up a New World, the larger part of which was named, as an act of ironic ingratitude, after Amerigo Vespucci, undeserving inheritor of glory, who had served as the historian of the New World. Repeatedly in this series of labels we encounter Isabella, queen of Spain, the first flesh and blood woman to find portrayal upon stamps of the American nation. Newspaper stamps of 1875 reproduced feminine figures from Greek mythology, but Isabella in her regal robes was the postal forerunner upon American stamps of the Indian maiden Pocahontas and the quaint and sedate Widow Custis, better known as Martha Washington. Isabella Católica (the Catholic), only daughter of John II of Castile, was born at Madrigal on April 22, 1451. When brought out of seclusion and taken to the court of Henry IV, who succeeded her father, she was beset by many suitors, including Ferdinand and his brother Charles of Aragon, Alfonso of Portugal, Edward IV of England, and others who had much to offer. She chose Ferdinand, and they were married at Valladolid on October 19, 1469, where upon the death of Henry she was proclaimed queen of Castile and León. It was at Valladolid that Columbus was to die, on May 20, 1506. Here was a resolute and intelligent woman who knew her own mind and had ambitions for Spain in singular contrast with the degradation that had prevailed in the reign of Henry IV; a woman who cast the die for unhappy Columbus by saying, "I will assume the undertaking for my crown of Castile and am ready to pawn my jewels to defray the expenses of it [the voyage] if the funds in the treasury should be found inadequate," which, it goes without saying, they were. Without her display of courage there would have been explorations and discoveries, but, in all likelihood, two continents of the Western Hemisphere would not

have borne the name America. Postal engravers have done justice to a woman of strength of character and beauty. There are few lovelier stamps than the four-dollar American label of the series more fully described in the first chapter of these chronicles.

Inquisitive writers of the present day declare the entire episode of Isabella's pawning her jewels has no basis in fact. They assert that her jewels were already in pawn when Columbus appealed for aid and that she lacked any material collateral on which to raise funds for the navigator's enterprise.

Meanwhile, what is the measure of our knowledge of Columbus, aside from the familiar facts of his seafarings? What do we know of his character, his personality and temperament? What candid biographers have interpreted the son of Domenico Colombo and Suzanna Fontanarossa to us with an eye to realities? Ignoring the legend that at the age of fourteen he commanded a swashbuckling expedition to Tunis, do we know of his voyages to Iceland and Scotland before he undertook his magnificent American adventure? How much have we been told of Felipa Moñiz de Perestrello, the Lombard noblewoman, who bore him his son Diego and died in 1484? Or of Beatriz Enríquez, of good social position, who, in 1488, bore his son Fernando without benefit of clergy? How much less remote he would seem had we been permitted to watch this insubordinate son of a wool-comber arouse his sailors to fury by driving them too hard, exert undeniable fascinations over women, reveal his skill as a painter and topographer, and finally write his "Bible Indications of the New World" to appease the unfriendly church! Should events take you to Seville, go and gaze upon this document in the ancient cathedral and also look at the marginal notes written in Columbus's own hand on a copy of the "Tractatus de Imagine Mundi." Columbus as a human being has been sadly maltreated by most of his biographers, as have Washington and Franklin.

Industrial expositions conducted as privately owned enter-

prises have in several instances been well advertised by American commemorative issues—fairs at Chicago, Buffalo, Omaha, St. Louis, Norfolk, San Francisco, and Philadelphia. The 1907 fair in Virginia marked the anniversary of the first permanent settlement of the English race in North America. Three stamps cover the birth of the British colonies with a single scene and two portraits—the founding of the colony of Jamestown, and likenesses of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, the first North American of Indian stock ever honored on a postal label, as well as the first of her sex ever taken on a visit to England from these distant shores. Nowhere in postal pictures is there a hint of the hardships and fortitude of the colonists in a community planned by Elizabeth, but settled during the reign of James I and named for him. There is no hint of the bravery of John Smith, of Pocahontas's loyalty, or of her romance with John Rolfe, the man whose life she saved and to whom she was later married.

Jamestown was a royally inspired colony, but a different background lies beyond the postal illustrations that commemorate the settling of New England. The Catholics were not the only persons who were resisting Anglican worship when Queen Elizabeth in 1559 established the independence of the Church of England from fealty to the Pope. Two other opposing groups were known as Puritans and Separatists. The world is familiar with the derision that greeted the mere name Puritan in some quarters, as well as the interpretation of friendlier persons that they were so called because they desired a purer form of worship than the Anglican. These objectors did not renounce their church, where the more radical Separatists threw away the surplice and prayer-book and found exile in Holland. Here we have the inception of the Presbyterian and Congregationalist faiths. From these refugees came many of our earliest American ancestors, the Pilgrims, who landed at Plymouth Rock (December 21, 1620) after stormy voyages in the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell*. While following the for-

tunes of these refugees in the New World we are to see the same hardy stock produce an English man of destiny in Oliver Cromwell and see his famed Ironsides regiment advance to the charge singing psalms in that bloody Civil War (1642-49) which ended with the execution of Charles I on January 30, 1649. This is the period in the world's history when John Milton's "Paradise Lost" brought us the epic of the Puritan and John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" came out of a prison where its author was confined twelve years for his Puritan revolt against the established church. Surely the color of the times and its personages contributes added interest to three postal illustrations showing the *Mayflower*, the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and the signing of the compact. On so characteristically American a series of stamps the postal authorities for the first time in decades omitted any identifying lines to connect them with United States postage.

Five scenes of events and a bare half-dozen portraits now perpetuate the War of the Revolution (1775-81). A trio of Lexington-Concord stamps of 1925 picture Washington, standing beneath an elm, assuming command of the Colonial army at Cambridge. Here you have a Virginia planter and gentleman, a man whose fortune in that day was estimated at a million dollars, an officer in the British army and conqueror of the French at Fort Duquesne, setting forth upon a road of historic glory that led to immortality. On another stamp you see the brave, ununiformed farmers and inhabitants of the country-side, who, undrilled and under-munitioned, accomplished the birth of liberty at the battle of Lexington (April 19, 1775); and on the third label is the statue of the Minute Man at Concord, on panels of which are two stanzas of Emerson's poem:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The "Washington at Cambridge" stamp reproduces a chart owned by the Cambridge Public Library, while the "Birth of Liberty" illustration is from a photograph of the painting by Henry Sandham in the Lexington Town Hall.

Trumbull's painting in the Capitol at Washington reproduced on a twenty-four-cent stamp of 1869 pictures the next step in the drama of American freedom, the Declaration of Independence. Nathan Hale's portrait on a half-cent denomination of a late issue denotes the ill fortune that overtook a brave Connecticut captain who had served at the siege of Boston and who was hanged at the age of twenty-four by the British (September 22, 1776), after he had been captured as a spy within their lines while disguised as a Dutch school-teacher.

The best of several statues of Hale is the one by Frederick MacMonnies which stands in City Hall Park, New York, in view of passing millions, and generally ignored by the majority of them. Neither the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown (October 19, 1781) nor the preliminary peace signed at Paris (November 30, 1782) finds any place in the postal pictures of the nation; and the last stamps commemorative of Anglo-American enmity are found in the 1926 label marking the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of White Plains (October 28, 1776) and the Liberty Bell stamp issued to call attention to the Philadelphia exposition celebrating the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Once before the Liberty Bell appeared on stamped envelopes, in 1876 in conjunction with the Philadelphia centennial celebration of that historic event. The White Plains battle marked the concluding engagement of General Howe's three months' effort to trap Washington and his ragged rebel army. The Colonial revolutionists had retreated from Long Island, Kip's Bay, Harlem Heights, and Pelham and had concentrated their stores at White Plains. A quick blow by the British here would have ended the revolution. "The rebel army are in so wretched

a condition as to clothing and accoutrements," wrote a British officer at the time, "that I believe no nation ever saw such a set of tatterdemalions." Lord Howe gave up the attack on the Colonial army and diverted his forces to New Jersey and Philadelphia, giving the rebels a strategic victory and saving their forces for that bitter winter campaign that possesses no prototype except the retreat of Napoleon's winter-harried forces from Moscow. No twinge of commemorative impulse has caused America to honor Lafayette, who determined in 1775 to come to America and aid the colonies after hearing the Duke of Gloucester at Metz speak in criticism of the treatment accorded the American colonies by his brother, King George III. From the meeting of this noble French youth of barely twenty with General Washington at a dinner in Philadelphia (1777) dated one of the great friendships of history.

Two events of historic interest in two summers 198 years apart are preserved on a single stamp issued for the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York in 1909: the navigation of the great river by Henry Hudson in September, 1609, and Robert Fulton's first steamboat voyage from New York to Albany in the *Clermont* on August 11, 1807.

In every regular series of postage-stamps since the initial issue of 1847 there has appeared one portrait or another of Benjamin Franklin, born in Boston in 1706. Why? Thousands of collectors who know much about postal researches and the minutiae of collecting have answered the question with the prompt explanation that this multi-charactered man—inventor, scientist, diplomat, and wit, as well as the outstanding Rabelaisian personage of America's colonial era—was the young nation's first postmaster-general in the cabinet formed by President Washington—and they have all been in error. Franklin had retired from active political life before the first American cabinet was named, and he died within a year after the formation of that body. Samuel Osgood was the first postmaster-general of the American Union, and the post-office

was under the jurisdiction of the War Department (which then combined the army and navy under a single portfolio) and did not achieve separate cabinet status until 1829. Not one of the more widely known and popular achievements of Franklin earned him his place in postal portraiture. He was not chosen because of his editorial influence as founder of the "Pennsylvania Gazette" or for his originality as evidenced by the philosophy of "Poor Richard's Almanac." His detection of electricity by means of a key attached to a kite earned him scientific acclaim but not postal recognition, nor did his shrewd and distinguished service at the court of France in behalf of the rebellious and almost bankrupt colonies afford him stepping-stones into postal authority. This wise old man, with his rich fund of droll stories and his reputation for being haunted by strange and distressing odors, which, however, did not lessen his popularity, had in comparative youth been appointed postmaster of Philadelphia (1737) and made deputy postmaster-general of the colonies (1753) by royal appointment. In the second Continental Congress, because of his complete knowledge of postal affairs, he was made postmaster-general of the Confederation (1775) before the adoption of the Constitution. While he was the father of the nation's postal system, he was never a member of any cabinet and had been dead for more than a score of years when the post-office received independent cabinet representation. Upon his accession to the colonial deputy postmaster-generalship penny postage was inaugurated on the North American continent. In 1774, when he fell into disfavor with the British government by signing a petition for the removal of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, he was dismissed from his post, and never from the time of his dismissal did the colonies contribute a penny to the British treasury. In the following years he established a series of posts for the colonies in revolt stretching from Falmouth, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia, personally visiting all the offices except Charleston, South Carolina. The Franklin painting on the

1847 issue was the work of J. B. Longacre; that of Washington was after the painting by Gilbert Stuart. Three presidents held office while the young nation's first adhesive postal issue was in service: James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore. Both values were demonetized and declared invalid for postage June 30, 1851, and the plates and dies were destroyed on the following December 12. In 1875 the government prepared very similar reproductions or "official counterfeits," but these were never given postal status. The first issue was engraved and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson in New York.

Government-owned postal facilities and the new adhesive stamps of 1847 and thereafter did not put an end to private mail-carrying companies in various parts of the continent, nor stop the issuing of franks and private labels of both individual and incorporated rivals. This form of competition extended into the seventies, and in the case of the largest and best financed organization, Wells Fargo & Co., it continued until 1895. The republic felt its way cautiously in making the transmission of mails an exclusive function of the federal administration, though it had been declared a monopoly in various countries of Europe. By resort to the courts, however, the government finally won its contention that private carriers must purchase either the stamped envelopes or the adhesive labels of the postal organization, charging whatever additional fees they chose for their private services. Interwoven with the federal services at this period are those out of which were created the famed pony express from the railroad's end at St. Joseph, Missouri, to the camps of California, where gold had been discovered in 1848 and where fortune-crazed Argonauts had poured into the rich territory by overland trails, by crossing the isthmus of Panama, and by sailing around Cape Horn. Picture, if you will, the nation in the period of these postal adventures. The first passenger railroad had not been begun until July 4, 1828, when the initial Baltimore and Ohio tracks were laid. Texas had been

annexed in 1845, and the war with Mexico had begun a year later. The Russian bear was still to sit on its haunches on the Alaskan mainland until William H. Seward bought it off on March 30, 1867. Thousands of miles of plain and prairie, infested by Indians, lay between a lightly populated East and the rich treasure State of California. And California, lacking the steel bond of railroad trackage, demanded quicker access to the distant East. The pony express was the outgrowth of this demand. It owed its inception to a picturesque and adventure-seeking American, William McKendry Gwin, senator from California, native of Mississippi, later destined to be a soldier in the service of the Confederacy and later still to serve Maximilian in Mexico when the Confederacy collapsed and to die with the title Duke of Sonora in his newly created duchy below the Rio Grande. On April 3, 1860, the pony express was inaugurated simultaneously, west-bound from St. Joseph and east-bound from Sacramento, with Alexander Carlyle riding to the sunset and Harry Roff riding eastward. The first trip was accomplished in ten days over a route 1966 miles long. President Buchanan's last message made the trip in seven days and nineteen hours, and Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address in two hours less. What an improvement over the first of the transcontinental mail routes, the Southern Overland Mail, which made the 2759 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco over a route through El Paso, Tucson, Yuma, and Los



Via the First of the Transcontinental Routes

Angeles in from twenty-one to twenty-three days! This service was started in 1858 by John Butterfield, a wealthy stage-coach operator. Two other routes were in operation at this period: one from Independence, Missouri, to Placerville, California; the other from St. Joseph to Stockton, by way of Albuquerque, New Mexico. To operate their fast northern route by way of Fort Kearney, Fort Bridger (which millions remember as the scene of many motion-picture episodes in "The Covered Wagon"), Laramie, and across the Sierras, the owners of the line, Russell, Majors & Waddell, expended \$700,000 and took in only \$500,000 from April, 1860, to October, 1861. This was the duration of the most famous of the pony express systems. The fee for each letter between St. Joseph and Sacramento was five dollars in advance, and a rubber-stamp insignia of the service showed a running horse in an oval frame. Upon the failure of these courageous operators their pioneering efforts had crystallized the sentiment for the completion of a transcontinental railroad system, the nationwide telegraph system had come into being, and on May 10, 1869, there was to come that historic joining of rails of the Union and Central Pacific railroads at Ogden, Utah. The prototypes of Darius's Persian couriers, of Louis XI's and Mazarin's French postal messengers, of England's Bristol and Coventry mail-coaches were taking their last journeys over danger-ridden trails. Steam was supplanting sinew.

England's first despatch of mails by train was made in November, 1830, between Liverpool and Manchester, two and a third years after the first American railroad construction had been undertaken.

Amazing feats of endurance coupled with courage pepper the history of the pony express. J. H. Keetley made a run of three hundred miles in less than twenty-four hours, stopping only to change mounts. William F. Cody, known to the world as Buffalo Bill, was both a scout and pony express rider, recording in his memoirs a claim to having made a round trip

of 322 miles without pausing for rest, when he found his relay rider had been slain by Indians. Hold-ups of gold convoys, Indian attacks, and the ever present menace of highwaymen, road-agents, and other outlaws are but a few of the dangers that dot the history of Wells Fargo & Co., oldest of the incorporated freight and mail carriers whose routes connected the better developed East with the early Western outposts, as well as with the northern regions of Mexico and the isolated areas of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. On July 13, 1852, the San Francisco office of this organization opened for business in behalf of merged lines, some of which, such as Wells, Crawford & Livingston, had operated in the East as early as 1843. The new merger had been incorporated in June, 1852, at Albany, as a joint-stock company with a capital of \$300,000, which was ultimately increased to \$24,000,000. At its outset the company used its own private franks or stamps and was a direct competitor of the federal government's postal system. In 1855, under the general management of Louis McLane, a native of Baltimore, Wells Fargo began purchasing the stamped envelopes of the government and adding to them their private franks, thereafter selling three-cent envelopes with added imprint for ten cents and affording correspondents the greatly superior delivery facilities of a private enterprise. Clashes with the government were frequent throughout the years until in 1895 this private enterprise on April 30 discontinued the carrying of mails under its own stamps except in Mexico, where a subsidiary, the Compañía Mexicana de Express, was jointly operated by Wells Fargo and the Mexican railroads. The magnitude of the government's most serious private competitor is indicated by figures for the year 1863, when Wells Fargo purchased 2,000,000 three-cent envelopes, almost 30,000 six-cent and 30,000 ten- and eighteen-cent envelopes, as well as 70,000 extra three-cent postal adhesives for use in conjunction with their private franks. Company service then extended to 175 towns and villages of California, Idaho, and

adjacent territory in the exposed plains and mountain trails of the lawless West. In 1864 its treasure-wagons were held up and robbed eight times, and murders of its messengers were frequent. The company was still under federal contract to convey transcontinental mails when the government on March 2, 1861, directed the postmaster-general to operate a pony express system. As the English law prevailing in British Columbia and Vancouver did not allow a private company to carry letters solely under private franks, stamps of the provinces were attached to previously franked Wells Fargo envelopes and canceled. Those doubly stamped containers were sold by Wells Fargo and conveyed to their destinations.

Government postage was not popular at its inception in 1847, and private carriers gave greatly improved service, but at much higher rates of transmission. During the first fiscal year of the United States post-office, only 860,380 stamps of the two existing values were issued to postmasters. What a contrast this affords with the recent reports of the Post-office Department, revealing that in 1925 seventeen and a half billion stamps were issued to 52,000 post-offices, with a face-value of \$459,281,376! The total yearly mileage of the railway mail service was 561,982,489, and the cost of operating the service was in excess of \$560,000,000. The government annually handles millions of incorrectly addressed letters that come to the dead-letter office. In 1925 the money taken from such incorrectly addressed missives totaled \$109,623.22, with no clue to the senders. In the same twelve-month period drafts, checks, and money-orders removed from dead letters totaled \$5,530,256.08, but virtually every dollar of this was returned to the senders by communicating with the banks on which the checks had been drawn. The magnitude of the postal service is further indicated by the New York City record of handling an average of 16,000,000 pieces of mail-matter daily.

George Washington did not have to die to establish a historic measure of his greatness in the American nation. His country

honored him with its highest gifts. His native State of Virginia bestowed upon him unstinted adulation. For three years the only pictures on American postal issues were those of Washington and Franklin, and these continue to this day to dominate the postal issues by being printed on the most commonly used denominations, the one- and two-cent stamps. The most used image of Washington is a reproduction of Jean Antoine Houdon's famed bust. The Virginia legislature, desiring to honor Washington with a statue, asked Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, who were in Paris, to select the best available sculptor. They chose Houdon, the greatest French sculptor of his day, and he reached Mount Vernon on October 17, 1785, taking life-masks of Washington's face, head, and upper portions of his body, as well as detailed measurements of his person. Three years of Houdon's life were devoted to the making of the splendid image which rests in the Capitol at Richmond. In 1903 some postal authority who had tired of the Houdon image selected, for the second time on an American postal issue, Gilbert Stuart's full-face portrait of Washington for a two-cent denomination. The appearance of this stamp resulted in objections from many parts of the country, its opponents insisting that it gave a senile expression to Washington's face. As a result the stamp was withdrawn, and at no time since then has a full-face picture of Washington been used on any postal label. There were no evidences of senility nor any lessening of Washington's temper at the time the portrait was painted. The story of his clashes with the artist is one not widely known either to collectors or to the general public. The portrait was ordered by Martha Washington and was intended as a gift for her granddaughter. General Washington gave his time freely for sittings, curbing his irritation and hiding his growing annoyance when he realized that Stuart seemed to be purposely delaying completion of the work. The suspicion proved to be true. Stuart had sensed his ability to obtain a larger price for the work at a later date than

he would be able to obtain for filling the order of Mrs. Washington. He therefore deferred filling in the background and evaded making any commitment of a delivery date. Meanwhile he was approached by a prospective English buyer, who offered ten thousand dollars for the portrait, an offer which he rejected. Finally Washington in anger stormed out of the artist's room, saying, "Well, Mr. Stuart, I will not call again for this portrait; when it is finished send it to me." It was never sent. No other offer came from the English patron, and after Stuart's death Mrs. Stuart sold it to the Washington Association of Boston for fifteen hundred dollars. It was presented to the Boston Athenæum and is now housed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

CHAPTER V

AMERICA ATTAINS FULL STATURE



THE development of transportation has always been a popular theme with Americans, and the transportation of the mails has had its place in postal pictures for almost fifty-eight years, beginning with the picture of the pony express rider on the first new series at the end of the Civil War. In the same series a locomotive was pictured with its huge smoke-stack, a reproduction of one of those historic engines that touched bumpers at Ogden when the juncture of the Union and Central Pacific completed a pathway of iron rails joining the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. A transatlantic mail ship was shown on another denomination. Pan-American Exposition labels of 1901 pictured a Great Lakes steamship; the Empire State Express, then the fastest train on the New York Central Railroad; an ocean liner engraved from a picture of either the *St. Louis* or the *St. Paul*, both of which became auxiliary cruisers of the navy in the Spanish-American War. In this series is the first picture of an automobile ever printed on a postage-stamp of any nation, as well as the ship-canal locks at Sault Sainte Marie, reminder of those days when Intendant Talon's fur-traders were pushing ever farther and farther west from Quebec in the belief that they were within three hundred leagues of the vermillion sea and fifteen hundred leagues from China. Here, eleven years before the daring voyage of La Salle, Daumont de Saint-Lusson planted a cross, placed a plate engraved with the arms of France, and joined his men in singing hymns while taking possession of this new outpost of the New France. Great

explorers were to tread this ground and break the barriers of the wilderness. Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle were to confirm the judgment and shrewd reasonings of Talon, and a chain of fortresses was destined to rise southward from Quebec to Ticonderoga, to Frontenac, Niagara, and Duquesne. Here was penetration of a wilderness destined to secure for France three quarters of the North American continent. That, in swift summary, is the drama behind the reproduction of a canal scene at Sault Sainte Marie upon a twentieth-century stamp of the American republic. The Pan-American series were two-colored stamps, and the inevitable occurred with the printing of occasional sheets with inverted center pictures. In postal affairs errors mean rarities, and these rarities produce added valuations. The one-cent stamp bearing a ship upside down has value ranging from \$65 to \$80; the two-cent with a picture of the Empire State Express with its wheels in the air is worth uncanceled upward of \$700. The scarcity of the known copies of this error has increased its value. A topsyturvy automobile on the four-cent variety brings upward of \$125. This last error was never issued to postmasters for public sale, yet copies in the possession of the department at Washington filtered out into private hands, and additional wrongly printed copies were overprinted with the word "specimen," and permitted to reach the public. The error of the two-cent stamp has been so skillfully counterfeited that only the closest microscopic examination reveals the forgery. One such copy has been in the writer's collection for years as an example of curiously perfect counterfeiting. Every form of mail transportation found depiction in a series of parcel-post stamps of 1912-13, including the first mail-carrying airplane ever pictured by any government on a postal label. This forerunner of air-mail adhesives was followed up in 1918 by the first definite air-post stamps in the history of the world. The design shows a plane in flight and reaches backward for its origin to that bleak December 17 in 1903 when two obscure and unheralded workmen from a

bicycle repair shop in the little city of Dayton, Ohio, made successful glides or flights in a heavier-than-air plane from the elevation of sandy Kill Devil Hill at Kittyhawk, near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The airplane stamps of various nations of the earth owe their origin to Orville and Wilbur Wright, whose contributions to mechanics and science later helped to turn the tides of the World War. The twenty-four-cent air-post stamp of the first issue was printed in two colors and resulted in an error. Three sheets of stamps which had received an impression of the first color were fed through the press upside down to receive the imprint of the second color. Despite checking and careful postal observation, one of these sheets with its plane upside down escaped detection and was disbursed to postal clerks. In this instance it did not travel far, for the sheet was purchased at a stamp-window in the ordinary way by a Washington stamp dealer, and, of course, at its face-value of twenty-four cents per stamp. This buyer quickly resold the sheet to a Philadelphia dealer for \$15,000, establishing a price of \$150 per stamp. Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the famous woman financier, Hetty Green, purchased the sheet intact for \$20,000. The unit price had risen to \$200. This millionaire buyer retained five blocks of four for his superb collection and disposed of the remainder. Then began the final break-up and dispersal of the sheet. One of the last recorded sales was a block of four to Allen Logan, a Kansas City grain dealer, for \$3000, or \$750 per stamp. Logan bought them for investment. It is this last figure at which the error is catalogued to-day. The Post-office Department at Washington has never succeeded in verifying the existence of additional sheets in excess of three, and if there were any they were used on air-mail letters by unobservant buyers and were lost to collectors. The later issue (1923) of air-mail stamps is printed in a single color for each value, with no opportunity for inverted pictures.

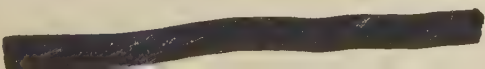
Behind the sedate portrait of James Monroe on a number

of American postal labels is the drama of an international accord established between nations that twice within a quarter of a century had been at a war with each other; a quiet and unwritten compact that beyond a doubt saved Canada as a British dominion and barred Russia from the Pacific coast-line of the present United States. Not every postal figure in the republic can be surrounded for all time with the glamour that attaches to a Washington and a Franklin, or with the pathos that intensifies the memory of Lincoln. Time obscures certain able men who lack the quaintness or the gift of the spectacular that insures instant recollection of one's achievements. Who among us, offhand, is ready to define without halting the vivid event that gave James Monroe his place in our postal illustrations? Presidential office-holding alone did not bring the Monroe image into the postal picture-gallery where many executive mediocrities have been ignored. The leaven of liberty that gave the American colonies their independence from Great Britain by 1820 had raised the lid on the fermenting ambitions of the South and Central American dominions of Spain. Bolivar in 1819 had established what is now called the Republic of Colombia. Argentina had declared its independence in July, 1816. Chile after eight years of war had established its independence in 1818. Mexico had gained its freedom in 1821 after first proclaiming it in 1810. Venezuela and Ecuador had gained separate existence (1829-30), and the five Central American nations had entered into a short-lived confederation (1823). The freedom won by the Spanish states of the south menaced by indirection the freedom of the young American nation. Once more monarchs at Paris were dreaming of colonial expansion in the Western World, and Russia from its Alaskan base saw hopes of seizing a large portion of the western shore-line of America. Britain itself under the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company was asserting ownership of all land to the southern boundary of Oregon. Alexander I of Russia, by joining the Holy Alliance to restore Spain's Bourbon monarchy, drove

two English-speaking nations into tacit alliance for their mutual protection. At this juncture there came into existence through the courageous determination of Monroe, with British support from George Canning, minister of foreign affairs, a fender as of barbed wire thrown around the North American continent and henceforth to be known in history as the Monroe Doctrine. This utterance gave notice to the chancelleries of Europe that further European colonization of the Western Continent would be resisted promptly by two great maritime nations that had tested thoroughly each other's mettle and established a mutual respect which has now continued unbroken for more than a hundred years. In that episode one finds the reason for Monroe's perpetuation in postal portraiture—a much more significant reason than one can find for various presidential mediocrities who have been so honored.

Thus did Monroe and Canning with the quickly conceived and announced Monroe Doctrine block Russia and lay at rest forever Europe's hope of renewed conquests in the west. The blood that fifty-odd years later was to be proclaimed "thicker than water" at Manila proved equally thick and healthy in this first Anglo-American unity of the twenties. Thus we discover once again that postal illustrations, like all the little movements in the memorable waltz of "Madame Sherry," have a meaning of their own.

There remained the problem of settling the boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain on the western shores of the continent, and a hothead political element who insisted upon latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ as the border-line to which Britain must retreat capitalized their demand into a threat of a third war between kindred races with the slogan, "Fifty-four forty, or fight." By able strokes of leadership, the magnetic John C. Calhoun, serving as secretary of state in the administration of President Tyler (1841–45), gained acceptance of the Texas Republic as a State of the Union and won the assent of Great Britain to latitude 49° as the southern boundary line of its





Jackson



Jefferson



Calhoun



Washington

claims, thereby gaining for the Union the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, while yielding to the British Vancouver Island and northern Oregon, which, as British Columbia, later became the western gateway of the Canadian confederation.

In two ways pictures on postal labels are to reveal the darkest days in the history of the American commonwealth, through the images of Abraham Lincoln, and through a series of stamps betokening the dismemberment of the sixty-four-year-old American Union by the formation of the Confederate States of America (February 9, 1861) with the election of Jefferson Davis as president and Alexander H. Stephens as vice-president. Five Southern-born men contributed their images to the several postal issues of the Confederacy in the four years of warfare that drew to its close with the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. These five were Jefferson Davis, Thomas Jefferson (a Virginia slave-owner dead for thirty-five years), Andrew Jackson (a North Carolinian dead sixteen years), George Washington (dead for sixty-two years), and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Three of these five men had been presidents of the United States; Davis had been secretary of war in the Pierce administration, and Calhoun secretary of state under Tyler. Four had been dead for years when the war began and were used in postal illustrations of the Confederacy as slave-owners from slaveholding States as a means of contributing the moral support of their popular personalities to the indefensible insti-

tution of human slavery. Before the appearance of a standard series of stamps of the Confederacy there appeared scores of emergency stamps prepared by postmasters in many cities of the Southern States. Many of these, because of their limited numbers, because of the brief time they were in use, and because few were preserved, have attained great value as rarities. Some of the emergency issues, each worth \$1000 and upward, are listed in a section of these chronicles dealing with postal rarities. A caution may be given at this point to all persons who own or have access to old correspondence. No envelopes that passed through the mails, with or without adhesive stamps, in any year before 1870 should under any circumstances be torn or otherwise mutilated, if one has any hopes of realizing adequate returns from the sale of old postal symbols or insignia, or the older issues of adhesive stamps, to collectors or dealers. Annually for many years private owners have submitted potential postal treasures to the present writer, and in dozens of instances they have virtually ruined valuable postal rarities that would have brought handsome prices by mutilating envelopes containing dates and markings that would have established beyond question the authenticity of early issues, or private postmaster labels before the introduction of gummed adhesive labels. Old adhesive stamps that appeared on dated envelopes in blocks, strips, and pairs have been soaked off the wrappers and cut apart into singles, reducing their values to negligible sums. It is heedlessness of this sort, however, that has reduced the number of available rarities and increased the value of those that have survived.

Throughout the life of the Southern Confederacy there sat in authority as president of the Union Abraham Lincoln (March 4, 1861, to April 15, 1865), whose father was a carpenter and whose mother was the niece of a carpenter. Successive generations of this humble and poor family had been ever on the move westward and southward from its beginnings in Massachusetts—to New Jersey, to Pennsylvania, to Ken-

tucky, and thence to a strange cradle of destiny at New Salem, Illinois, where a raw-boned country storekeeper was to become an officer of volunteers in the Black Hawk Indian War, member of the State legislature, member of the national Congress, and by a series of debates (1858), as an opponent of human slavery, with Stephen A. Douglas, was to achieve the presidency of his country in 1860, win reelection in 1864, and die at the hands of an assassin while attending a play in a Washington theater. When you see on the stamps of Czechoslovakia a coachman's son in the person of Thomas Masaryk, or Ermak, a Cossack bandit, on a stamp of imperial Russia, or the opportunist Riza Shah on the portrait labels of Persia, pause to think of the strangely shifting scenes of the American historical and political panorama that made a wool-carder's son and tailor's apprentice (Millard Fillmore), a raftsmen carrying country produce to New Orleans (Lincoln), an Ohio canal-boatman (Garfield), and a country storekeeper's clerk (Cleveland) each and all presidents of a country without a parallel in the history of civilized governments.

Twice an assassin's bullet resulted in black or mourning stamps for two of America's three martyred presidents: Lincoln (April 5, 1865), Garfield (September 4, 1881), and McKinley (September 6, 1901). On April 15, one year after his death, there was issued a fifteen-cent black stamp containing Lincoln's portrait from a photograph made January 26, 1861, by Germon in the martyred executive's home community of Springfield, Illinois. McKinley's portrait first appeared in blue on a stamp of the Louisiana Purchase series in 1904, but a mourning stamp of seven-cent denomination took its place in a new series introduced in 1922. Garfield received postal honors within a year after his death, but the color of the stamp was brown. A third mourning stamp appeared soon after the death of President Harding (August 2, 1923), and the seventeen-cent black Woodrow Wilson stamp was issued on his birthday anniversary, December 28, 1925. Five of the nation's

martyrs are pictured on the last issue in current use: Hale, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and still another who wrecked his life in the service of his country, Woodrow Wilson, a dogged Covenanter, whose life forces began to ebb across the peace tables of Versailles. Twenty-nine men have filled the office of president of the United States; and, by unwritten law, the two who still live, Taft and Coolidge, can receive no postal honors until their death. Of these twenty-nine, seventeen are known to all through postal portraits, comprising most of the significant presidents. Four presidents since Lincoln are missing: Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, who was impeached by the House of Representatives; Chester A. Arthur, whose administration was colorless; Taft and Coolidge, who, it may be surmised, prefer life to postal commemoration. John Adams, the Revolutionary leader whose imprint is written on the nation's Constitution, has been ignored, except on a postcard, doubtless because of the long-prevailing political hostility of the remainder of the country to New England. Other ignored presidents are John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Millard Fillmore. It was during the administration of Fillmore (1851) that an iron bath-tub accommodating an entire human body was first installed in the White House at Washington, incurring for the nation's executive a measure of ill will and ridicule that had disappeared by the time the gaunt Lincoln used it with comfort a decade later. Thomas Jefferson, appearing in a majority of the country's postal series, was as may be recalled the only president who never claimed affiliation with any religious denomination. There have been eight Episcopalians, seven Presbyterians, four Methodists, the same number of Unitarians, two members of the Reformed Dutch faith, and one each of the Baptist, Congregationalist and Disciples' denominations. John Tyler's second wife (Miss Gardiner) was a Roman Catholic and is the only member of that faith who has thus far

shared occupancy of the White House. Tyler was an Episcopalian. He was playing marbles with his children at Williamsburg, Virginia, when notified of the sudden death of President William Henry Harrison and had to borrow the money to get to Washington. Andrew Johnson, like Millard Fillmore, began life as a tailor.

In the Tennessee Historical Museum there is a broadcloth coat lined with alpaca, every stitch of which was sewed by Johnson in 1853 when he was governor of the State. Upon his election, his friend, Judge W. W. Pepper, who had been a blacksmith, discarded his judicial ermine and fashioned a set of shovel and tongs for his friend the governor. Johnson at once procured the finest piece of broadcloth in Nashville, obtained Pepper's measurements from a local tailor, and, working secretly at night in the executive mansion, finished the garment for his supporter, who had also risen from a humble station. With his gift Johnson sent a letter that snobs of all periods might read with profit, and part of it is quoted here:

Tubal Cain was a mechanic and instructed all the artificers of his day to fashion iron and brass. Cincinnatus, the Roman law-giver, was a farmer and was called by his countrymen from the handles of the plow to take charge of the affairs of State when they were in the greatest state of confusion. Adam . . . was a tailor by trade, for in the history of Adam and Eve, as given by Moses, we get the original idea of sewing. I am a mechanic, a plebeian mechanic, and not ashamed or afraid to own it in or out of office; but, on the contrary, I feel proud that it is so, and never recur to the period when I was an indentured apprentice, a journeyman, and then the proprietor of my own shop, but with pride and pleasure, and would be willing to fall back on my trade as a stay and prop to sustain my family and myself, though I have passed the meridian of life. And in this connection I must be permitted to add that when I carried on my business as a tailor regularly I have the proud and conscientious satisfaction of knowing that I had the reputation of being a good mechanic, always making good, not to say better, fitter than any one of my competitors in business. Why should you or I be ashamed that you or I are mechanics, and good ones at that?

Military and naval campaigns in the nation's wars and significant services in civil life gave postal honors to almost a score of men. The battle of Lake Erie (1812) gave Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry his place. Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's stubborn and often hostile secretary of war, became an inevitable postal figure, as did John Marshall, third chief justice and, in addition, reputed father of the United States Supreme Court, as well as Alexander Hamilton, organizer of the sound financial system of the government and victim (July 12, 1804) in the duel fought with Aaron Burr. Generals Grant and Sherman are commemorated in uniform as army officers of the Civil War, Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor as officers in the Mexican War of 1846. Admiral Farragut is the one naval personage of the Civil War winning postal honors, and two of the naval heroes of the Spanish-American War are exiled to the postal issues of the far-off Philippines—Admiral George Dewey and Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, whose naval achievement was the winning of the battle of Santiago (July 3, 1898). The battle-ship *Maine*, the destruction of which in the harbor of Havana (February 15, 1898) caused this short-lived war, has been pictured only on revenue stamps of 1898 and never on a postal issue.

The nation that had evolved from thirteen subject colonies into the one strong social and military power of the Western Hemisphere had within a hundred-year period emerged victorious in three wars with foreign powers and had now become the foster-parent of an inherited chain of colonies, lands over which the flag of Spain had been lowered. Postal overprinted stamps show the presence of the United States in Cuba, in whose behalf the war had been brought into being, a war directly attributable to the destruction of the *Maine*. But Cuba was not to be a colony; it was to be given the benefit of administrative organization to fit it for the self-government it first attained on February 24, 1902, with the withdrawal of American civil and military administration. This was not the case

with adjacent Porto Rico, which was destined to receive territorial designation—yet to be a colony, for all that, with appointive and not elective governors. Thus in the West there came to an end a colonial empire that dated from Columbus in 1492 to the lowering of the flag on Morro Castle overlooking the grave of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor. Dewey's victory in the Pacific (May 1, 1898) brought a full-fledged colonial problem to the door-step of the administration at Washington—7083 islands peopled by more than ten million swarthy subjects speaking the language of Spain and the native dialects, and virtually all of them adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. This religion is to remain the official faith of the islands until 1930. Here again, as in Cuba and Porto Rico, American postal labels, hurriedly overprinted, were rushed in to bind colonies and the new homeland by ties as visible as the evidences on every hand of sternly imposed military rule. In 1906 the Philippines received their first distinctive issue of American-made postal designs—pictures strong in their local application. These stamps pictured McKinley, under whose administration the war was conducted and the islands formally annexed, and Magellan, the Portuguese in the service of Spain who first discovered the archipelago (1521) on his four-year circumnavigation of the globe. By inclusion in the series of a portrait of General Henry W. Lawton, tribute is paid, at last, to an American military personality who received the surrender of Gerónimo, the Apache chieftain, in the summer of 1886, led a division in the march on Siboney, Cuba (June 23, 1898), and conducted one of the campaigns against the Filipino insurgent, Aguinaldo, in April, 1899. Lincoln, Washington, and Franklin were introduced in the series to provide good precepts of American integrity, and also Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, whose victory at Santiago wrote the last chapter of Spain's naval and military collapse in the Americas.

With the cession to Germany of the Ladrone and Caroline islands (February, 1899), the interests of the Madrid govern-

ment ceased in the Pacific. It is not the custom of any nation to honor on stamps or otherwise the heroes of a defeated land, yet in this initial Philippine series appeared a portrait of Miguel Legaspi, Spanish conqueror of the Philippines. Legaspi was a Basque navigator who late in life settled in Mexico City, of which he became mayor. He was chosen to command an expedition that sailed from Navidad, Mexico, on November 21, 1564. He sighted the Philippines on February 13, and after five years he conquered them, becoming governor-general in 1570 and moving the capital of the islands from Cebú to Manila, where the first city council was constituted on June 24, 1571. You will find his portrait continuously on a Philippine stamp since 1906, and likewise portraits of Carriedo and José Rizal. Here, in a man of Malay ancestry, was a figure of astounding genius and intellect from one of the outer rims of civilization. Rizal's best American biographer, Charles Edward Russell, has described him as an astonishing intellectual prodigy, who was "a great novelist, ophthalmologist, poet ethnologist, sculptor, biologist, illustrator, essayist, linguist, engineer and patriot; the friend and confrère of the foremost scientists of Europe." He was a leader of his people, an exile, a poet of distinction; and one of his statues won the gold medal at an international fair. Rivaling the prodigy Heinrich Heinecken of Lübeck, whose feats are told in another chapter of these chronicles, Rizal was able to read Spanish at the age of five, to draw skilfully with pencil, and to model in wax and clay. He was shot to death by a Spanish firing-squad at Bagumbayan Field on December 30, 1896. His memory will live forever in the islands. Postal pictures, a monument in the Luneta at Manila, other monuments and busts in scores of towns throughout the archipelago, all serve to increase the reputation of a patriot who died bravely for his people.

No trace of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley is to be found upon any stamps commemorating the Spanish-American War; nor of General Leonard Wood or William Howard

Taft, civilian administrators, who are still living. A single series of overprinted United States stamps in 1899 reveals the entry of Guam, the largest of the Marianna Islands, into the colonial system of the United States under the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898; the remainder of the German Marianas passed under the New Zealand mandate by the Treaty of Versailles at the end of the World War. Ordinary postal issues of the United States now fulfil all postal requirements in Guam, with its Malay and Polynesian inhabitants; this is also the case with the island of Wake (occupied July 4, 1898), the Midway Islands, Yap, and the Christian islands of American Samoa. The remainder of the Samoan Islands, partitioned in 1899 among Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, were allotted at Versailles to Great Britain and are under the administration and jurisdiction of New Zealand. Only the story of occupancy and ownership of the five-mile Canal Zone military reservation (February 26, 1904) is revealed on overprinted United States stamps. Occupation of land in this strip can be obtained only under government license, and ownership by individuals is forbidden. Two more colonial areas remain to complete the American colonial system. The West Indian Virgin Islands were purchased in 1917 for \$25,000,000 from Denmark and were once identified in postal albums as the Danish West Indies. The adjacent British Virgin Islands, as is well known, picture various images of the Virgin on stamp issues, whereas the current United States issues immediately came into use for the nation's new possessions bought to provide a southern station for the American navy. Columbus, upon his discovery of this group of islands on his second voyage (1494), doubted whether he knew enough names of saints to designate each of the many islands and therefore put them under the sacred patronage of the eleven thousand martyred virgins of St. Ursula. Hence their name. Despite American ownership, the Danish code of laws, in effect since April, 1906, remains in force in this possession.



Kalakaua



Kamehameha



Kamamalu



Kapiolani

Most picturesque of all the American republic's remote lands is the Territory of Hawaii, with its twenty islands and a population of nearly half a million persons, at the cross-roads of the Pacific, two thousand miles distant from any other land. At the time the American colonies had succeeded in winning their independence, Hawaii came under the unified government of King Kamehameha (1791); and his dynasty, which became a constitutional monarchy in 1840, ended with a revolution in 1893, when Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne. After an effort to obtain annexation to the United States had failed, a republic was proclaimed on July 4, 1894; and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War this area was annexed, on July 7, 1898, and erected into a Territory on April 30, 1900. It is now an integral part of the United States and destined to achieve statehood and complete equality in the American Union, as is Alaska, the one other Territory that now remains. Hawaii pictures in scene and portraiture much of its history, dating from its discovery in 1778 by Captain Cook, the British navigator who met his death on his second visit to the islands a year later. Adhesive postage began in Hawaii in 1851 with what are commonly called "missionary stamps." These are dealt with in a chapter of these chronicles relating to postal rarities, the two-cent blue denomination of this issue having attained a value as high as \$12,000, and the lowest value in the same series being \$1500 for a canceled copy of the thirteen-cent blue. In swift succession beginning late in 1851 with



Likelike



Thurston



Governor Dole



Kalakaua

a series printed in Boston, the kingdom of Hawaii began to reveal the personages of its dynastic government, picturing Kamehameha III, IV, and V, King Kekuanaka, King Kalakaua (1871 and 1875), the Princess Victoria Kamamalu (1871), and Princess Likelike (1882), Queen Kapiolani (1882), a statue of Kamehameha I, founder of the dynasty, King Lunalilo, Queen Emma, and, last of all the native monarchs, the stormy and determined Queen Liliuokalani, who made miserable the official lives of the administrative officials at Washington from the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893 until her death. Hurriedly overprinted stamps of the monarchy denote the introduction of the provisional government, being succeeded in 1893 by a new pictorial series of six labels, one of which pictures Sanford Ballard Dole, son of American missionaries, who became the only republican president of Hawaii in the interim between the overthrow of Liliuokalani and the formal annexation of the islands in 1900. The grandfather, father, and mother of Dole had been missionary pioneers in Honolulu, and the son attended and was graduated from Williams College. Upon the annexation of the islands he was appointed as the first Territorial governor, and he continued to be an active political factor until his death in 1926 at the age of eighty-two. One other Honolulu-born American, Lorin A. Thurston, appears on official Hawaiian stamps of the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1896, and now, in his late sixties, he is the publisher of the "Honolulu Advertiser," an

important English-language daily newspaper. Under the administration of Grover Cleveland Queen Liliuokalani demanded the right to cut off the head of Judge Dole for treason; and a Georgia emissary of the American president, investigating in Hawaii America's responsibility for aid given by its troops and minister in overthrowing the monarchy, advocated American withdrawal from the islands. One of the last phases of Grover Cleveland's first administration was an order to haul down the American flag from the islands. The order was ignored by the provisional administration in control at Honolulu, and it was followed by a vote of the white residents of the island for the establishment of a republic with Judge Dole as the first and only president.

No personality so vivid as Theodore Roosevelt could be ignored in the postal issues of his country. As yet he has made but a single appearance in domestic postal portraiture, and none whatever in the Philippines. Under the spur of his electric personality and undeniable personal ambitions, the American commonwealth grew appreciably in world power and immeasurably in world respect. A chief executive who had been a soldier, as well as a Western ranchman, author, naval official, governor, and municipal politician, he swayed a tremendous personal following, and only the determined Cleveland and the crusading Wilson approach or equal him in the breadth of their hold upon the American public in their respective social and political eras.

Six European nations and one in America have either biographical or historical supplements to their postal history broadcasted to the world upon stamp issues of the United States. These lands are Spain, with the Columbian series; Spain and Mexico, from which came the first explorers to locate on the site of San Francisco; England, with its Jamestown and Revolutionary episodes; France, with its daring civilian and clerical explorers and the Louisiana Purchase; Norway, with a commemoration of the landing (1825) of the

first Norse emigrants on the American continent; Sweden, with an American tribute to its son, John Ericsson, inventor of the small but pliable naval unit, the *Monitor*, which virtually put an end to the maritime hopes of the Confederate States; Holland, with memorial stamps marking the Walloon migration; and Russia on a stamp bearing the image of William H. Seward, who as secretary of state negotiated the purchase from Russia of the mainland Territory of Alaska (March 30, 1867) at a price of \$7,200,000. Between 1880 and 1921, gold, copper, and other metals aggregating \$460,000,000 had been taken out of the Territory so cheaply bought under the Johnson administration; the purchase was ridiculed for years and opprobriously termed Seward's Folly. The mere portrait of a far-seeing secretary of state on a stamp of the American nation in 1909 does not reveal the drama of Alaska or the wisdom of ending the occupancy by Russia of a shore of the North American continent.

San Francisco's commemorative series of stamps was issued in conjunction with the exposition celebrating the completion and opening of the Panama Canal (August 15, 1914). The opening of this interoceanic waterway at a cost in excess of \$350,000,000 brought into existence two new types of postage-stamps, labels of both the United States and the little Republic of Panama overprinted with the words "Canal Zone." The tonnage of this waterway in 1926 was 26,037,448 tons, against 26,761,935 tons through the Suez in 1925. Pictures of the Panama Canal appear upon one stamp of the United States and on various stamps of Panama, as well as on overprinted stamps of Panama used in the Canal Zone. San Francisco's commemoratives of 1913-14 picture the canal; Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific; and the Golden Gate, to which came on the morning of October 9, 1776, a party of Spanish padres, soldiers, and settlers numbering 210 men and thirty women from Mexico to found a new empire for Spain. Only three months and five days before their arrival the Liberty Bell had

rung in Philadelphia, and the colonies were preparing for their war with England. One would have had reason to expect upon a stamp harking back to such an early period a reproduction of the oldest of all structures in the San Francisco region, the Misión de los Dolores, in which the same historic mission bells ring to-day that pealed first with the planting of a civilized race on the western shores of the continent. Both England and Russia looked with eager eyes upon this colony held by Spain at what had grown to be the low ebb of its world power. It is fitting, as a part of the drama that kept California a part of the American Union, that John C. Frémont should be pictured upon a postal label, and of course he is, as we know. One of the Omaha Exposition stamps shows Frémont in the Rocky Mountains, a memorial of the expedition begun when the war with Mexico (1846) became imminent. This series pictures Marquette on the Mississippi River, Indians hunting buffalo on the plains, the covered wagon stage of American history with emigrants proceeding westward in "prairie-schooners," scenes of farming and prospecting in the West, as well as the one stamp ever issued by the United States government reproducing a stolen illustration. The stolen picture, which made a particularly beautiful stamp, appears on the one-dollar black label showing cattle following a bull leader in a heavy snow-storm. In England between 1888 and 1890 James MacWhirter's painting "The Vanguard" attracted much attention and was widely reproduced. The original received exhibition in a Royal Academy setting and became the property of Lord Blythwood. An American cattle company without license adopted the picture as its trade-mark. Ten years later it became an illustration on an American postal label, a copy of the cattle company's stolen trade-mark having been submitted to the authorities as an appropriate subject for reproduction on a stamp commemorating a familiar scene in the life of the American West. Apology was made to the English owner by the American Post-office Department, and

the incident ended without further ado. The large bridge depicted on another stamp of the same series is the Eads Bridge at St. Louis, the first great structure raised above the mighty stream that virtually divides the nation into two parts.

Current issues of United States stamps on various occasions have been used for postage despatched from foreign lands, yet stamps so used have been collected rarely by Americans despite the unique interest and historical background such issues possess. Four times this has occurred in Hawaii (in the late fifties, in the early sixties, in 1882, and in 1899), the first instance being when Hawaiian native postage possessed only local franking power, and the independent island kingdom had not been admitted to membership in the International Postal Union. An arrangement made between governments permitted Hawaiian stamps to carry letters to America's Pacific Coast cities, but if they were destined farther inland, postage of the United States had to be purchased in Hawaii and used along with the native labels. Often when Hawaiian stamp stocks were exhausted the American stamps were used alone, and prepayment of the Hawaiian postage was indicated by rubber cancelation markings. Consular offices of the United States have used its stamps from Chinese and Japanese ports, and similar postal facilities have been introduced in Samoa, Guam, Porto Rico, St. Thomas (Virgin Islands), Alaska, and Cuba (Guantánamo Bay); in addition, military posts have used mail labels of the government, in no way overprinted, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and Siberia under American occupation, from China during the Boxer Rebellion, and from occupied areas of France and Belgium in the World War. Such usage is revealed only by preserving the entire envelopes that have passed through the mails, for the evidence of foreign use is found only in the attendant cancelation marks. Many families holding for reasons of sentiment old letters written by sons who were in the World War, the siege of Peking, or other foreign adventures of the nation may find

themselves in possession of postal labels "used abroad." These will steadily acquire value as collector interest in them grows and reduces the obviously small supply that will be available. Haiti and the Dominican Republic, coöccupants of their West Indian island, are both temporary protectorates of the United States, being under occupation by United States marines, and their finances administered by American customs officials. During these occupations the national posts are also under similar administration, and stamps of such periods are virtually adjuncts of American postage, possessing therefore a heightened interest for collectors. Thus far European collectors have shown a greater interest in the "used abroad" American issues than have collectors within the country responsible for these comparative rarities.

Many persons may be surprised to learn that postage-stamps of the United States are not money and are not considered as such by the government. Stamps will not be accepted in payment of any form of taxes, and the government does not look with favor upon the purchase of articles through the mails for which stamps are inclosed in payment. This policy was set forth by W. Irving Glover when he was third assistant post-master-general in charge of the division of stamps. The primary objection of the government to the sending of stamps for merchandise is that it interferes with the classification or rating of offices. Such uses of stamps raise offices where they are purchased to an artificial level; and since the stamps must be used by the recipient (or sometimes disposed of at a discount and used by others), this deprives the office at the point of receipt of revenue that under normal conditions would come to it. Salaries and operating budgets of post-offices are based on their receipts from the sale of stamps. The use of stamps in merchandizing disturbs the postal trade balance. There is, however, no law that forbids the use of stamps in trade, just as there is no law compelling the conductor of a public conveyance to change a bill to enable a passenger to pay the fare. Accept-

ance of stamps in mail-order trade is voluntary on the part of the merchant.

Significant events in American postal history have been embodied in a chronology for those who wish to have quickly at hand the dates of introduction of innovations. The first adhesive stamps were placed in use on July 1, 1847. On July 3, 1853, embossed envelopes were introduced; registered mail service began on July 1, 1855. The Civil War period stimulated additional innovations. Newspaper wrappers were placed in use February 1, 1861; free city delivery service, July 1, 1863; railway mail service, August 28, 1854; domestic money-orders, November 1, 1864. International money-orders were not undertaken until September 1, 1869; postal cards not until May 1, 1873. Newspapers and periodicals were granted the pound rate of postage under second-class entry January 1, 1875. Special delivery service began August 4, 1886; international parcel post, September 15, 1887. Rural free delivery service preceded the Spanish-American War; July 1, 1897. The postal savings system was opened August 1, 1911, and was not a thrift innovation of the World War period, as many have surmised. The parcel post was established in 1912. The air-mail service was inaugurated May 15, 1918. The outstanding postal results of these developments were embossed envelopes, special delivery and air-mail stamps of individual type, and postal savings stamps, the latter not available for use on correspondence.

The United States Post-office Department has in effect with twenty-seven countries an extension of the facilities of the American special-delivery letter system, and those countries enjoy the same facilities within the confines of the American postal system. A special-delivery stamp of twenty-cent denomination plus regular postage gains speedier delivery in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania,

Netherlands, Newfoundland, Northern Ireland, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Those lands, through use of their own special delivery stamps and regular postage, obtain similar speedier delivery within the carrier-delivery limit of any American city or village delivery office and within one mile of any other post-office.

With Canada and Newfoundland the special delivery service applies only to letters or articles prepaid at the letter rate. With the other countries named the special delivery service applies to letters, post-cards, printed matter, commercial papers, and samples in the regular mails.

Increasing use is being made by business firms of precanceled stamps, adhesives purchased from the government previously canceled in sheet form. Firms with bulk mail attach these precanceled stamps to their parcels or circulars, and hand their mails to the post-office in bulk, saving the post-office the labor of separately canceling the stamp on each article. Belgium is credited with originating the pre-cancel postal adhesive which is now in use in the United States, Canada, Belgium, Luxemburg; two denominations were issued by France in this form in 1927. Evidence exists that the idea of precancelation was given a trial on the first or 1847 issue of American adhesives at Wheeling, West Virginia, then a Virginia community.

There rest in the guarded vaults of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington to this day, unless secretly destroyed in recent months, the officially approved sketches and the dies engraved from these sketches of two stamps that were almost ready for public issue at the outbreak of the World War. Departmentally and to a limited number of stamp collectors the existence of these sketches and dies had become known, but from the general public all knowledge of them had been withheld. The design of the red two-cent stamp-that-was-to-be shows two figures clasping hands across the world; one figure holding the United States flag, the other the Brit-

ish. The blue five-cent stamp shows a dove flying before a winged figure representing the Spirit of Peace. On each of the designs was the legend "Peace 1814-1914." These adhesive labels were to have marked the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and a century of friendship and peace between the English-speaking peoples of the world. The two-cent design received approval of the postmaster-general July 9, 1914; the five-cent, that of the acting postmaster-general on July 27. One day before this second approval Austria declared war on Serbia, and the powder-mine of Europe had exploded. By fall the Belgian city of Ghent, where the British-American Peace Centenary Committee intended holding their celebration, was occupied and policed by an army of the German emperor—and the United States postmaster-general had rescinded his approval of the stamp designs.

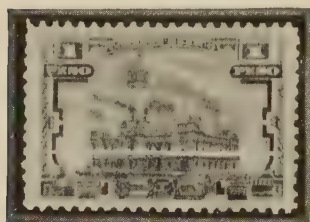
Out of the participation of the United States in the World War there came two stamps with scenes and one stamp portrait having a bearing on the conflict that rocked the world. One was a hideous "Victory stamp" of 1919 overloaded in design, artistically imperfect, and symbolic of nothing in particular for a nation that had played a major rôle in the conflict. On the fifty-cent stamp of the current (1922-27) issue, in the foreground of the Arlington amphitheater appears the tomb of the nation's Unknown Soldier—the only postal label of any of the world's stamp-issuing countries to commemorate the heroic dead of the greatest clash of armed forces engaged in by mankind in the world's history. The portrait in dull black on the third stamp is the image of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States throughout the war, and executive victim of the after-effects of the struggle that began on a Serbian border and ended in a forest at Compiègne.

CHAPTER VI

A PRIEST STARTS A REVOLUTION



THERE is yet to come, as the nineteenth century dawns, another long act in the cycle of liberty that on one continent has produced a Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson and on another the first Napoleon, who swept aside a short-lived republic and created an empire. France has banished monarchy of one type through the agencies of the Terror and the guillotine, has tried and abandoned the First Republic, reaccepted monarchy made acceptable under a Napoleonic coating, and at two future stages of its history must wage the struggle for liberty all over again. A less savage revolution has won freedom for the North American colonies. The sparks and embers of these revolutions on two continents have not yet been stamped out, and there are always obliging winds to blow embers great distances and start new conflagrations. Postage-stamp illustrations provide us with the means of following most of the moves in the new drama of liberation to be undertaken throughout the Spanish dominions of South America, in the tenacious and turbulent lands of Central America, and in the Spanish viceroyalty of Mexico. There are unheralded Washingtons and minor Napoleons in the southern part of the Western Hemisphere, and we are to see some of them in the days of their glory and others in those brave hours when they



Vera Cruz Light



Allende



Congress of Bolivar

face the firing-squads of successful rivals or of Spain. Our chronicle may well begin under a star-sprinkled sky on a September night in Mexico.

A small band of men have unfastened the locks and chains of a Mexican prison in the village of Dolores and have given freedom to all political prisoners found in confinement. As fast as their legs can carry them these liberated men hasten to the little church of Dolores to become participants in a scene without parallel in history. It is daybreak on the morning of September 16, 1810, and we are to witness the peons' mass in a Roman Catholic church in a land where the humblest form of labor begins early and continues late. There is not to be a stroke of labor performed this day in Dolores, or for many days to come. In a small and crowded religious edifice the curate of the village appears for the service that is to end, years later, in the liberation of Mexico from the rule of Spain. He is attended by Ignacio Allende and Juan Aldama, Spanish officers who have been won over to the revolutionary idea. The priest is ready, for the time, to divide his services to God by laboring in the political service of fellow-men long victims of oppression and persecution. A strange rôle indeed for a priest of a church so closely involved in the advance of Spanish rule in the West. Pause for a moment to look upon the features of Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, who is pictured on the first postage-stamp of the Mexican nation. He is not a fervor-swept youth seeking glory through revolution, but, on the contrary, a man of mature years. He is fifty-seven years and three



Aldama



Mexico's Boundaries



Suárez

months of age at the time of this militant mass. To his humble and motley audience he proclaims a new day for Mexico and launches a revolution with the cry, "Up with the true religion, and down with the false government," which was vague enough to cover all developments. In history this is known as "The Cry of Dolores," which causes six hundred oddly armed followers to trudge along a road behind the priest on a march that is to take them to the entrance of Mexico City under a banner bearing a picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe, torn from the walls of a church. Town after town falls before this invasion. Guanajuato, the silver city, furnishes gold, food, and equipment for the rebel stores. Valladolid, now known as Morelia, surrenders. A decisive victory is won over Truxillo. Guadalajara pours in recruits and raises the army to a strength of a hundred thousand men. The way is clear. The Spanish enemy is met and defeated on the hill of Las Cruces, pictured on a Mexican stamp, with the Spanish viceroy fleeing for his life on horseback. At this last stage in a picturesque drama of liberation there comes the moment of fatal indecision. Nowhere perhaps, in all history, except when the Maid of Orleans contributed her heartening influence to the dispirited French, has there been another hour like this in the long record of civilization. The religious element in the heart of Padre Hidalgo gains the upper hand over the martial element that has led an army of freedom. The spiritual Hidalgo fears that his men turned loose in the treasure-laden City of Mexico will be guilty of excesses, will plunder and commit those conscienceless acts that conquer-

ing armies have been known for since the beginning of human existence. So, instead of entering the city, the army swerves away at the very hour when the heads of the church within the city place upon Hidalgo the stigma of excommunication. As his army moves off, the heartened troops of Spain give pursuit. An act of indecision turns a series of victories into a conclusive rout; and a crushing defeat at the bridge of Calderón, on January 17, 1811, is to defer Mexico's complete freedom for ten years, sending Hidalgo before a firing-squad at Chihuahua, on August 1, 1811, as Allende had faced another on May 21. Year after year we encounter Hidalgo in Mexico's postal portraiture, and in a series of 1910 we are to observe Allende and Aldama, Morelos, his fellow-priest, and a mass being celebrated on the Mountain of the Crosses where a padre of Dolores once stood at the zenith of his earthly achievements. José María Morelos y Pavón, who likewise lives again in postal portraiture, had a military command separate from that of Hidalgo, and for a time victory perched upon the banners of this fifty-year-old ecclesiastic until a reverse in 1813 proved the forerunner of a series of defeats resulting in his capture on November 5, 1815. He faced inquisitors with doom in their eyes. Against this holy man they leveled the charge that he was "an unconfessed heretic, an abetter of heretics, a disturber of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, a profaner of the sacraments, a traitor to God, to the king, and to the Pope." Thereupon he was condemned to do penance in a penitent's dress and "relaxed to the secular arm," which in the simpler language of laymen means he faced a firing-squad near Mexico City on December 22, 1815, and died bravely as a man, as well as a man of God, with more than mere religion to commend him. Another compatriot of the priests of Dolores survives in a postal picture in the person of Mariano Abasalo, a lieutenant-general of insurgents at the age of thirty-six, who was captured and sent to Spain, where he died in confinement.

These are but colorful segments in the comparatively recent



Declaration of Independence



Modero



Mont de las Cruces

history of a land that researches now indicate may have been the seat of a civilization parallel with that of Egypt. The oldest panorama of world event and of earlier cultures in the Western Hemisphere is not that of Canada at the time of Cartier nor of those northerly shores reached by Columbus. These lands are in their adolescence in comparison with that strange colony, viceroyalty, monarchy, and republic of Spanish tongue and Catholic religious faith that emerged after four centuries of stress as the United States of Mexico, fashioned upon the lines of the American commonwealth. Postal illustrations reveal many of the historical antecedents of these baffling people who date much farther back than their own Montezuma I (born in 1390), a savage chieftain who offered up living sacrifices to the gods and swept away the forces of the Mixtecs and Tlaxcalans in a devastating march from his valley to the Gulf of Mexico. Scientists and explorers confidently assert the existence of a Toltec race, placed in a more remote antiquity than the Aztec; and on postal labels of two lands farther south we are shown evidences of a people long regarded as mythical. Mexico gives credence to a Toltec civilization by its reproduction of the Pyramid of the Sun on a recent postal label. This monument, at Teotihuacan, rises more than 200 feet from a base 761 by 721 feet square. Guatemala and Bolivia supplement Mexico in providing pictorial evidences of races other than the Incas who were skilled in arts, crafts, and sciences more than a thousand years before the first Spanish explorers set foot on the shores of the Americas.



Juárez Hemicycle



Popocatepetl



Guatemotzin Monument

In Mexico in the person of Guatemoc (Guatemotzin) we observe the last emperor of the Aztecs, a nephew of Montezuma II, who was hanged by Spanish captors when they bore him, as a hostage, on an expedition into Honduras. Here on a stamp, repeated many times since its first appearance in 1864, is an eagle perched on a cactus, holding a snake in its beak. In so simple a picture as this is contained an Aztec legend of the settlement of the Indian community of Tenochtitlan in 1325, which the world came to know as Mexico City. A wandering Aztec tribe, emigrating from the north, reached a valley in which was observed an eagle, its wings spread wide, holding a captive serpent. Priests, interpreting this as a favorable sign, ordered a settlement on the spot.

Eleven years of insurrection and guerrilla warfare intervene between the brave revolt of Hidalgo and Morelos and the independence that Mexico gained under the leadership of Agustín de Iturbide in 1821. This revolutionary leader, appearing on centennial celebration stamps of 1921, was an accidental emperor of his land. At his instigation an unsuccessful effort was made in 1821, when complete independence was in easy reach, to make Mexico a kingdom under a Spanish Bourbon prince. Ferdinand VII of Spain by rejecting the proffered crown opened the way for the fulfilment of Iturbide's ambitions, and he became emperor and was crowned on July 21. Antonio Santa Anna and his followers on December 2, 1822, proclaimed a republic at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile Iturbide and his army are pictured marching triumphantly into the rich capi-



Josefa Ortiz



The Aztec Legend



Leona Vicario

tal of the nation over the highway that had been a road of doom for the leaders of the revolution a decade earlier. Brief and insecure are the political loyalties and alliances of Mexico. An ally to-day may stand before his friend's firing-squad to-morrow! Vicente Guerrero, a patriot general who had fought the Spanish forces for years but had given his support to the plan for a Bourbon-ruled kingdom, opposed Iturbide as emperor, as did Santa Anna. In 1823 these two opponents forced the resignation of Iturbide, who retired to Europe. Fatality usually haunts those executive exiles who seek to return to the Mexican homeland. Iturbide, upon seeking to reënter the country a year later, was arrested and shot. By 1829 Guerrero had achieved the presidency and was driven from office within the year. He too, taking the field with a small army of followers, was captured quickly—and shot.

México has its counterparts for the American revolutionary heroines. Two are the first persons memorialized in the nation's centennial issue of 1910: Doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez on the one-centavo denomination and Doña Leona Vicario on the two-centavo. Doña Josefa's husband, Miguel Domínguez was mayor (*corregidor*) of the town of Querétaro and, at the urging of his wife, became one of the patriots of the movement for independence. Their home was the place of meetings and the spot where the revolution was outlined. A traitor learned of these plans and reported them to the postmaster of Querétaro, who passed them on to the government. Both the mayor and his wife were immediately imprisoned, Doña Josefa

making her escape and speeding to Padre Hidalgo on horseback to warn him that the hour to strike had arrived. This patriotic woman was the outstanding heroine of Mexican independence.

Doña Vicario apparently was born in Mexico City in 1798 of a wealthy royalist family, one account of her life having it that she was fifteen years of age in 1813. While still a mere youth she fell desperately in love with Don Andrés Quintana y Roo, the Yucatan writer and patriot, spending large sums of her family's fortune for ammunition for the patriots. Discovering that some of her letters had been intercepted, Doña Leona fled from the capital, fearing the wrath of the viceroy, Calleja. When taken prisoner on her return she was not imprisoned, doubtless because of her youth, but was confined in the Colegio de Belem de las Mochas, with instructions to the mother superior that she be allowed to speak to no one. On the night of May 23, 1813, three armed soldiers rescued her and placed her safely in hiding until she could leave the city. At Halpujahua she married Quintana y Roo. The government confiscated all her belongings and declared her a traitor. To the world beyond Mexican borders she survives in postal illustration.

Two postal portraits of Mexico carry one back to the time of the last Napoleonic attempt to take a hand in the political affairs of the Western Hemisphere; to the tragic induction of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian into rulership over Mexico, the poignant tragedy of his empress, Charlotte, at the court of the last French Empire, and the restoration of Benito Juárez to the presidency of the republic. It is now December, 1861—for all who wish to recreate the scene. The American Union is divided, and the North and South are in deadly conflict. The moral and political pressure that these States united could have exerted without force of arms on their southern neighbor is nullified by the struggle of the Union and the Confederacy. At this juncture France, England, and Spain intervene in Mexico in behalf of foreign bondholders and, in consequence,



Maximilian



Hidalgo



Juárez



Hidalgo

invade the country. The intervention leads to the occupation of the country by the French in 1863. French conquerors after months of fighting storm Puebla, march in triumph into Mexico City, and oust President Juárez and his followers. Bazaine, destined seven years later to add to France's despair in the last moments of the Franco-Prussian War, sits as marshal of France in the capital of the conquered American land. Napoleon from Paris is dangling the bait of empire before Maximilian and the ambitious Charlotte. It is an offer intended to compensate Austria for the loss of its Lombard provinces to Italy; also an effort to build a secret alliance with Austria against the menacing designs of Prussia. The spider-web of history thus stretches overseas to a distant continent, and what seems a complicated pattern is, in reality, a very simple one. Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican throne places him in the grip of the Napoleonic usurer, who is utilizing him as a tool to obtain payment of Mexico's debts to France and affording him military support only so long as payments are continued. The end of the American Civil War now leaves the reunited States free to make a firm stand against Napoleon, who, thus coerced and beginning to fear Prussia at home, uses Maximilian's default in payments to France as an excuse for threatened withdrawal of military support. This takes the Empress Charlotte in haste to Paris, where, on her knees before Napoleon and Eugénie, she begs the continued support of the French Empire on behalf of her husband.

All of us know how the rebuffed granddaughter of Louis Philippe cried out at the end of this humiliating interview: "What folly! I forgot that in my veins flows the blood of the Bourbons and that I am dealing with an adventurer, a Bonaparte!" We are familiar, too, with her subsequent visit to an unsympathetic Pope at Rome. Her mind gave way, and the result was her sequestration as a madwoman. These interviews sealed the fate of Maximilian. Early in 1867 France withdrew its forces. On June 15 Maximilian came to trial before a military court held on the stage of a public theater, and on June 19 he faced a firing-squad on the Cerro de las Campanas. A few months later Benito Juárez made a triumphal reëntry into the capital when the city had surrendered to an efficient young general, Porfirio Diaz. The tragic fate that overtook monarchs in the French Revolution had produced its prototype on a continent of the West where, then and now, empires were not welcomed. There you have the history of the Maximilian and Juárez portraits on stamps of the Mexican Republic. As these chronicles are written the pitiful Charlotte has just died; on July 27, 1926, she had celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of her marriage to Maximilian. On this anniversary of the event destined both to make and wreck her career she was visited at Brussels by the king and queen of Belgium, and she addressed them as prince and princess, for she had never been informed of the death of her brother, Leopold II of Belgium.

Not one picture exists on a postal label of Mexico to indicate the thirty-one-year rule of the despotic Diaz, who, by military repression and incredible savagery, crushed the disorderly and revolutionary spirit of his country and began its industrial upbuilding, continuing this to the hour of his enforced resignation on May 25, 1911. Here was an American "man of iron," unrivaled in ruthlessness, so securely in control of his country that he was able to force the changing of its constitution to establish himself in office for slightly more than three decades.



Revolutionary Overprints, Carranza in Center

Once again the hand of the assassin throws its dark shadow upon a Mexican postal portrait of Francisco I. Madero. With him, after a third of a century in which idealism had been banished from Mexican government, an idealist at last came into power. Madero was educated in a Mexican Jesuit college and the University of California, undergoing six years of additional training in Paris. After his return home he made a fortune as a planter and devoted much of it to revolutionary causes, all directed at Diaz. He inspired and led the revolution of 1910, compelled the resignation of Diaz, and was himself elected president of the republic on October 14, 1911. His administration was overthrown by plotters headed by Victoriano Huerta, who succeeded him. Madero was imprisoned and murdered on the night of February 23, 1913, as was Pino Suárez, vice-president in his administration, the murders being justified by their perpetrators on the ground that the prisoners were killed under the Mexican law of flight while trying to escape. Madero, the dreamer, inexperienced in dealing with low intrigues of Mexican politics, was surrounded by weak or treacherous aides and was greatly influenced and misled by a sinister German marplot serving any interest willing to pay for his services in the underworld of Mexican politics. Madero and Suárez in postal pictures continually bring to mind a dark winter night when two prisoners were removed from their cells, prodded into walking ahead of their guards, and shot in the back by agents of the Huerta government.



Morelos Monument



Chapultepec



Columbus Monument

Huerta's temporary successor (Carbajal) was driven from office on August 20, 1915, by General Venustiano Carranza, who held office until May, 1920, when he fled from the capital and was killed while trying to reach Vera Cruz. Carranza, who won from the American government the recognition which Huerta had forfeited, appears on a Mexican commemorative stamp of 1916 as well as in the regular 1916-17 issue of postal adhesives (the four-centavo value). Virtually all the revolutionary movements of recent years are indicated by stamps of the republic overprinted with words, monograms, symbols, or insignia of rebel forces. The words usually overprinted on federal stamps are "Gobierno Constitucionalista." Several issues overprinted in 1915 were on behalf of the revolution led by the bandit and rebel, "Pancho" Villa, who, after he had been placated by the government, retired to a ranch and was assassinated at Parral, on July 20, 1923.

Mexico City's ancient cathedral, an immense Renaissance structure begun in 1573, fifty-two years after the surrender of the city to the Spanish invaders, is given a place on a stamp,



Commemoratives for the Pan-American Congress



Lake Amatitlan



Barrios

as is the lighthouse in the old port of Vera Cruz, founded by Cortes and made a city in 1615, when the Jamestown settlement of the English in Virginia was still a sparse village in its eighth year. Stamps of the United States are to be found in the albums of many collectors bearing the Vera Cruz postmark; these were mailed during the American occupation of the port after the landing of marines on April 21, 1914.

Five lands south of Mexico have written a bloody record of disturbance and disorder—Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. All have been carved from the ribs of a mother-land embodied in what was once called the Confines of Guatemala; all, including Guatemala, have been subsidiary to the viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico); all have given a temporary adherence to the short-lived empire of Iturbide; all have attempted an equally short-term partnership in the Central American Confederation; and all have finally attained separate independence signalized by periods of dictatorships with frequent crimes of assassination. And all, in their postal existences, reveal on their adhesive labels fragments of history, bits of cultural background, as well as portraits of the principal players in their disorderly political dramas.

Many overprinted stamps of these Central American republics indicate, to those who follow their histories closely, kaleidoscopic changes of administration through acts of assassins, or less deadly but equally effective counter-revolutions. No change is more significant than that of April, 1920, in



The Cathedral



Cabrera



Radio Antennæ

Guatemala as indicated by a two-peso postal label overprinted merely with a new valuation of twenty-five centavos. This new stamp replaced the previous adhesive of the centavo valuation bearing the portrait of Manuel Estrada Cabrera and marked his disappearance from an office that he had ruled with a rod of iron for twenty-two years. During this time he was the most powerful of Central American despots, ruling a small republican government in monarchical fashion. Sixteen physicians of Guatemala mustered enough courage to pronounce the president unfit to hold office, and the national legislature removed him from office, naming Carlos Herrera as his successor. Revolution was immediate. The forts of Guatemala City, garrisoned by Cabrera loyalists, bombarded the city, killing a large number, including women and children who had received no warning to withdraw. The Unionistas quickly gained control of the situation. Cabrera and his generals surrendered. Such hatred was engendered for Cabrera as a result of the bombardment of the capital that all stamps bearing portraits of the deposed ruler were voided and recalled from circu-



Columbus Theater



Barrios Monument



Temple of Minerva



Antigua Palace



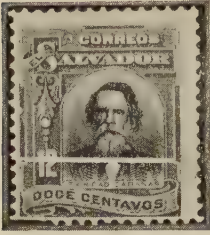
Monolith



Bridge to Penitentiary

lation. One act of Cabrera won for him a kindly feeling in the United States as an offset to his many acts that had created irritation. During the World War he notified the United States that German agents were plotting revolutionary disorders in Central American lands, and their efforts were frustrated. During his lengthy administration Cabrera foiled a score of attempts upon his life, for he was seemingly attended by an abiding good luck.

Guatemalan postage at various stages pictures the coat of arms of the country; Mariano Rivera Paz, twice president and assassinated in 1849; J. Rufino Barrios, president from 1873 until he was killed while leading an attack on Chalchuapa, Salvador, in April, 1885, while trying to force Salvador into a new Central American Confederation. Barrios was Guatemala's ablest constructive leader. He obtained for his country complete religious freedom and introduced telegraphs, railroads, and many other improvements. Other stamps picture the Columbus Theater, a monument to the great explorer, an artillery barrack, a museum, the temple of Minerva, and, through a possible resort to ironies, the bridge leading to the penitentiary, temporary haven of many deposed officials! Aside from personalities the two most significant postal illustrations are pictures of the national palace at Antigua and a venerated bird of gorgeous plumage, the quetzal. The palace, located in the old capital at the foot of a volcano, once was the seat of government of all Central America. In 1776 an earthquake destroyed the capital, causing the transfer of the govern-



Trinidad Cabañas and José Delgado

ment to Guatemala City. The quetzal dates from the days of the Maya civilization; its feathers were reserved for the garments of priests and rulers. Throughout Central America it is regarded as a sacred bird and is accorded universal deference and affection. Guatemala gives postal emphasis to the discoveries of evidences of ancient civilizations within its borders by reproducing on a stamp the leaning monolith of Quirigua. This dead city, located in the heart of a jungle, was tenantless and overgrown even at the time when the Spanish explorers came in the wake of Columbus. At Quirigua there are ruins of twelve standing monoliths and one that leans at an angle of thirty degrees. They all contain hieroglyphics that scientists are endeavoring to decipher. A member of an expedition from Tulane University credits the Mayas with being the likely discoverers of the zero and of place-value in mathematics, as well as with being advanced astronomers who "perfected a calendar at least one thousand years before Christ." Bolivia on a single stamp reproduced the monolith of Tiahuanacu, which scientists are attempting to link with a civilization of the



Arce



Delgado Commemorative



Francisco Morazan



This Volcano Defeated a Canal Route

Piruas, long regarded as a wholly mythical race which, had it ever existed, would have antedated the Incas of Peru, Bolivia, and the adjacent lands that now constitute Ecuador and Chile. Inca personalities of Atahualpa and Manco Capac are pictured in Peruvian postal issues, one label showing the funeral of Atahualpa, reproduced from a painting in the cathedral at Callao. This great war emperor of the Inca Empire received Pizarro and became his prisoner. After buying his safety with a huge ransom he was betrayed and given the option of two equally unpleasant and effective deaths; he was permitted to choose between being burned at the stake or embracing Christianity and dying by the garrote. Prescott, the historian, estimates that the ransom paid by Atahualpa totaled \$15,500,-000 in modern currency; a room twenty-two feet long by nine feet deep was piled high with articles of gold, but this did not prove sufficient to prevent his betrayal.

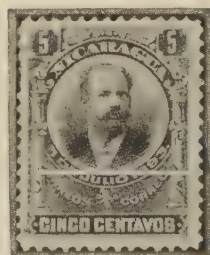
Salvador, the smallest, the most densely populated, and one of the most belligerent of the Central American republics, in-



De Córdoba



The Quetzal



Santos Zelaya



Postage Advertising for Coffee and Olympics

stituted adhesive postage in 1867 with a picture of a smoking volcano surmounted by eleven stars, one for each department of its government. Postal evidence of the rapidity with which political changes are effected in Latin lands is found in an entire series of stamps succeeding those of General Ezeta in the old-fashioned type of hat worn by municipal policemen and soldiers in the British Indian armies. Ezeta by the force of his character and the aggressiveness of his military conquests became president of Salvador, and, as usual, a new postal series was prepared bearing his image. Before the issue could reach the public he had been ousted from office. The postal administration caused the coat of arms of the republic to be overprinted on every stamp containing his likeness. Salvador, too, had a Barrios (Gerardo) as president in 1860; he was deposed three years later by President Carrera of Guatemala and, when attempting a revolution in 1865, was captured and shot. His



And Also for Bananas, Coffee, and Oranges



Views of Port Limon and the National Theater

postal memorial is his monument. Pictorial tribute is paid to Trinidad Cabañas, a brave old Honduran patriot who aided in the defense of León, Nicaragua (January 24, 1845), against Francisco Malespín; a conflict marked by atrocities with few equals in Central American revolutionary annals. Cabañas later became president of Honduras (1852) but was deposed and exiled after three years. Salvador's Columbian anniversary series has been described in the first chapter of these chronicles in its relation to other postal memorials to the explorer. Each of the five republics that have made ineffective attempts to weld themselves into a permanent confederation have observed their century of independence from Spain by postal memorials, and two, Salvador and Costa Rica, recently have advertised their coffee trade with postal labels, the Salvadorian stamp bearing the picture of an attractive girl. Costa Rica supplements this with a label picturing a banana plantation.

The adjacent republic of Nicaragua suffered one of the most severe blows to its ambition through the presence on its stamps of the smoking volcano of Momotombo. For years, as



Costa Rican Arms and Juan Santamaria Monument



Columbus Lands

Jesus Jimenez

Pan-American Congress

we know, a contest had been waged between adherents of the Nicaragua and Panama routes for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and, in consequence, severing North and South America. Washington harbored nests of lobbyists working for one or the other of the factions. Enemies of the Nicaraguan route had pointed out its increased cost and clinched their arguments by asserting that the canal would be subject to destruction by volcanic eruption. Nationals of Nicaragua and their partizans at Washington denied the presence of active volcanoes in their little land. Thereupon Philippe Bunau-Varilla, a French engineer, obtained a supply of current stamps of Nicaragua showing Mount Momotombo in active eruption and mailed letters bearing these stamps to every member of the United States Senate, before which the canal legislation was pending. The Panama route was chosen by a margin of four votes. This constitutes one of the most direct instances of lobbying in a political cause by means of a postal



Bolívar Declaration and the Arch of Santo Domingo



Declaration of Independence, Museum, and Artillery Barracks

illustration. Another instance, related elsewhere in these chronicles, has to do with Venezuela and its boundary dispute with England, a clash that gave rise to diplomatic correspondence and to a belligerent presidential warning during the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Honduras, of the several adjacent republics, pays its most definite respect to Francisco Morazán, *jefe político* of the country in 1827 and president of the Central American Confederation in 1830. By strength of character and military force the confederation was kept alive for more than nine years until Morazán was finally defeated by Carrera of Guatemala and fled into Peru. When attempting to renew the confederation in 1842, after invading Costa Rica and making himself president, he was deposed in a counter-revolution, captured, and shot.

Virtually all of the Central and South American lands have given postal recognition to the various agencies employed in the transmission of their mails. Trains, ships, mule and donkey transport are pictured on labels of one country or another from Mexico to the Argentine. In the Dominican Republic the motor-cycle delivery scene on a United States special-delivery stamp has been filched with but slight modification by a postal administration that liked the scene and took it where it found it.

In Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador in 1890 and in Ecuador in 1892 there arose an innovation then without a parallel in postal annals. An agent of a New York engraving company (N. F. Seebeck) made a ten-year contract with the first three governments and a five-year contract with the last one to supply each country, without cost, all the postage, post-

age due, and official adhesive stamps required at all times on condition that each land change its stamp designs once a year, that all left-overs should become the property of the American contractor, and that the plates become his property as well, with the right to make as many reprints from them as he desired. The purpose—to supply collectors, of course. And, for years, collectors everywhere filled their album spaces with the brightly colored labels that appealed to the eye, and especially to youth. These speculative issues were assailed lustily, and the four governments did not renew their contracts beyond the original term. Years elapsed with no appreciation in the value of the Seebeck series which had found so ready a market. Then time began to work its inevitable changes. Three decades have produced some scarce stamps and difficult-to-find types for which collectors seek with the eagerness that they apply to their quests for more legitimate postal issues. Occasionally among South and Central America's Latin republics and in certain of the new lands of post-war Europe the Seebeck innovation has had parallels, engravers offering to supply a series of many denominations without charge to governments in return for the privilege of retaining for themselves all except a few of one denomination or many complete sets of their total output. By a strange type of telepathic communication collectors come quickly into possession of this information, and many ignore entirely the speculation-tainted issues in their collections.

CHAPTER VII

THE STAR OF SPAIN SETS



CUBA paid a terrific price for remaining loyal to the Spanish motherland in the crisis of 1808, for which it became known as "the ever faithful isle." Its loyalty was rewarded by decades of brutality, over-taxation, and military severity. The island therefore was ready for the decade-long revolution that began in 1868; an uprising that gave Máximo Gómez his place as one of the five immortals in Cuban postal portraiture. The peace of 1878 gave Spain an opportunity to break its pledges to its colonists, again aroused native discontent in the form of the ineffective disorders of 1885, and finally produced the successful revolution that coincided in its last moments with the Spanish-American War. Gómez, who had been a Spanish soldier in the Haitian and Santo Domingan campaigns, led in all three of these uprisings, entering the first as a private and emerging as a general in succession to Ignacio Agramonte.

An even more brilliant leader and tactician than Gómez was Antonio Maceo, soldier and exile, who waged unrelenting warfare in Pinar del Rio province until slain in an engagement in 1896. The guerrilla chieftain Maceo and an American gun-runner, Napoleon B. Broward (who later became governor of Florida), were heroes of American youth throughout the



Gómez



Agramonte



Martí



Palma

period in which Cuba was struggling for freedom. Besides Gómez and Maceo four other revolutionary leaders are accorded places in postal portraiture: José Martí, head of the last revolutionary organization; Agramonte; Calixto García; and Tomás Estrada Palma, civilian, long the head of the Cuban junta, who was elected on February 24, 1902, the first president of the republic. One woman emerges from the limited field of native literature to receive postal recognition (1914) on her hundredth anniversary in the person of Gertrudis Avellaneda y Arteaga. Most of her life was spent in Spain, where this twice-married woman wrote novels under her own name and under the pseudonym "La Peregrina," one, "El Mulato Sab," being known as a Cuban "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She was born at Puerto Príncipe and died in Madrid in 1873. A Cuban air-mail stamp of 1914 issue pictures Morro Castle, oldest of Spanish prison-fortresses in colonial Cuba, overlooking the scene of the sinking of the *Maine*, and remembered by thousands as the scene of a singularly engaging exploit before the American declaration of war against Spain, the rescue from Morro of Evangelina Cisneros by Karl Decker, correspondent of a metropolitan newspaper. His exploit was received with enthusiasm at a time when the newspaper proprietor, William Randolph Hearst, was fanning into flame national sentiment in behalf of the Cuban insurrectionists. This publisher is credited with a characteristic instruction to one of his Cuban correspondents, who complained of waning possibilities of war: "If you can't find a war, make one." Cuban postal adhesives



Gertrudis Avellaneda



Maceo



Morro Castle

from 1855 to 1869 bore portraits of Queen Isabella, who was later driven into exile. In 1873 King Amadeus appeared on four denominations of a new issue, followed in 1876 by a profile head and bust of Alfonso XII which remained in use until 1890, when the profile bust of the infant Alfonso XIII came into use throughout the Spanish domains. A new series of the still youthful Alfonso had appeared when the Spanish-American War ended the colonial era that had begun with the first discoveries of Columbus. Nearly all the nations of the Western World have pictured scenes on their postal issues portraying their declarations of independence. The United States first did this in its series of 1869. It remained for the little Republic of Panama, seceding from Colombia, with the tacit approval if not with the more potent aid of the United States, to reproduce on one of its stamps the opening portion of the text of its declaration of freedom. Panama's colorful record of its ancient background is dealt with in the opening chapter of these chronicles.

Liberation is the epic theme of South American postage in the lands enjoying republican government. The martial figures who accomplished it against the arms and discipline of Spain dominate the postal portraiture of a dozen republics, comprising the whole continent except the areas of Brazil and the north-coast Guianas held by France, Great Britain and Holland. Brazil is dealt with in the portion of our chronicles relating to Portugal, and the Guianas in the British, Dutch, and French chapters. The military heroes of Latin America



Bolivar



Padre Morelos



Sucre

are present in postal pictures and in monetary valuations of both coins and stamps. Venezuela has the bolivar instead of the peso, of which the Spanish peseta is a modification. Bolivia supplants the peso with the boliviano, and Ecuador with the sucre. These are tributes to the heroes who began and ended the struggle for the freedom of a continent. Simon Bolivar and Antonio Sucre were the chief factors in the overthrow of Spain in the north and northwest, as was San Martín, the Argentine Napoleon, in the southern and central area of South America. The decline of Spanish power dated from the revolution led by Bolivar in Caracas in 1810, which ended with Sucre's victory at Ayacucho on December 9, 1824. This brilliant campaign elevated Sucre to the presidency of Bolivia, from which office he was forced to retire, while Bolivar remained president of Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru until his death, on December 17, 1830. Meanwhile he had given his name to Bolivia, which he had, in concert with Francisco Santander, wrested from Spain by the victory of Boyaca (August 7, 1819), and had by the capture of Quito (June 16, 1822) added to Colombia the land now known as Ecuador.

Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda, Santander—all these and scores of lesser figures—are present in the picture-gallery of South American postage. For decades the sole postal portrait of Venezuela is the Bolivar image, and he is present in the postage of Colombia (1886 onward), Bolivia (since 1897), and Peru (1909). Bolivia, bearing his name, does not ignore Bolivar as Colombia has ignored Columbus. Across the northern and



Bolivar-Sucre



Castro



Independence Centenary

northwestern portion of the continent he is ever present in geographic, historic, and postal nomenclature, and in monuments, some of which are reproduced on stamps. A Venezuelan department and its capital both bear his name; when the city was taken in 1817 by the Liberator it was known as Angostura. Earlier generations of North American drinkers recall with varying degrees of sadness the days when bitters of that name were used in enticing mixtures now forbidden by the laws of their country.

An episode of amusing character, which is but slightly known to the present generation, links Simon Bolivar with a noted duel between two widely known United States politicians. Bolivar conceived the idea of a congress to be held at Panama for a discussion of the common problems of the Central and South American nations. Guatemala took the liberty of inviting the United States to participate in the congress, and President Adams accepted at the instigation of his secretary of state, Henry Clay. The pro-slavery element in Congress used the incident as an excuse for a vicious attack on the Adams administration. John Randolph of Roanoke intimated in a heated speech that the invitation had been forged within the State Department, over which Clay presided. He denounced participation in Latin American affairs and declared the alliance between Adams and Clay to be a partnership between "a blackleg and a Puritan." Clay challenged Randolph



Bolivar



"La Pola"



Narino

to a duel and met him on the field of honor on April 8, 1826. Clay fired a pistol-shot and missed. Randolph fired and missed. Clay fired a second time, his bullet tearing Randolph's coat. Thereupon Randolph fired in the air, advanced with extended hand to Clay, and said, "You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay." Clay responded, "I am glad the debt is no greater," and took his adversary's hand. Senator Thomas H. Benton, a dead-shot marksman, who was Randolph's second, disgustedly termed the encounter "a high-toned duel." This encounter had no effect on the Panama conference. Adams appointed the commissioners but one of them died while making the journey, and the other arrived when the conference had adjourned. Clay and Bolivar both face us as we gaze upon their postal images. The Republic of Panama in 1926 issued a series of stamps commemorating the centennial of the first Pan-American Congress, which contained the possibilities of tragedy within sight of the Capitol of another nation at Washington.

Antonio Narino, president of Cundinamarca, a Colombian department, appears in postal portraiture as an opponent of the Spanish forces. He was captured and taken to Spain. The battle of Ayacucho is celebrated on stamps of both Peru and Venezuela, but there is to be found nowhere in South American postal records a picture of such somberness as the one preserved by a label of the nation that began as the Granada Confederation (1859), becoming the United States of New Granada (1861), the United States of Colombia (1862), and the



Execution of the Cartagena Revolutionists

Republic of Colombia (1886). The scene is a military parade-ground in the old city of Cartagena, principal port and greatest stronghold of the Spanish Main. Here on February 24, 1816, were executed the Revolutionary leaders taken after the four months' siege and capture (1815) of the city, in which most of the garrison and civilian population perished. There exists in English text almost no record of the one woman who appears in the postal history of South America, Policarpia Salavarrieta, pictured on a Colombian pair of stamps which give her the appellation "La Pola." Research reveals merely that her lover had been captured carrying despatches for the revolutionists and was charged with being a spy. Thereupon La Pola protested that she alone was to blame and was arrested. Her act of loyalty led to two executions instead of one, the Spanish viceroyalty ordering them both put to death.

Within the day of most of us there enters upon the Venezuelan stage Cipriano Castro, political soldier of fortune, who in 1899 invaded his native land with a force of sixty men, won preliminary skirmishes that increased his following, and entered Caracas as "supreme military leader." On March 30, 1901, he was made provisional president and, a year later, president for a term of six years. He resigned in 1906 and was constitutionally suspended from the presidency in 1909, when banished from the country. For more than a decade this stormy petrel of Latin America continued to embroil his country with the United States and other foreign countries by menacing the

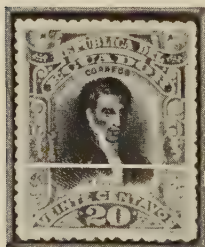


A Boundary Dispute on a Postage-Stamp

investments of outsiders within his national domain. Throughout his career at home he levied blackmail upon the holdings of foreigners. His presence on Venezuelan stamps was limited to a single issue of 1905, the year before his enforced resignation. Other stamps used in emergencies bear an overprinted Castro signature.

In addition to General Sucre, who with his Colombian army accomplished the liberation of Ecuador, that nation's postage gives recognition to a dozen or more persons who participated in the earlier Escuela de Concordia and the revolts of 1809 and 1812, both of which were effectively suppressed. This includes honors to Abdon Calderón, who, at the age of twenty, fought valiantly in association with Sucre at the battle of Pinchincha (May 24, 1822), and to Francisco Espejo, a Quito physician, who led in early revolutionary movements and headed a line of the same name who later occupied high places in medicine both in South and North America.

Two more Inca influences are present in Peruvian postage: the frequent reproduction of the sun on early postal



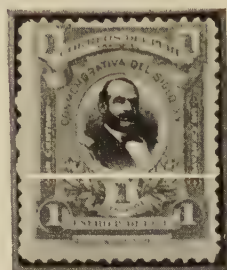
National Palace and Heroes of Ecuador's Revolt



William Brown



Llama



Admiral Grau

issues, and pictures of the llama, the nation's chief domestic animal. Sun and moon worship prevailed among the Incas, whose origin in the twelfth century or earlier made them the oldest authentic civilized race of South America. There is no postal trace of the human sacrifices that were attendant upon Inca tribal worship around the central square of Cuzco. The influence of the sun is found again in Peruvian currency, the common peso of near-by lands being here named the sol.

In Salvador the peso is supplanted by the colon, which is the Spanish name for Columbus.

The llamas were the explanation of a great deal of the Inca power over the Southern Continent. On them the Inca warriors were able to transport adequate supplies for expeditions of conquest at great distances from the tribal base. Through this ability to provide supplies for large forces the Incas were enabled to extend their mastery over a continent. Postage first came to the Peruvian republic on December 1, 1857, in the form of adhesive stamps issued by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, whose mail steamers maintained service along the west coast. The dies of the stamps were turned over to the government when its first official postal issue appeared in March, 1858. One outstanding naval hero of the country gained postal recognition to balance the honors paid by Chile and Peru to Admiral Lord Cochrane. Here on a stamp is the Peruvian admiral, Miguel L. Grau. In the war with Chile that began in 1879 he kept the Chilean navy at bay for months



Two Chilean Naval Engagements and a Peruvian Occupational

with his country's ironclads, the *Huáscar* and *Independencia*, losing his life aboard the *Huáscar* off Point Angamos in a desperate battle with the enemy.

Once having relegated Columbus to the rear after his scores of stamp portraits, Chile inaugurated the postal era of the soldier and the sailor, supplemented only by civilians of such importance that they could not be ignored. San Martín, whose story we are to learn in our observations of Argentina, is hailed in Chilean postage for his memorable service to the country. Bernardo O'Higgins, hero and dictator, has had his moment in these chronicles. The time is at hand to meet Thomas Cochrane, the Lanarkshire naval genius, born in 1775, who served in four of the world's navies, long rested under a cloud of scandal, and finished his life in his own country with restored rank and renewed membership in the Order of the Bath. In 1814 Cochrane was accused of helping to originate a fraudulent report of Napoleon's death for speculative purposes and was imprisoned for a year, fined, dismissed from the British navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. His constituents at once returned him to Parliament, whereupon he accepted an invitation to organize the small Chilean navy, arriving at Valparaíso in November, 1818. With one frigate and some older vessels he held off the stronger Spanish naval forces, transported San Martín's army to Peru, cut out a Spanish frigate from the fleet under the guns of a fortress, and aided in the capture of Lima. His quarrels with San Martín and the Chilean leaders forced him out of the naval service



Battle of Maipo and a Stamp for Crusoe's Isle

and into command of the Brazilian navy from 1823 to 1825, during which time he won back Bahía and Maranhão from the Portuguese. Here again he resigned under charges of insubordination and two years later took command of the hopeless Greek navy, returning to England for exoneration in 1832. A varied and stormy career indeed for the tenth Earl of Dundonald, whose image survives nowhere in postage except on the continent of South America.

Cochrane's prototype in Argentina likewise receives postal preservation and pictorial honors. Look now upon the Irish-born William Brown, two years younger than Cochrane, operator of merchant ships from the port of Buenos Aires, who fought efficiently even though defeated in the war with Brazil (1825-27), and who commanded the fleet of Buenos Aires that broke the Spanish blockade of Montevideo in the war of 1842-45. His service to his adopted country affords him the only postal recognition conferred by Argentina upon any person of other than Spanish ancestry. Both Argentina and Chile ignore the existence of Ferdinand Magellan, discoverer of the straits bearing his name that reduced the sea distance between the two nations a thousand miles. Chile provides a series of over-printed stamps that have for years challenged the attention of those youths of all ages who retain an affection for the creatures of Defoe's imagination, Robinson Crusoe and his faithful man Friday. These stamps are overprinted for the Chilean isle of Juan Fernandez, scene of Crusoe's lonely and

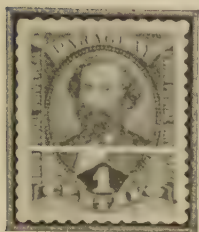


National Palace, Arms, and Independence Commemorative

exciting exploits. The overprinting of this series was not instigated by the Defoe tale but was for the purposes of identifying postal labels used between an almost tenantless isle and the Chilean mainland. Such slight use was made of the stamps that they were made available, despite the overprinted name, for use throughout the mails of the nation.

Somewhere out in the wide world of collectors there are supposed to be 114 copies of a Chilean stamp issued in 1921 and containing a portrait of Don Manuel de Salas, the entire remainder of the denomination having been destroyed by the Chilean government upon discovery of a scurrilous and libelous pictorial attack upon Don Manuel. This story is given on the authority of the "London Times," which asserted that a stamp of fourteen-centavo valuation was discovered depicting Salas in a drunken condition, this offensive vengeance having been wrought possibly at the instigation of political enemies. Before the discovery of the error 114 copies are supposed to have been sold at the post-office of Quillota.

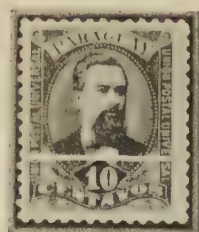
The postal issues of Paraguay confine themselves largely to a reproduction, over a period of years, of the national coat of arms, official buildings and symbols, and a single issue of native statesmen of slight world importance or interest. The country's postal appeal to collectors is restricted largely to those who seek diversity of shade, coloring, or plate change. It lacks, as a whole, either the romantic or the adventurous interest afforded by the stamps of its South American neighbors.



Rivarola



National Boundaries



Barreiro

Paraguay's six-year war (1864-70), undertaken when its dictator, Francisco Solano López, led his troops across Argentine soil to strike at Brazil, resulted in an alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, and reduced the population of Paraguay from one million to two hundred and eighty thousand. This was the most tragic and ruinous of all South American international conflicts. In a postal series of 1892-93 various Paraguayan personalities are shown. Cecilio A. Rivarola, the first constitutional president, who surrendered his office before completing his term, and Candido Barreiro, the third president, who attempted to solve border disputes with neighboring nations, are shown in two illustrations. The Barreiro stamp was later overprinted with the date October 12, 1492-1892, in commemoration of the Columbian discovery of America. In 1925 the navigator was honored with the stamp reproduced as the initial illustration in the first chapter of this work.

Uruguay's postal contribution to the continental revolt



General Artigas and the First Postal Cupid



Liberty



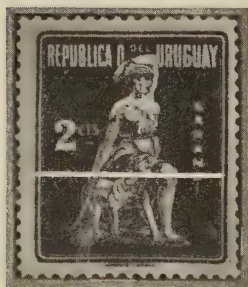
Artigas Monument



Mercury

against Spain begins as early as 1883 with the picturing of José Artigas, dictator of the country from 1811 to 1820. Much of allegorical and symbolical interest finds its place in Uruguayan postal pictures with figures of Mercury and Justice, a large feminine figure of Amazon, the Solis Theater, the port and cathedral at Montevideo, a Uruguayan cruiser and gunboat; and a recent issue pictures the plover type bird, the teruteru, classified by ornithologists as the most characteristic bird of the South American pampas. Uruguay is the one country of the earth printing on stamps an out-and-out picture of a winged cupid, which finds a form of imitation on later stamps of Jugoslavia. The outstanding modern note in Uruguay's postage is found in a series of air-mail labels picturing a plane flying near a mounted horseman on the pampas, a scene not unlike that on the current air-mail adhesives of Denmark.

Napoleon Bonaparte's bestowal of the Spanish crown



Uruguay Commemorates the Battle of Sarandi



Pyramid of May



Capitol



Saavedra

upon his brother Joseph (June 6, 1808) is to provide the prologue of the Argentine provinces' drama of liberation, which owed none of its incentive to the freedom that had been gained by the thirteen American colonies on the upper continent of the West. For, oddly enough, with revolutionary causes gaining ground in adjacent South American colonies, the La Plata states maintained more than passing loyalty to Spain until Europe's man of destiny overran the peninsula, when Charles IV abdicated and the Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil. Not until then did the Argentine begin to feel the danger of a Napoleonic assertion of authority over the distant lands that were adhering to Spain. Every move from this point onward makes itself visible in the postal issues of the Argentine Republic, a welding together of states accomplished by force of arms often wielded against each other. At a town meeting or council held in Buenos Aires on May 22, 1810, the duties of the viceroy from Madrid were assumed by a junta of



Urquiza



Creation of Flag



Belgrano



Urquiza



Laprida



Rivadavia



Belgrano

nine men, who took the oath of office three days later. Here is evidence of the meeting on a stamp picturing the Pyramid of May, to be supplanted by a greater monument marking the first declaration of independence of the strongest of present-day South American lands.

Through postal portraits we are to see the patriotic figures of 1810 and 1811 play their rôles zealously but briefly and then make way, leaving a clear stage for the greatest military figure of Latin America and the preëminent hero of the Argentine. Mariano Moreno (1778–1811) is to encourage and spread republican ideas through his Buenos Aires newspaper and die at sea while on a voyage to England in quest of munitions. Cornelio Saavedra is to serve as first head of the junta of liberation and is to flee into Chile when accused of inciting a revolt. Manuel Belgrano is to command the first republican troops, win important victories over the Spanish in 1812 and 1813, and suffer a severe defeat in Upper Peru (Bolivia). In a quick glimpse we may observe the three outstanding personalities of the first revolution, which marked but a start in the actual liberation of the country.

There enters now upon the scene José de San Martín, army-trained and imaginative, to aid, in the year 1812, the patriots of Buenos Aires. He has served with the Spanish forces against the French from 1793 till 1811, attaining a lieutenant-colonelcy. He is hardened and seasoned by a long campaign and senses the vulnerable spots of the Spanish forces holding the southern provinces in subjection. He suc-



Sarmiento



Independence Day

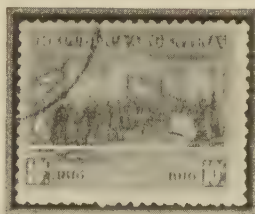


Pan-American Congress

ceeds Belgrano in Upper Peru in 1813 and discovers the futility of trying to break the Spanish military power by way of Chuquisaca and Titicaca, where Belgrano failed. Thereupon he retires to Mendoza, where he spends two entire years drilling an army capable of achieving victory. To free the Argentine he must first free Chile and break the Spanish power in Peru, and to do this he must march his army across the Andes into Chile. In modern military history only Napoleon's march upon Moscow and his second crossing of the Alps (May, 1800) can rival the feat of San Martín in marching his four thousand men over the Andes and through the 12,800-foot-high Uspallata Pass with virtually no loss among his men. Five thousand of his nine thousand mules were killed in this rigorous march that began January 17, 1817. On a Chilean stamp you witness the commemoration of the battle of Chacabuco (February 12, 1817), when the pick of Spain's South American army was cut to pieces, with a loss of one thousand



Mitre



Declaration of Independence



Pujol



Monolith



The Condor



Lake Titicaca

men and all of its artillery. Grateful Chileans offered San Martín the dictatorship of their country, which he declined. A year later (April 5, 1818) the combined Chilean-Argentine army, by winning the battle of Maipo, cleared the country of the Spaniards, and the road to Peruvian independence now opened up. Chile's Scotch-born Admiral Cochrane provided San Martín's army with guard and transport to Peru (August 21, 1820), where Lima was captured on July 9, 1921, and Callao soon thereafter. Here again a grateful nation conferred upon its deliverer the title of supreme protector. The man on horseback from the Argentine had cleared the southern half of the continent and was now coming face to face with the Venezuelan Bolívar, who had swept all before him on his march to the southward. There were honors a plenty for two in these separated campaigns of liberation that came into contact on a plateau of Peru. The vanity and selfishness of Bolívar asserted themselves in a conference at Guayaquil (July 26, 1822), at the end of which San Martín delivered a stirring farewell address to his army and left the country. The completion of the Peruvian campaign was undertaken by Bolívar,



National Palace and Two Bolivian Mountains



Moreno



Sievwright



Chimborazo

and San Martín, withdrawing from all participation in South American politics, departed for France, dying in comparative poverty at Boulogne on August 17, 1850. Scores of denominations of Argentine stamps bear the image of this powerful and generous leader.

There are ample reasons for the appearance in Argentine postal portraiture of the images of Bernardino Rivadavia and General Bartolomé Mitre. The tribute of Mitre, soldier and historian, to Rivadavia establishes his true perspective in Latin American life. "In America," wrote Mitre, "Rivadavia is second only to Washington as the representative statesman of a free people." At the inception of the Argentine revolution (1810-1812) Rivadavia was minister of war and state, prime minister, and minister of the treasury. He was governor of Buenos Aires (1820-23) and president of the Argentine Confederation (February 8, 1826), resigning June 27, 1827, to prevent the outbreak of a civil war. Besides conferring a sane and constructive administration upon his own people, he was the author of the plan by which Uruguay gained its independence in 1828.



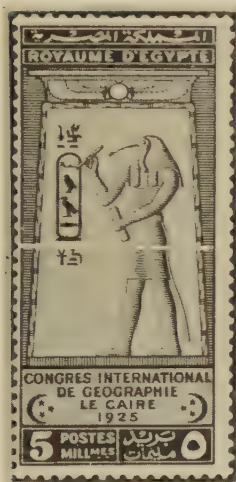
A Gull as the Symbol of Uruguay's Air-Post

On the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bartolomé Mitre in 1921, Argentina conferred postal honors upon this notable man, who, at the age of thirty-nine, was governor of Buenos Aires and in 1862 president of his country, the first executive of Argentina to rule the entire nation. He was the founder in 1852 of the powerful Buenos Aires daily newspaper, "La Nación," owned and operated to this day by his descendants, and wielding the strongest journalistic influence on the South American continent.

Once again American history presents a peculiar parallel in the Southern Continent to that moment in the life of North America when the Monroe Doctrine came into existence to challenge European interference with affairs on the far side of a wide ocean. This moment arrived in South America in the opening years of the twentieth century with the announcement of the Drago Doctrine during the last presidential administration of Julio A. Roca. Postal portraiture preserves the likeness of Roca, who was first called to the Argentine presidency in 1880 for his successful subjugation of the Patagonian Indians and his opening up of their territory for settlement. He was recalled to the presidency eighteen years later (1898) and placed his nation on a gold basis. Through his secretary of state, Luis M. Drago, he denied the right of European nations to collect by force debts owed by a Latin-American nation. Coming almost four score years after the Monroe pronouncement of 1823, South America at last completed forging the bond of protection that the two major Americas had long desired for mutual security against clashes with European nations.

CHAPTER VIII

THE SPREAD OF ENGLAND'S EMPIRE



ON the last day of the year 1600 a woman made a present of a scroll and a set of quaintly worded rules and regulations to a band of London adventurers. They were respectable men and, in truth, merchants who were adventuring or risking more than thirty thousand pounds sterling upon one of the largest gambles of their era. At the moment when their charter was being granted they were awaiting breathlessly the completion of the Earl of Cumberland's six-hundred-ton privateer which they had purchased to head an expedition destined to change the course of English history and found the British Empire in the larger aspect in which we know it to-day. So eager were these fortune-fired investors to conserve time that they provided extra barrels of beer for the ship's carpenters so that they might not have to walk to the more distant ale-houses. Needless to say, the one woman of England empowered to grant charters was Queen Elizabeth, and the adventurers benefiting by her gifts and advice constituted "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East Indies." Here you have the launching of the East India Company, most colorful of all of England's licensed trading com-

pany explorers, whose presence in postal annals is evidenced in albums by its sponsorship from 1854 to 1860 of the first adhesive postal labels of the land that became, in 1877, Britain's Indian Empire. Neither Elizabeth nor any satellite of her court could realize the historic portents of that day on the very eve of the seventeenth century, which was to be the forerunner of defeat at the hands of the stubborn Dutch, as well as of the loss to the crown of Sumatra and Java. No descendant of Mother Shipton lived then to foretell the victory of Swally over the weakened Portuguese, with ultimate English mastery over three hundred million souls and seven hundred native states. Dozens of these Indian states to-day retain their postal status, despite the centralized postage of the British Indian government, and parade before our eyes pictures of the opulence of the mysterious East, portraits of maharajas ruling jewel-incrusted courts rich beyond human dreams—symbols of races that were old and powerful when England itself was a conquered province of the Roman Empire. It is of interest to mention here that, in all likelihood, there would have been no British India and no British Indian postage had not a despondent clerk who had attempted suicide at Madras developed into the great soldier Robert Clive and by his defense of Arcot (September–November, 1751) and his victory over the last of the Moguls at Plassey (June 26, 1757) become master of the Carnatic and lord of Bengal. To read and interpret the many phases of Indian postage, one must reach backward into earlier centuries and seek to understand an inscrutable land that was in part conquered by Alexander the Great (327–325 B.C.), witnessed the birth of Buddhism (sixth century B.C.), saw Buddhism supplanted by Brahmanism (about 600 A.D.), was reached by da Gama (1498), settled by the Portuguese at Goa (1510), by the Dutch (1602), and later by the English at Surat (1613) and by the French at Pondicherry (1672). We must seek to understand a land capable of the atrocity of the Black Hole of Calcutta (June 19–20, 1756), that sought

liberty in a Sepoy Mutiny (1857), and that in our day produces mystics and poets like Rabindranath Tagore. The suppression of the Sepoy uprising brought to an end the East India Company's government of India through the transfer of responsibility to the British crown.

On the stamps of many units of the British commonwealth in Asia, Africa, Australia, and the isles of the Orient and Polynesia we are permitted to participate in scores of the world's greatest adventures and to establish virtually an arm-chair acquaintance with the pioneers of land and sea who welded that chain of colonies and dominions upon which the sun never sets—the boast for decades of scores of historians and poets of empire, the chief of whom is still Rudyard Kipling.

Norse mythology, as we know, asserts the existence of Valhalla, the warriors' paradise, to which go only those who are slain in battle. It is a fine old belief to foster in the minds of all who retain their love for adventure and bravery, for feats of conquest and achievement that have ended with glorious death. All of us recall the description of the warriors' room at Gladsheim with its roof of gold, its walls hung with shields and spears, and its many doors, from which issued the troops of heroes to fight all day, because of their sheer delight in battle, returning to feast at night in the great hall with Odin as the host and Valkyrs attending their every need at bounteously heaped tables.

England may also have a Valhalla like that of the Norsemen, but already there is a postal Valhalla in which we may note the feats and achievements and sometimes the portraits of such picturesquely dissimilar head-liners of war and peace as Captain James Cook, Arthur Phillip, Frederick Sleight Roberts of Kandahar, Sir James and Charles Vyner Brooke, the Caucasian rajas of Sarawak, Cecil Rhodes, and the unconquerable David Livingstone. We may observe, too, that the postage of the Sudan is in itself a tribute to Kitchener, the victor of Omdurman.



Native Rulers of Indian Native States

Where will one find a greater modern epic than the life of Livingstone, who opened up an African jungle with his medicine-case and a missionary Bible, who died (April 30, 1873) on his knees in prayer, and whose heart, removed from his body, lies buried beneath a monument in the village of Ilala on the shores of Lake Bangweolo? It will add to the American interest in the career of this brave Scotchman to relate that Livingstone's son Robert in 1864 enlisted in the Union army, was wounded in action, and lies buried in the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

India's six native states whose names are overprinted on the regular adhesives of India are Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala. All their later postal labels bear the image of the ruling monarch in London, leaving it for the stamps of the many native feudatory states to reveal pictorially bits of the complex background of the country and its racial and religious mixtures. Here on stamps we shall encounter some of the potentates who live amid incalculable riches and in barbaric splendor. Many, rendering superficial or sincere



Chinese Expedition



Patiala



Hyderabad



Indian Expeditionary

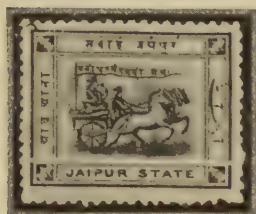


Three Native Rulers under British Overlords

loyalty to the British crown, possess wealth dwarfing that of any of the other rulers of the earth. The personal possessions of the British king are paltry when weighed beside those of any of half a dozen of his subject Indian maharajas; and a president of the United States, with his annual salary of seventy-five thousand dollars, is a mere pauper alongside any of them. Among these fabulously rich native rulers, whose personal habits can be made subject to British censorship and reproach only at certain stages, extravagances and indulgences have repeatedly arisen to bring embarrassment and shame to the overlords in London. Recent dramas of decadence have parted the curtains that hide India's secluded mysteries and permitted the outside world to pry into the private lives of several enormously rich rulers of Indian states. A blackmail case brought disgrace to the widely discussed "Mr. A.," the maharaja of Kashmir, who is sufficiently westernized to maintain an American jazz band in his winter capital at Jammu. At his installation upon the throne of his uncle, which he almost forfeited by his London and Paris scandal, the inevitable Hindu nautch, or dancing-girls, were a part of the ceremonies. These girls have been an integral part of the native state courts and have been chattels, dependent upon the will of their masters. In recent months there was a strike among the nautch of the maharaja of Jhalawar, an independent state, the girls demanding that their work at the Wednesday durbar be regarded as overtime, and paid for as such in addition to their regular salary from the state. Thus did the principle of unionism advance into

the very inner circles of a court and stand hesitant beside the blinds or curtains of the Oriental harem. Kashmir's postal labels have ignored personal portraiture of its native princes, and its present maharaja has had too close a shave in retaining his hold upon the throne to tempt the fates by imposing his picture upon the London government and upon the empire's inherent sense of good taste. There are stamp portraits of another Indian prince, the maharaja of Indore, Tukaji Rao III, whose attempt to abduct Mumtaz Begum, his favorite dancing-girl, also provoked a scandal of world-wide notoriety and ended in his abdication.

At an early point in these chronicles the nizam of Hyderabad made a brief appearance because of his whole-hearted support of the British government in the World War. In this ruler we encounter the premier prince of the Indian Empire, with three hundred wives, as compared with his father's seven hundred, and an income of ten million pounds a year. Since the Sepoy Mutiny Great Britain has permitted the native princes within their own states to do as they please, so long as they avoid intrigue with foreign powers and leave their foreign policy exclusively in the hands of the British. The abandonment of this system before long is inevitable, and evidences of its disintegration and collapse are already many. Lord Reading as viceroy of India found it necessary to depose the maharaja of Nabha. The dancing-girl episode catapulted the maharaja of Indore out of office. Who can predict what will happen in the case of the nizam of Hyderabad, long the "Faithful Ally" of the crown and head of the province whose allegiance and support probably prevented the Sepoy Mutiny from driving the British out of India permanently? What will happen to the only native prince bearing the title of "Exalted Highness," granted for his aid in the World War, who in answer to an ultimatum from the British government through its viceroy declares his government as equal in power to that of India and denies the right of the crown to intervene in the



Uchislas



Nowanuggur State



Vishnu

internal affairs of his state or to maintain administrative representation in its departments and courts? Hyderabad's monotonous stamps are the most widely disseminated world symbols of this fabulously rich state with its thirteen million population, which dares to defy the crown; and they therefore attain a significance entirely out of keeping with their pictorial unattractiveness. In what political event shall we be reading next of this admittedly corrupt monarch of a mighty and notoriously maladministered state, who in his bare feet walks three miles carrying sandalwood paste on his head to the shrine of Bande Nawaz at Gulbarga? Which side will weaken after the viceroy, Lord Reading, has said in retort to the nizam's assertion of equality with King George, "No ruler of an Indian state can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British government on an equal footing." When a viceroy says that to a swarthy ruler he is speaking for the crown, and the might and power of the crown are behind the speech to the last man. Collectors who take an interest in anticipating events will keep an eye on the stamps of Hyderabad, whose ruler has the income of a Cræsus.

In the French chronicle we have seen the stamps of French India keep alive the memory of the mythological Brahma, seated on the back of the swan. Legend maintains that this bird laid the egg from which the world evolved. This is but one of a sequence of mythological themes on stamps of British Indian states.

Brahma was the first god of the Hindu triad, the creator,

in contrast to Vishnu, the preserver, and Siva, the destroyer. All three have their postal existence. Siva is pictured on Nepal stamps of 1907. Appropriately, Vishnu's best reproduction is found on a recent issue of Siamese air-mail stamps. This solar deity is credited with traversing the earth in three strides, symbolic of the rising, culmination, and setting of the sun and with riding on the half-man half-bird Garuda with head, wings, beak, and talons of the eagle and human body and limbs. Its face was white, its wings red, and its body golden. This mythological conception regularly has its place on the coat of arms of Siam and has been transferred to the postal labels of the new monarch, King Rana VI. One of the earliest of Siamese air-mail services was begun as early as 1920 between Bangkok and Chantabun over that romantic region familiar to several million readers of Joseph Conrad's "Youth," whose persistently indomitable hero started for Bangkok and reached there—as youth will—despite everything. Siva was the god of arts and learning, as well as of revelry and dancing, a strange blending of patronages. But he had even more oddly contrasting tastes. He was supposed to haunt cemeteries, go naked, and smear his body with ashes. Legend credits him with cutting off the fifth head of Brahma and of being unable to dispose of it until he, much later, obtained absolution at Benares. But there is more to fix Nepal in our minds than the mere presence of Hindu gods upon its postal labels. Here, in the most northeastern independent yet semidependent state of the Indian frontier, was the next to last foothold of human slavery in all the portions of the world covered by the flag of Great Britain or closely bound to it. In August, 1926, the prime minister of Nepal, the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, almost at the moment of his sixty-fourth birthday, redeemed a pledge made by him to agencies of civilization that he would accomplish the complete liberation of all his subjects, 59,873 human beings receiving their freedom at a cost of \$1,366,250 paid out of the state treasury to slave-owners. The



Venice of the East



Travancore



Where Women Rule

prices paid in compensation by the government ranged from seven dollars for females and five dollars for males under three years of age to thirty-five dollars for females and twenty-six dollars for males between the ages of thirteen and forty years. Above the age of forty prices were cut in half. Much of the credit for accomplishing this liberation is due to Mary Scott, whose ancestor, Noel Buxton, was the memorable liberator of the West Indian slaves. Nepal contains the "stupas" or monuments of the Emperor Asoka, the first protector of Buddhism in 250 B.C. These monuments record the original teachings of Buddha and were erected by a ruthless warrior who had been converted to the gentler teachings of Buddhism. Human slavery prevailed until January 27, 1927, in the British Burmese "triangle," a wedge of territory between the two upper branches of the Irawadi River, although it was abolished in 1926 in the adjacent Hukawng valley of Burma.

Travancore postal labels were introduced in the state in 1888 by its maharaja, Sir Rama Varma, who died in 1924. He was debarred by his faith from reproducing his likeness upon his stamps, but elsewhere in these chronicles there has been told the Hindu legend of the conch-shell used for communicating with the land of Malabar. This symbol appears on all the postal issues of the state. Religion opposed no bar to postal pictures in many native feudatory states, notably in Cochin, to which the Portuguese voyagers came in 1503, and which the Dutch held from 1653 to 1796; in Bundi; in Kishangarh (the



Outposts Guarding the Road to the East

issues of Maharaja Sardul Singh in 1889–1901 and of Madan Singh in 1904); in Sirmoor (Raja Sir Shamshere Prakash in 1885–88); and by three generations of the same family in the state of Indore (Holkar). Tukaji Rao II sat on the throne when the state's first stamps bearing his likeness were issued in 1886. He died soon afterward and was succeeded by Holkar Shiwaji Rao, whose image appeared in 1889. His mismanagement of Indore's affairs resulted in his retirement in 1903, when his son succeeded him. The features of this young wastrel may be observed on Indore stamps of 1904.

Jhalawar's stamps of 1887 contain a native drawing of an Apsaras or nymph-like being of Hindu mythology. The Apsarases were at first diaphanous, atmospheric creatures brought into being by Brahma, who later became beautiful and voluptuous human beings who clamored vigorously for mortal husbands and exhibited a fondness for playing dice. They approximate the nymphs of Greek mythology. Stamps of the state of Jaipur (1904–06) reproduce the Chariot of the Sun drawn by the many-headed Uchislas, and there are likewise gods on the stamps of Bundi (1915–17) and Duttia (1893).

Every series of Indian postal labels bearing the image of Queen Victoria revealed her wearing the crown, both before and after she became empress of India. No picture of Edward VII bore a crown other than as an illustration in the upper border design. The Georgian labels from their inception in 1911 have shown the monarch of India with the crown placed firmly on his head, and on the rupee values the image is flanked by natives riding richly decorated elephants. This is the only



Indian Ocean Outposts and "The White Raja"

depiction in postage of the central Indian government showing the most useful and characteristic animal of this vast domain. But where India ignores its wealth of jungle life, the British-governed Federated Malay States, coupled with the state of North Borneo, amply make up for this neglect. Here the British holdings are largely bordered by the extensive territory of Holland, discovered in the early days of the sixteenth century and developed and held without interruption for 425 years. India's nearest neighbors of the empire are the Straits Settlements of Singapore, Penang, Wellesley, Malacca, and Pangkor, with a population exceeding a million souls, half of them in Singapore. Across the strait of Malacca a causeway connects Singapore with the mainland, giving it through train service to the Kingdom of Siam. Here, at one of the great strategic points of the British Empire, excelling Aden and rivaling Gibraltar, there is certain to be built, despite opposition and delays, a great naval base to make Great Britain's mastery of lower Asia and the Indian Ocean even more effective. On the stamps of both the unfederated and Federated Malay States the jungle and its animal life come into view, with occasional glimpses afforded of dark-skinned sultans who receive protection and give their loyalty and tithes to that vast mechanism whose mainspring is wound in London. The state of Johore pictures on its postage (1892-94) Sultan Abubakar and (1904) Sultan Ibrahim. Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Perak, Sungei Ujong and Selangor picture tigers' heads or tigers emerging from jungle underbrush. Perak and Selangor,



Rhino

Malay Stag

Pheasant

Parrot

in addition, picture elephants bearing heavy howdahs and native drivers. On stamps of Kedah a native plows a rice-field, and a native ruler has been given his place on the stamps of Trengganu, scarcely more than a decade ago a part of Siam, and ceded to the British while the French were tightening their trade grip on Siam with important acquisitions of territory. Those were tense days between England and France, and diplomats foresaw trouble that failed to materialize. North Borneo stamps are the output of a state government over which the British North Borneo Company has jurisdiction; it is a British protectorate. No country of Asia or Africa other than the negro republic of Liberia, founded in 1822 by free negroes sent out from the United States by the American Colonization Society, portrays more of its human and animal life in postal illustrations than the North Borneo government. On stamps of 1893 are a Dyak chieftain, member of a head-hunting cannibal race; a Malay proa sailed by natives; Mount Kino-Balou; a Malay stag with noble horns, an argus-pheasant, a crocodile,



A Tapir and Toucan Join the Menagerie



The Drama of Kuwait is Indicated at the Left

an orang-utan, a honey-bear, a rhinoceros, an ostrich, a tapir—a good beginning of the strange Noah's ark of fowl and beasts with which African postal countries have emblazoned in many colors the gummed labels that carry their correspondence throughout the world. Portuguese Nyasa, Australia, and New Zealand will add to the odd animal assortment that so delights the youth of the world. A British resident sits in authority over the sultanate of Brunei, nearest neighbor of North Borneo, and a stamp-issuing land on its own account. Brunei is the Venice of southern Asia, a land of thirty-odd thousand people, many of whom live in native thatched houses and shelters built on up-rights or stilts above the waters of the Brunei River. Thirty-five European nationals resided at the last census in this swarthy land; one to each thousand of natives.

No stranger story exists in the annals of British Asia or Africa than that of the generations of Caucasian rulers of the once-black sultanate of Sarawak. This division of northwestern Borneo is the land of the White Raja, and two generations of the Brooke family face us on the postage-stamps of the country, which is a British protectorate with a population of approximately three quarters of a million. In 1842 the sultan of Brunei made a present of the Sarawak area to Sir James Brooke, who had come out from London three years before. In that year Sir James, whose picture we may observe, assumed the title of raja, the London government recognizing the state's independence as an absolute monarchy vested in the Brooke family (in 1863), and accepting it as a protectorate in

1888. The present raja, II. II. Charles Vyner Brooke, who appears also on his own country's postage, is a great-nephew of Sir James, and both, as stamps reveal, are fine types of the better class of upstanding colonizers who have advanced the flag of empire to far and ever farther horizons.

No postage except mails stamped with consular insignia has ever given separate postal identity to the British-controlled port of Aden at the southern end of the Red Sea, but a series of recently overprinted stamps of India have added a new and puzzling name in British postal history. It is a case packed with the ironic drama of nations.

Who would pause for more than a glance at an India stamp overprinted with the meaningless word "Kuwait"? What drama, if any, can lie behind the extension of British mail service to this area in the Persian Gulf? Why, after hundreds of years of control of the Indian Ocean and the tributary seas, has London as late as 1923 staked out a new outpost of empire? It is a little story worth the telling. There was, as we know, an emperor in Berlin who embroiled the world, and himself with the world, until that winter day when he sought a fugitive's refuge in the Dutch community of Doorn. A project that had filled his dreams for two decades had been a band of steel rails that would begin in Berlin and reach out to Bagdad—and beyond. Kuwait is the "beyond"; it was to have been a waterfront gateway to India if the day had ever come between England and Germany when Berlin had dared to test its strength with a mighty adversary for the mastery of southern Asia and, in turn, the Mediterranean. In former years the menace to Eng-



British Occupationals in Other Lands



A Tribal Standard-Bearer and a Guffah on the Tigris

land's security in India was the Russian bear that looked eagerly in the direction of Afghanistan and the buffer-state passes to the southward. Even now this menace remains if the Russian Soviet administration of Russia is to be regarded as permanent. But when Turkey was crumpled as a German ally in the World War, when a railroad from Berlin to Bagdad became chimera, then the British lion sat its haunches down at Kuwait, and British postage came in with the flag. Thus we can upon occasion observe sardonic motivations in postal issues where no pictorial scene and no printed word betray a clue. If you know the game of international chess, the stamps of Kuwait now say to you, "England is, and Germany *is not*."

Elsewhere in these chronicles we have recorded the presence of British authority and postage in the Chinese port of Hongkong and know how they arrived there and why. Westward from Singapore the empire reveals its presence by illustrated postage—the picture of a monarch; occupational stamps



Ruins of Arch of Ctesiphon at Right

in lands ruled by mandate of the Versailles conference; stable British government and attendant postage in Iraq, Mesopotamia, Hedjaz (Nejd), and Trans-Jordania; officially overprinted postal labels that reveal the long guardianship over Egypt by agents and resident commissioners; and postal adhesives of the Mediterranean outposts of Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar, and the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. Were these in the hands of a smaller or weaker nation, who can fail to picture what would be happening in the Mediterranean? Mussolini's imperial eagles would be screaming, and Italy in an even greater ferment because of its dream of new dominions. The mastery that once was Rome's might be finding a parallel in this century.

The drama of India and large portions of Africa began, at the very height of the World War, to be played over again in a new and historic setting by both the British and the French. The larger rôle in the drama was played by the British, facing the necessity of protecting India and their Indian Ocean holdings against German and Turkish aggressions or political maneuvers. Whereupon, through the medium of postage-stamps of 1916, we observe the Kingdom of Hedjaz (conquered in 1925 by the sultan of Nejd) enter the world picture with adhesive stamps bearing, in entirely Arabic characters, inscriptions, and, later, designs and patterns that might well be followed by craftsmen weaving Oriental rugs for a ready market. After its conquest by the king of Nejd, Hedjaz ceased to be a postal entity and was merged with the territory of the victor. This vilayet lying along the Red Sea in western Arabia contains Mecca, the chief shrine of the Mohammedan religion. Emir Feisal, son of Hussein, the former king of the Hedjaz, at British order has been made king of Iraq, and it is on the 1923 stamps of this kingdom that we begin to see the tapestry of Near Eastern civilizations unrolled through the medium of postal illustration: a picture of the Sunni, or orthodox, Mosque; a guffah scene on the Tigris; a four-winged Baby-



British and French Mandates in the East

lonian classical figure; a winged bull, emblem of the sun, the source of strength. The borders of these stamps reproduce the patterns of embroidery on the tunics and coats of early rulers, patterns likewise encountered frequently to-day in both the interior and exterior architectural designs of Babylonia. Still another depicts the arch rising from the ruins of Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, where Chosroes I, "the Blessed," built a marvelous palace during his reign over Persia, which lasted from 531 to 579 A.D. Two British women originated the designs for this series: Mrs. Colin C. Garbett, wife of the political secretary to Sir Percy Cox, high commissioner of Mesopotamia; and Edith Cheesman. Two other labels of the series picture a tribal camel-standard and the Shiah, or mystical, mosque at Kadhimain.

The inscriptions on the Hedjaz and Nejd issues are decipherable only by specialists. They are reputedly quotations from the Koran, or inscriptions taken from ornaments on mosques and buildings of ancient Egypt. In November, 1920, at the Orthodox convent in Jerusalem, Egyptian Expeditionary Force ("E.E.F.") stamps were overprinted in Arabic characters "Sharqi Alardn" (Eastern Jordan) and placed on sale at post-offices, thus forecasting an independent Trans-Jordania which came into being on May 26, 1923, under the Emir Abdullah, brother of Feisal of Iraq. In this land you find yourself where the river Jordan from its point

of origin, five hundred feet above sea-level, flows downward to Lake Huleh (the biblical waters of Merom), seven feet below the level of the Mediterranean; and, nine miles farther on, at the Sea of Galilee, where the Saviour walked on the waters (St. Matthew 14:25), it has dropped until it is 682 feet below sea-level. On this soil of eastern Jordan the greatest armies of ancient history swept forward on their conquests—the forces of Darius, Cyrus, Nebuchadnezzar, the Pharaohs, Alexander the Great, and later the conquering Turks, who were finally turned back by the Austrians at the very gates of Vienna in 1683. Mesopotamia-Iraq, Palestine, and Trans-Jordania provide a chain of British mandated or guided lands where commissioners from London, acting under authority conferred at Versailles, are able to maintain the empire's unity of purpose and policy and to administer such profitable natural resources as the Mosul oil-fields in Mesopotamia. The adjacent lands of Syria, Lebanon, and their final offshoot, the Alouites, have been described in the French chronicles. France has fallen heir to trouble from the hour when its military forces under General Gouraud arrived and throughout those periods in which Damascus was shelled by French artillery.

Four subdivisions of British colonial postage reveal not merely the growth of the empire in the nineteenth century but the studied policy of London to solidify and consolidate the empire into a protected whole. India, Australia, and South Africa, armed to the teeth and studded with fortresses, would be insecure empire units unless the ocean highways were well guarded and dotted with bases and depots along the lines of communication. Hence the sequence of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Mauritius, military and postal outposts of empire that help to insure British mastery of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, no matter what other national hopes and jealousies there may be. Gibraltar, as we who study its postage should know, was one of the Pillars of Hercules and was taken by an English and Dutch force under Rooke in 1704. Na-



Neptune

St. Paul

St. Publius

Maltese boat

Neptune's stroke at Egypt in 1798 revealed that he realized a possibility of severing Britain's artery of communication with India. Likewise in 1801-03 Britain retained Malta because Napoleon would have occupied it upon its evacuation, creating a similar menace to British security of dominion. Similar motives lay behind the occupation and annexation of the island of Perim and the port of Aden (1839). These together with the island of Mauritius have more significance for students of history or collectors of their postal emblems when regarded, as a whole, as the Road to the East, completed only by the acquisition of the Suez Canal, which the French had opened in 1869. Gibraltar postage portrays merely the rulers of the empire from Victoria to the Georgian administration. Malta, which has been conquered by the Goths, Vandals, and Saracens between the fifth and ninth centuries, which had belonged to Sicily and the Knights of St. John, had resisted the Turks, and been conquered by Bonaparte and taken by the English, reveals some of this background in its postal pictures.

Stamps of 1899 show an ancient Maltese galley and flag, a fishing-boat from the island of Gozo, an emblematic figure of Neptune, and of St. Paul wrecked upon Malta and attacked by a snake poised on its tail (on the ten-shilling denomination). The harbor of Valetta, chief port of the islands, is pictured on a farthing denomination, and St. Publius, the patron saint of the islands, on the shilling sixpence denomination of 1926. The ten-shilling denomination of 1921 has attained a value in excess

of seventy-five dollars, and St. Paul has again found Maltese commemoration in a new series of 1926, as has Publius. The twenty-eighth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles tells of the wreck of Paul on the island of Malta in these words:

And when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita [Malta]

In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.

And it came to pass, that the father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody flux; to whom Paul entered in, and prayed, and laid his hands on him, and healed him.

So when this was done, others also, which had diseases in the island, came, and were healed.

The island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, with its quarter of a million of Hindu population, was the first of all the British colonies to adopt adhesive postage-stamps, which appeared under emergency conditions and somewhat uniquely in 1847, the year in which the United States likewise adopted them. These stamps, engraved by a local watchmaker, are described in the section of our chronicles dealing with extreme rarities.

On few postage-stamps of the world will one find pictures of older civilizations or older achievements of civilized races than on those of Egypt, whose pictorial labels reach backward four thousand years before the Christian era with reproductions of the pyramids. Other nations with pride in their ancient history are, in point of age, mere grandchildren of this land that counts its years in thousands. In the thirty-one dynasties of ancient Egypt, stretching back to its foundation by Menes (around 5000 B.C.), Memphis attained its glories and waned, Lake Mœris and the Labyrinth in Crete were constructed, Thebes was dispersed and its culture effaced. The Persians conquered and departed. Alexander the Great at his death was



Karnak Pylon



Isis



Sphinx



Assuan

followed by his general, Ptolemy. Cleopatra exerted her wiles and died thirty years before the birth of Christ. Here, indeed, is unrolled a panorama of antiquity. But events continue to crowd upon one another. Augustus annexes Egypt to the Roman Empire; there are conquests by the Saracens, the Mamelukes, and the Turks. Bonaparte is evicted after his futile efforts to conquer. The control by the six great powers and later the dual control (1876) of France and England have ceased, and England has ruled alone until 1914, when the World War gave the signal for Egyptian independence of Turkish influence and an end to payment of tithes to Constantinople. Then (1922) King Fuad sits enthroned as the head of the semi-independent nation that continues to be cloaked in Mohammedan and Arabic impenetrability. This, as we know, is but a hurried motion-picture of Egypt, five thousand years compressed into two hundred words to astound the methodical historians by its cursoriness, yet to pave the way for an understanding of Egyptian postal illustrations.



Cairo Citadel and Temples of Abu Simbel

From a crown overprinted in 1922 upon an earlier issue of stamps, we obtain our first glance of the dynasty of Fuad; a limited independence that nevertheless is without a parallel until we go back to 406 B.C., when a native dynasty had, at last, succeeded the Persian rule of Cambyses.

On postal adhesives we are to view the eternal mystery, the Sphinx of Gizeh, colossus among statues, gazing out upon present civilizations from the edge of the Libyan plateau; also the Great Pyramid, which is the tomb of Cheops, before which, in 1798, Napoleon defeated the Mamelukes under Murad Bey. Against these monuments dating from the childhood of civilization we are to observe on another stamp of the Egypt of our day a picture of the Assuan Dam on the Nile at the First Cataract, constructed under the direction of an American, Hugh L. Cooper, who built the great dam on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Illinois, and now hobnobs with Stalin's Soviet over the damming of the Dnieper. Thus in adjacent postal labels one views at a glance the engineering feats of men who at one period made the fertile Nile valley the granary of Rome against the achievement of a twentieth-century engineering genius who converts river-power into electrical energy, hitching industry to the ends of strands of copper wires. Assuan is the scene or site of more than a dam in Egyptian history, though no stamp reveals it. It was there that the Roman satirical poet Juvenal was banished during the Trajan era (98-117 A.D.). It is strange that no view of the Suez Canal has found its place in Egyptian postage to commemorate the first great engineering achievement of the modern Egyptian era. When the World War embroilment of Turkey as a German ally enabled Egypt to assert its independence of Constantinople's domination, Egyptian postage through the medium of a new series of stamps (1914) gave to the world new evidences of its rich background. Here, for example, is Isis, in Egyptian mythology the chief female deity, with the solar disk and the cow's horns on her head. On her statue was an inscription: "I am that which is,



King Fuad Is Noted as a Collector

has been, and shall be. My veil no one has lifted." We are told, and it may be true, that all that is good in men comes from her, that she watches over the birth of children, and that she rocks the cradle of the Nile. When people speak of mysteries being "covered with the veil of Isis" they are alluding to this favorite deity, whose picture rests in many albums and often, for years, on letters in many pockets. Another stamp pictures the colossal statue of Rameses II at Thebes, regarded as by far the largest statue in Egypt, weighing a thousand tons or more. It is now shattered. This third ruler of the nineteenth dynasty (1300 B.C.) survives in another illustration of the same series, as does also the pylon of the Karnak Temple of Luxor. A great avenue of sphinxes led to the Karnak temple, and at the head of the avenue were two beautiful obelisks of red granite. One remains in position to-day; the other has been seen by millions in the Place de la Concorde at Paris, a trophy of Napoleon's fruitless Egyptian campaign. The one-hundred-millième denomination of the series of 1914 pictures the rock temples of Abu-Simbel, before which sit four huge statues of Rameses II, each when carved about sixty-six feet high. Three of these are in excellent condition to-day. One has lost its head and arms. A fifty-millième label reveals the citadel of Cairo with its mosques and minarets.

Egypt's strangest series of stamps are commemoratives signaling the holding of a Geographical Congress in Cairo in 1925, enabling us through a picture to encounter the god of speech and letters, Thoth, a human figure sometimes portrayed with the head of the ibis, and in other instances as the dog-ape.

In the instance of his Egyptian postal début this strangest looking of racial divinities is carving the name of King Fuad I in stone.

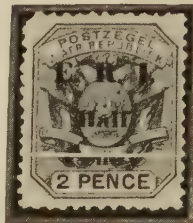
At no stage of its existence has modern Egypt been a British colony or dependency, although it was a protectorate and to-day as an independent kingdom enjoys the benefits of British oversight that was established and maintained under Evelyn Baring, the brilliant Earl of Cromer, from 1883 to 1907. The camel-post stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are the sole postal evidences of a vast Arabic area, from the Atlantic eastward to Abyssinia and the Red Sea, and southward from the Sahara to the Guinea Coast and the basin of the Congo. This area is now divided between the French and English, and each zone preserves the identity of its national overlord. But who could know, from a picture of a Nile steamboat or one of a camel courier bearing mails, of the prophet of Dongola (El Mahdi) whose effort to gain liberation from Egyptian rule (1881) was to be the forerunner of the destruction of General Hicks and his Egyptian forces (November 5, 1883), of Wolseley's relief force rushing to the aid of beleaguered Khartum (September, 1884, to January, 1885), and of the tragic fall of Khartum and the death of Chinese Gordon, on January 25, 1885? Here a black race whipped into fury under fanatical leadership had brought defeat to the British and were enabled to stand with poised spears at the very gate of Egypt. In this territory, years afterward, the steel rails of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad are to convey civilization through desert and wilderness until Kitchener wins his victory on the field of Omdurman, crushes El Mahdi, and achieves Chinese Gordon's dream of British mastery of the Sudan, a necessary unit of the north-to-south all-red route of empire across a continent. Mastery of the Sudan and a tacit dictatorship over Egypt establishes the security of the Suez Canal and the road to the East—India and Australia. Will Sudanese postal portraiture eventually pay tribute to Hicks and Gordon and K. of K., military colonizers,



Postal Evolution of Union of South Africa

as another British land to the south has in early 1927 begun to recognize that there once lived an empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, by choosing a view of his home, Groot Schuur, for a new three-penny stamp of the Union of South Africa?

We may now open wide the doorway upon the drama of South Africa where British postage in later years is to reveal the conquests of arms and diplomacy and bring into relief many of the unusual and heroic figures in the history of British colonization. The eighteenth century was drawing to its close (1795) when Holland, as an ally of England, yielded to the victorious French, expelled the Prince of Orange, and became the Batavian Republic, which later (May, 1806) was to become the Kingdom of Holland, headed by Napoleon's favorite brother Louis. Overnight Holland now became the enemy of its recent national friend, England. This surrender of the Dutch, and virtually this alone, drove England into South Africa. In June, 1795, an English fleet and army appeared in Simon's Bay at the end of the peninsula containing the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch had landed first in 1652. Cape Town Castle was surrendered on September 16, and by treaty and terms of purchase in 1814 it became the kernel out of which were to grow the vast holdings of England in the southern portion of the Black Continent. Postal symbols of almost a score of British-owned lands tell much of this story in terms of adventure, conquest, penetration, many clashes with the Dutch, and ultimately the coming of the day when none remained who dared contest with British arms the



Disappearance of the Dutch Republics

suzerainty of a large portion of Africa. This drama of the far places, set under way virtually by accident, was beginning at a period when Napoleon was supreme in Europe. He had been crowned emperor of the French in the cathedral of Notre Dame on December 2, 1804, and Pope Pius VII had come from Rome to take part in the ceremonies. In the preceding year, as first consul, Napoleon had said, "Masters of the channel for six hours, and we are masters of the world." The battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805) had not yet been fought to insure England's insular security against the adventurer who was conquering a continent and pulling the strings attached to a score of puppet thrones. Yet here was England beginning to feel secure in India, laying firm foundations in Australia and New Zealand, and planting its nationals beneath its flag in South Africa, where with bullets and David Livingstone's Bible it was to maintain its supremacy unquestioned by all save the freedom-seeking Boers. Let us again trace the course of empire in postal emblems.

Postage came to the Cape of Good Hope in 1853 in a



David Livingstone's Postal Trail in Africa



Tanganyika Makes Its Appearance in the Mails

series of now-famous triangular stamps designed by Charles Bell, surveyor-general, showing an emblematic seated figure of Hope. Later series pictured Hope, still seated, and a grapevine branch and a ram as the attributes of the colony. By 1893 the figure of Hope was standing beside an anchor, and other pictorial labels showed Table Bay and Table Mountain, a lion and Devil's Peak. It is well, for the moment, to ignore the stamps bearing on the Boer War, which will occupy their proper place in the postal sequence. They, too, possess a story of interest and significance. Natal, with its first primitive postage-stamps appearing in 1857, came into existence as a British foothold thirty years earlier when Chaka, its Zulu chieftain, granted British settlers the right to establish a settlement at Port Natal and in all the land within a radius of one hundred miles. This Bantu negro, quarreling with his father, had fled and joined Dingiswayo, a more powerful tribal leader. He created at Dingiswayo's death the awe-inspiring Zulu tribe rivaling the American Iroquois Indians in savagery. All other tribes fell or fled before them. Postage-stamps of British Zululand, overprinted upon the stamps of Great Britain, marked



Two Languages for all South African Stamps

the era in which Chaka and later the savage Cetewayo held civilization at bay, and where at the lonely hill of Isandula (January 22, 1879) Zulu warriors slew eight hundred English soldiers and five hundred of their native allies in one of the most sanguinary reverses in the course of South African colonial expansion. British troops from the Cape, from Ceylon, and from England were able to write the last chapter in this black warfare at the battle of Ulundi (July 4, 1879), and the flag of empire again had been advanced northward. Widely different agencies were accomplishing similar results for the crown. David Livingstone, of Blantyre on the Clyde, had arrived at the Cape in 1841 and pushed his way by ox-cart seven hundred miles northward and inland, gaining great prestige and influence in Bechuanaland, both as a missionary and as a physician. He had aroused and held what the Scotch are slow to build—affection. He had made himself a protector and defender of the native blacks against the Boers of the Transvaal, who came frequently to raid the villages for slaves. He was seeking, also, to lead his people and the black tribesmen away from this arid, drought-blistered area when, in 1849, he permitted the explorer in him to take precedence over the missionary and discover Lake Ngami and the Zambesi. After taking his wife and children on the long journey back to the Cape, whence they sailed for England on April 23, 1852, Livingstone, accompanied by his devoted Makololo tribesmen, returned northward to open up the new empire of British Central Africa, followed the Zambesi to its source, and while struggling to reach the Portuguese settlements of the African west coast achieved the Lake Dilolo watershed and reached the town of St. Paul de Loanda (1854). In several lands there are postal evidences of Livingstone, who in 1857, when at home on a visit, said at Cambridge: "I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country [Africa], which is now open. Do not let it be shut again." When on a stamp of Rhodesia (1905) you look at the majesty and beauty of Victoria Falls you are

gazing upon a spot first seen and named by Livingstone in a land obtained in 1889 under royal charter by the British South Africa Company through the efforts of Cecil Rhodes, who even then foresaw a federated South Africa under the British flag. Bechuanaland three years earlier (1886) had the advantages of British postage, overprinting the stamps of Great Britain and the Cape of Good Hope and again the British labels down to the present time. On stamps of British Central Africa (1891-1901) the figures of the tall black tribesmen at each side of the shield are Makololos, whose fidelity to Livingstone produced one of the most unusual funeral marches in history. Earlier in this chronicle the story has been told of the burial of Livingstone's heart near the shores of Lake Bangweolo. But there is more to the story. Time and again this intrepid Scotchman and his black followers had penetrated to new spots in the jungle, opposing the slave traffic of the Transvaal Boers, of the Portuguese in Angola and Quilimane, and seeking ever to plot and chart a British dominion stretching from Portuguese Nyasa and Tanganyika southward to the Cape. In 1869, when he had been lost to sight for two years, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "New York Herald," had sent the Henry M. Stanley relief party to find and rescue the old explorer. The relief party came upon him near Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. Rescuer and rescued spent months together exploring Tanganyika, which now by World War treaty finds its place in the British colonial postal circle, along with the other former German holdings described in another chapter of these chronicles. Stanley was the last white man to see or be seen by the bent old missionary, who wrote a record of adventure almost without a parallel. At his death, Livingstone's body, from which the heart had been removed, was embalmed with salt and brandy and dried in the sun; and with it his faithful blacks marched and fought their way back through the jungle, delivering the mortal remains of their master to the British consul in Zanzibar on February 15, 1874, almost nine months after his death, for ultimate burial



Joint Postage of Two Nations; Baden-Powell

in Britain's Westminster Abbey (April 18, 1874). If, unknown to us, the old Norsemen and the Britons are sharing the same Valhalla, can you imagine the joy and the racket in the big room at Gladsheim on the night when Davey Livingstone came in from his African jungle?

Britain's sultanate of Zanzibar, where the old explorer's body completed its African journey, has had its separate postal identity since 1895, with one series a year later overprinted on the labels of the British East Africa Protectorate. On labels of 1896 appears a portrait of the Sultan Seyyid Hanid-bin-Thwain, in 1899 the Sultan Seyyid Hamou-bin-Mahommed-bin-Said, in 1908 and 1909 the Sultan Ali bin Hamoud, and in 1913 the Sultan Kalif ben Harub.

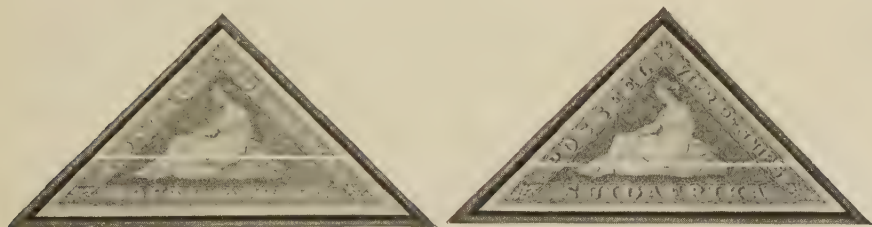
British colonial postage, consisting mainly of the images of the one ruler in the last half of the nineteenth century and the two rulers thus far in the twentieth, is traditional and virtually without event or commemorative significance in a score or more of its world-wide possessions. This is especially true in Cyprus, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, North Nigeria, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kenya, and the Maldives. St. Helena's pictorial postage only holds added interest as the point of exile of Napoleon and the scene of his death (May 5, 1821). Uganda's first postal issue (1895) was produced on a typewriter, and some of these primitive labels have attained high values among collectors. Stamps of the Transvaal, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Orange River Colony bear evidence, through overprinted Victorian



Abel Tasman's South Pacific Memorial

insignia or initials, of the bitter struggle waged with the resisting Boers.

Once again warfare resulted in an element of personality in a postal issue. On Cape of Good Hope stamps, issued from Mafeking in 1900, appeared the image of Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, noted military figure who had served in India, Afghanistan, Zululand, Matabeleland, and Malta, and who, with a force of twelve hundred men, was besieged in Mafeking for 215 days, being relieved on May 18, 1900. This distinguished figure of the empire's military arm is known to millions throughout the world for his activities in the upbuilding of the Boy Scout movement. His crude portrait in khaki hat and field uniform looks strangely like some of the caricatures of Theodore Roosevelt in his Rough Rider period. The Baden-Powell image was engraved by Captain Greener of the British army and reproduced by a photographic process.



The Reincarnation of the old "Cape Triangles"



The Discovery

Captain Cook

The Annexation

The presence of this portrait in the Cape of Good Hope postal series is said to have incurred the displeasure of the British royal family and to have, for a time, interfered with the military career of the distinguished officer.

Out of the welter of war in South Africa there came into being the fourth of Great Britain's unifications and consolidations of empire—three of the four quite similar in structure, and one (India) an assumption of rule by the crown to supersede rule by a licensed trading company. Australia was unified (January 1, 1901) from beginnings as a direct venture of the crown, much as the Canadian confederation had resulted in 1867 from beginnings laid down by chartered trading companies. India had passed from the hands of a trading company in 1857. The Union of South Africa (effected May 31, 1910) was the outgrowth of the London Missionary Society's agent, Livingstone, and of Cecil Rhodes, a bold commercial adventurer with a dash of statesmanship. Until 1926 all the stamps of the consolidation, which had effaced the postal issues of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, showed merely the image of King George V. There then came into existence a new issue of triangular stamps reproducing the familiar design of the Cape of Good Hope initial labels; a sentimental challenge to the collectors of the world, whose youthful ambition invariably centered around the desire to own one of the three-cornered stamps of Britain's distant colony. Under the act of unification of the former Boer-gov-



Lord Carrington and Arthur Phillip on First Stamp

erned lands, English and Dutch are the official languages; but in Africa the Dutch tongue, which has undergone many changes, is called Afrikaans. All the stamps of the Union of South Africa are prepared in duplicate, one valuation to each language, and are printed or engraved in adjacent pairs in all sheets. This unity is more than symbolic of the racial unification that made former enemies brothers in arms in the World War, as is told elsewhere in our chronicles. Three pairs of the dual-language postal adhesives are reproduced in these pages.

Who can imagine a more freakish turn of a national wheel of fortune than that which (1769-70) gave to Britain Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand? None of these lands owe their discovery to the nation whose flag they fly. Dutch voyagers from Sumatra and Java had touched the shores of the far South Pacific as early as 1603. Torres, the Spaniard, had sailed through the strait that separates Australia from New Guinea in 1609. Van Diemen, the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, had sent Abel Tasman voyaging in 1642, and Tasman had reached both New Zealand and Tasmania in that year, 127 or 128 years before the British ensign was to wave over the waters at Tauranga or Botany Bay from the masthead of James Cook's ship, the *Endeavour*. Here, on a series of stamps of the Australian lands, is the image of James Cook, appropriately shown several times; and on still another of New Zealand he is establishing a landing (August, 1769) upon its shores. Cook, we should recall, has been with Wolfe



Kooklaburra



Sydney View



Kangaroo



Victoria

at Quebec, and is the best navigator in the navy of George III and the pioneer of his nation in the South Pacific. At the order of his sovereign he has sailed (August 25, 1768) from Plymouth, carrying a party of scientists to Tahiti to watch the transit of Venus across the sun. While bearing his sun-gazers still farther southward for astronomical researches he is to anchor in a bay where the transit of Mercury across the sun may be observed, thereby contributing the name Mercury Bay to native topography, as his scientists (March, 1770) are to name a richly overgrown Australian shore Botany Bay, which we may observe on a New South Wales map stamp of 1888, reprinted in 1890. In the former year a stamp of the same state presents images of Captain Arthur Phillip, who arrived with his first cargo of convicts to establish a penal colony (January, 1788) at the spot reached and named eighteen years earlier by Cook and his companions. This is the magnificent harbor of Sydney, where Phillip arrived but one day ahead of La Pérouse, France's able but ill fated explorer. The gods of the sea had contributed their bit to the luck of the colonizing Britons and gained for the homeland an unfought-for dominion of tremendous possibilities less than seven years after Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. Sharing the New South Wales stamp with Arthur Phillip is Lord Carrington, the first governor of the colony of Australia. Besides its picture of the landing of Cook and his party, New Zealand postage shows several pictures of Mount Cook, the annexation of



Huia Birds



Lion of Trafalgar



Symbolic Figure

the islands, the Maori in his war-canoe, and others practising native art; a stamp (1901) picturing the response of the country in defense of the empire in the South African War; victory stamps of the World War; many portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George; a stamp for its native sacred huia birds, one for the eccentric apteryx or kiwi, and still another for the kaka, or hawk-billed parrot. New South Wales in its earliest postal issues revealed miniature views of the city of Sydney, many of which have attained high valuations as rarities; twice (1861 and 1897) a circular five-shilling stamp of coin-like appearance designed by E. H. Courbould, of the famous family of London engravers, who designed the world's first adhesive postage-stamp, the one-penny black Victoria head of 1840. Here again the animal life of a state is pictured—the emu, lyre-bird, kangaroo, the last of which was destined to be one of the perpetual symbols of the continent when the individual states were welded into the Austrian Commonwealth (1901) with the same complete self-government that Canada possesses. One of the former postage-issuing states, West Australia, upon the inauguration of adhesive stamps in 1854, adopted its native bird, the swan, as its pictorial symbol; and for fifty-eight years until its postal service was merged with that of the commonwealth no picture other than a swan ever appeared upon its stamps, with the exception of six likenesses of Queen Victoria, appearing first more than a year after her death. Upon the formation of the commonwealth the separate postal identities of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland,



Queen Salote



Coral



The Lory

South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania passed out of existence, and they were supplanted by a single issue of the new government.

This unification of states finds portrayal upon a single New South Wales stamp of 1903. But once (1890) on any postal label has an effort been made to give a symbolic identity to Australia. Another stamp bears in its side-panels the names of the states which sought the same governmental unity that was effected at an earlier date in Canada and later in South Africa. New Zealand in most of its recent issues on its most commonly used stamp retains a symbolic figure of its land, apparently regarding it with affection. Tasmania's Dutch origin has postal evidence in all its earlier issues, which bear the name of the Dutch Van Diemen, later succeeded by the one evolved from the name of Abel Tasman, who brought the first organized expedition to its shores. Tasmania's postal views are of lakes, mountains, and falls, a view of Tasman's Arch, and one of Hobart, the capital, taken from the waterfront.

New names make their appearance in Australasian postal history even before the World War begins—Aitutaki and Penrhyn. In each, and also in the island of Nauru, again appears the image of Cook, the navigator who discovered them before his rediscovery (1778) of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and his death there at the hands of natives in January, 1779. Postage of the Cook Islands, beginning in 1892, gave

pictorial credit to their discoverer until 1920, when British postal administrators at London apparently forgot the debt of sentiment that should keep alive the name and memory of Cook and changed the name on postal emblems to Rarotonga; thus duplicating the obscurity that came to the distinguished Earl of Sandwich who, at an all-night game of cards, relieved his hunger by placing a strip of cold roast beef between slices of bread and brought into existence a debatable form of food. Many of us are familiar with the story of the young woman who when asked if the Earl of Sandwich might be presented to her responded: "Why, certainly, and Lord Spongecake too." A sad bit of incredulity to apply to the title borne by the Montagus of Huntingdonshire, whose ancestor, the first Earl of Sandwich, was first lord of the admiralty in Mr. Pepys's day and died a sailor's death in action against the Dutch. In that day Sandwich was the port of London, and Thames silt had not joined the isle of Thanet to the mainland of Kent. From where men of Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings made sorties across the channel one now finds the Royal St. George's links, the finest golf course in England, and maritime life exists at adjacent Richborough, a mushroom World War port through which munitions were transferred direct from factories in the Midlands to the army bases of Belgium and France.

There remain in the South Pacific a variety of postal evidences of strange races and scenes as revealed by the stamps of the British colonial system: British New Guinea labels picturing native villages; the New Hebrides, which was explored in 1773 by Captain Cook, and whose stamps are now jointly issued, with valuations in two currencies, by Great Britain and France. The Australian Commonwealth has protested for many years against the French occupation of this adjacent land. And there is the wedding stamp (June, 1889) of King Taufalahua and his bride, Lavinia, in the Tonga or Friendly Islands. That is the meaning of the overprinted initials "T.L." in a colony that has honored its native monarchs George I and

II, and whose labels now bear the likeness of its dusky Queen Salote, which has confused some collectors by a resemblance to more mature pictures of Queen Wilhelmina on stamps of the Dutch colonies. Other Tonga postal labels picture the bread-fruit-tree; the Haamonga, a historic arch; coral; and the kaka, or hawk-billed parrot.

Some day, it may be ventured here, the world-wide British Empire, at a convenient time for the changing of postal labels, may undertake the issue of a simultaneous series throughout its dominions and colonies to reveal in one great mosaic the neglected historic figures whose deeds and courage helped achieve the spread of empire into the seven seas, fulfilling in larger measure the bold conception of the Canadian postmaster-general whose single stamp bravely proclaimed, "We hold a vaster empire than has been."

CHAPTER IX

THE DUTCH PUT OUT TO SEA



IRASCIBLE Peter Stuyvesant, last Dutch governor of the colony of New Netherlands, still lived at his farm on the Bowery when the government at Amsterdam, through the conference of Breda in 1666, negotiated a real-estate deal with the British, who owned New England down to the present New York line and likewise the colony of Virginia to the southward. The land trade between nations

caused the Dutch to surrender all of their North American colonial holdings, and the British, in return, handed over a part of their Guiana territory on the north coast of South America. Dutch tenacity and stubborn ambition reasserted themselves in 1673 when Cornelius Evertsen, on August 9, recaptured New York City, which was thereupon renamed New Amsterdam. The reoccupation was brief, and a year later the British resumed their seemingly permanent administrative tenancy of the colony. In postal annals the land of Dutch Guiana is identifiable to-day as Surinam, and the Netherlands still own it and have derived some profits from it throughout more than two hundred and fifty years. Great Britain's ownership of the renamed colony of New York lasted slightly more than one hundred years and cost considerably more, in the end, than it ever yielded the crown.

Who can tell in this late day what effect an act of land-trading, had it not occurred, would have had upon the vast

area that evolved into the present United States of America? New York, Boston, Seattle, and Los Angeles might be outposts of Amsterdam in the twentieth century, as are Batavia, Bandoeng, and Paramaribo.

As we begin to turn the pages of postal history with its attendant interwoven romance, it is well to remember that the sturdy Dutch were early birds in their quest of colonial worms. In sequence, they followed the Spanish and Portuguese as invaders of the world's far places. Italy's sailors and navigators, working for Spain, had added half the earth to the Spanish crown. Da Gama, as we know, had given Portugal rank as the second in importance among the exploring nations, and a Pope at Rome had confirmed those nations' dual control of new worlds. But none of the three factors had reckoned with Jan Huyghen van Linschoten, who had lived in Portugal, traveled in India and the Spice Islands, and returned home to Holland laden with chests of maps and charts that would enable hardy venturers of his country to become a third contesting element in the quest for colonial possessions. Holland was the homeland of the Christian pastor Plancius, who in books and sermons foretold Dutch discoveries; and Flanders was the birthplace of Gerhard Kremer, known to all of us as Mercator, whose charts and globes opened a new era in the science of geography. After all, what matters it that Barents and Heemskerk failed to find China and India by battling bravely the arctic ice when, in time, Cornelis and Frederick Houtman achieved Bantam, Java, Madura, and Bali (1595) by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, thereby opening a future pathway for the fleets of the *Nederlanders*? Three hundred and thirty years later the victories of these sailor pioneers from Texel Island survive in the postage of the Dutch East Indies, and there is evidence on an American commemorative label of the discovery (1609) by the English-born Henry Hudson, in Dutch employ, of the great waterway in the colony of New Netherland that came into existence at almost the same moment when



Portraits of King William III

Queen Wilhelmina

Captain John Smith was naming an adjacent area New England.

Postage of Dutch colonial dominions shows the colonization of Guiana and Curaçao, of the isles of the East, with special overprints for Java, New Guinea, and portions of Borneo; and the Dutch language on stamps of two now-vanished republics reveals the great migrations to the south, upon which the British Empire to-day has erected the Union of South Africa. There survives, too, a record of the Dutch East India (1602) and the Dutch West India (1621) companies, to rival in their development the achievements of the British chartered companies on three continents of the earth. There are no postal symbols or emblems to evidence the installation of the first foreign missionary enterprise in Formosa, the capture of Pernambuco and Bahía in Brazil (1624), or the brief occupation of Gibraltar (1704) in conjunction with the British under Rooke.

Where England continued to hold the major portion of its conquests and colonizations, comparatively few of Holland's remain to-day under the Dutch flag, although in our own day we still find Queen Wilhelmina's woman-ruled hereditary kingdom, with a population of seven millions packed into an area of 13,205 square miles, possessing 949,028 other square miles of territory peopled by fifty millions far removed from the continent of Europe. Forty-nine millions of these enjoy full Dutch citizenship, since the Dutch East Indies in 1922 became an integral part of the kingdom; they are no longer colonists. Dutch Guiana (with 128,822 population), Curaçao (56,038),



Evolution of a Queen in National Postage

and New Guinea (195,000) constitute the remainder of the nation's colonial system. The continental homeland keeps in closest touch with its East Indian cities by means of the most powerful of European wireless stations, opened in 1923 at Kootwyk, and reaching on a wave-length of 8400 meters a receiving station at far-away Bandoeng.

Thirty-six years ago a profile picture of a chubby-faced eleven-year-old girl made its appearance upon a newly issued series of postage-stamps of the Netherlands, and in almost four decades that have intervened nearly every one who receives foreign letters and every one who collects foreign postal labels have watched one of the finest products of the house of Orange mature from a little girl into the queen whose reign is now longer than that of any living feminine ruler of an important nation of the world. Wilhelmina, the sane and able daughter of William III and Queen Emma, who succeeded to the throne November 23, 1890, but was inaugurated September 6, 1898,



Links in Holland's Colonial Chain



William I

William II

William III

Wilhelmina

a few days after becoming of age, is now in her forty-seventh year and continues to head one of the most coherent national governments of the world. In a reproduced panel of postal pictures we are enabled to look upon the development of a queen, in the same manner as, later in this chapter, we are to follow the development of Alfonso XIII of Spain from childhood, through his period of wild oats, to his present position as a respected and orderly sovereign, with a magnetic and lovable consort and a brood of attractive children. Try to discover, if you choose, in post-war Europe any other kingdom whose feminine ruler has had a continuous reign of three and a half decades, or any male ruler who has lasted continuously from the date of his birth (May 17, 1886) for a reign of forty-one years. During the childhood of Wilhelmina her mother was the queen regent, and Alfonso's mother, Queen Maria Christina, likewise served as queen regent until May 17, 1902.

Still another panel of Netherlands postal portraits, a series of 1913, covers in four pictures a complete sequence of the nation's royal family from the proclamation of the monarchy (March 16, 1815) and the accession of William I as king, onward through three successive generations—great-grandfather, grandfather, father, and daughter. The first two males of this ruling line were fighters and men of arms in a land ravaged by the sword for more than a thousand years. With the exception of the World War no major conflict in western

Europe has attained completion without, at some point, crossing Dutch borders to give the subjects of the ancient house of Orange a taste of battle. William I (1772–1843) fought the French from 1793 to 1795 until the house of Orange was expelled from its homeland. While serving as a general in the Prussian army (1806) he was captured by the French at Jena. His hereditary German lands were taken from him by Napoleon but recovered in 1813, and exchanged in 1815, when he became king, for the grand duchy of Luxemburg. This new monarch sat in dominion over Holland and Belgium until the successful revolt of Belgium in 1830–32, abdicating October 7, 1840, in favor of his son, William II. Thus did the martial son of William V, the last stadholder, pass from public view and die, as a quiet civilian, in Germany. His son, the new ruler, had commanded the Dutch army in the campaign of 1815 against Napoleon, after serving under Wellington in Spain. Having recognized the independence of the Belgians, an act repudiated by his father, he finally took the field against them until forced to retreat by the French in August, 1832.

William III (1817–90), succeeding his father, was the first male sovereign in hundreds of years to find himself entirely freed of the pressure and dangers of neighboring wars, freed to devote time to constructive government. He declared the end of slavery in the West Indies in 1862 and absorbed the Dutch province of Limburg in 1866, which for fifty-one years had been a part of the Germanic Confederation; a year later Luxemburg became a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the house of Orange. This little duchy began its separate postal issues in 1852 while still a member of the confederation. The first labels bore the image of the grand duke, William III, who was king of Holland. France's postal influence is shown in an allegorical Agriculture and Trade series of 1882. Grand Duke Adolf of Nassau appears first on a series in 1891, Grand Duke Wilhelm in 1906, Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide in 1914, and the Grand Duchess Charlotte on several series since



The Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg

her first in 1920. A new Luxemburg series contains a profile portrait of the young ruler with shortened hair—this feminine change of hair-dress being perhaps the only reason for a new postal issue. During the World War the Germans occupied the duchy, yet, as we know, a Luxemburg postal label commemorates its nationals who died in the conflict while fighting Germany. In a referendum of 1919 sixty thousand citizens voted in favor of an economic union with France against twenty-two thousand favoring Belgium. France declined the alliance in favor of Belgium, which now retains its economic bond with the little land, developed industrially and commercially by the Germans.

Readers of the earliest of the World War despatches will recall that as the Belgian-bound German army reached the Luxemburg highways the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, in her carriage and preceded by outriders, blocked the way of the invaders and protested the violation of Luxemburg's neutrality. She was treated with the fullest outward respect by the German commanders, but the war machine rolled onward.

The able Dutch Queen Wilhelmina, whose consort is Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and whose heir, Princess Juliana, is now in her eighteenth year, is becoming the most widely pictured woman ruler in the world, bidding fair to eclipse the sixty-year postal portraiture record of Queen Victoria. Continuously for thirty-six years the image of Wilhelmina has appeared on series of stamps of the Netherlands and its colonies. She rules a kingdom possessing the most peculiar

and novel means of military defense in all the world, a land with two thirds of its frontiers on the sea and guarded by dikes. The advance of an army upon Holland may be checked by piercing the dikes and flooding the land. William the Silent, prince of Orange (1533-84), resorted to this measure in August, 1574, in defense of beleaguered Leyden against Valdez and his Spanish invaders, who came to conquer and suppress the heretical (Protestant) Dutch. For all who love adventure and feats of supreme courage, Motley, in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," has told of the unparalleled bravery and sufferings of the population of Leyden and its deliverance by Admiral Boisot and his savage Zealanders, on October 3, 1574. Here on February 5, 1575, slightly more than two centuries before the battle of Lexington in the American colonies, the University of Leyden was established as a memorial to the bravery of its people. And it is of interest to the English-speaking peoples that here the Pilgrim Fathers lived between 1609 and 1620, and from adjacent Delfshaven the Leyden Separatists sailed for America in the *Speedwell* after eleven years of religious asylum among the kindly Dutch. These venturers in the New World had served a novitiate in a community that possessed dogged courage and knew in fullest measure the capabilities of the human body and mind for withstanding trial and suffering. Let us pause a moment longer in a survey of Leyden, which gave the world more than the benefits of its university and museums. It gave to the world Rembrandt (1607-69), the great leader of the Dutch school of painting, and was also the birthplace of Gerard Douw (1613-75), Rembrandt's first pupil, and of Jan Steen (1626-79). Every one has seen reproductions of Steen's "Feast of St. Nicholas." In 1656 Rembrandt, now a widower and much harassed by debt, was declared bankrupt, and his collections were seized and sold for five hundred florins. These included paintings of himself which to-day may be found in many galleries of Europe. Like Arthur Hind's one-cent British Guiana postage-

stamp, obtained for \$32,500 in spite of its face-value of a copper coin, the Rembrandt paintings sold under the hammer for five hundred florins would to-day fetch millions almost beyond estimate.

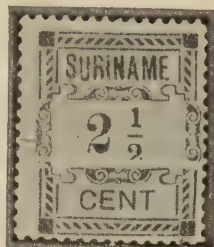
No move of the Germanic partners or of their allied opponents in the World War went so far as to accomplish the physical violation of Dutch territory, though the nation's neutrality was severely tested. A peace conference proposed by the czar of Russia (Nicholas II) met at the Hague in May, 1899, and urged the avoidance of war in international relations, so far as possible, and the substitution of arbitration. As an outgrowth of this conference there was established an international court of arbitration, a morally successful tribunal under normal circumstances. This device had no opportunity to function during the period of quick explosions that resulted in the debacle of 1914. Since the formation of the League of Nations, domiciled at Geneva, the Hague tribunal is an ever lessening force. The reputed advances of civilization may, in time, minimize the possibilities of armed warfare between nations, but the League of Nations at Geneva faces at some future hour the same crisis that ignored the facilities of the Hague, and then—

But why speculate on that? The Mexican "Quién sabe?" is as appropriate a query as any other. No postal issues of the Netherlands were overprinted for use of the Hague tribunal, whereas in 1923 Swiss stamps overprinted "Société des Nations" came into use by the mixed organization engaged in the difficult task of seeking to end wars, as well as to eradicate their causes.

One postal portrait of the Netherlands honors the greatest of Dutch naval heroes; a series of labels of 1907 commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Michel Adriaanszoon de Ruyter (1607-76), born one month before Jacob van Heemskerck's battle at Gibraltar. De Ruyter fought the Spanish in 1641; commanded the Dutch fleet that in

1659 aided the Danes against Sweden, for which he was ennobled a year later; and swept up the Thames as far as Chatham in June, 1666, causing consternation in London and along the English coast. His panic-spreading raid caused Charles II to renounce the claims that had crippled Dutch shipping. Charles's commissioners signed the Peace of Breda on July 21, 1667, whereby the two nations entered a defensive alliance, which was followed by a short-lived league with Sweden against Louis XIV, king of France. The brilliant, courageous de Ruyter, the Nelson of his country, was sacrificed when sent to the Mediterranean against the French with their much superior fleet. Within sight of Stromboli, near Sicily, he attacked the French under Duquesne on April 22, 1676, and after a three days' encounter he drove off their larger force, though he himself received mortal wounds during the engagement. For his adversary there was later named the Fort Duquesne that was the site of the city of Pittsburgh. Those who have received the de Ruyter commemorative stamps may see on their travels a memorial to him in the New Church at Amsterdam and likewise observe that picturesque avenues in Dutch cities bear his name.

Upon some future occasion Holland may feel called upon to pay tardy postal honors to Jacob Heemskerk, arctic explorer and naval commander, who lost his life while crushingly defeating the Spanish Juan d'Avila's fleet within the shadow of the giant rock where Tarik, the Saracen, crossed from Africa to plant the crescent's flag on the continent of Europe in 711 A.D.; and the Gebel-al-Tarik of that era was to evolve into the Gibraltar of our own times. Perhaps, too, there will be a stamp for Rembrandt, whose works of art will outlive the words and deeds of the majority of the later rulers of the world. One set of Holland's stamps savors of the sea; its series of maritime insurance labels was first issued for the homeland in 1921 and a year later for the Dutch Indies. These stamps prepay a fee for the inclusion of mails in a patent safe



Marine Registry Stamp and Admiral de Ruyter

that is unsinkable in the event of shipwreck. These are the only labels of that character in use by any nation, but marine insurance was known as far back as the early thirteenth century, when an ordinance of Pisa mentions it as an established element of business life. The first known marine policies, taken out in England, were written in Italian, and Italy is seemingly the originator of maritime insurance. Lloyd's in London has added to its collection of early policies one written in 1584 when the ship *St. Ilary* set out from Marseilles to Syria, subject to dangers or capture by pirates of the Mediterranean or Ægean. A sixteenth-century policy in the English language insured the *Sancta Cruz* against the unnamed dangers of a voyage from "any porte of the Isles of Indea of Calicut unto Lixborne" and declared that "this assurans shall be so stronge and goode as the most ample writing of assurans which is used to be maid in the strete of London or in the burse of Antwerp." Another Lloyd document insures the *Tiger*, of which Shakspeare wrote in "Macbeth":

Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' the *Tiger*.

Netherlands adhesive postage was started in 1852, and that of the colonies of the Dutch Indies in 1864, but the Indies resorted to adhesive postage-due stamps in 1845-46, long before the introduction of regular postage-stamps in either land. When steam power entered ocean navigation a quick service was established between European ports and India, mails go-

ing to Alexandria, thence overland to Suez, and from there by steamship to Bombay. Apparently an arrangement was made by the Dutch postal authorities for the conveyance of letters to Java by the same mails. The cost of transporting letters over this quicker route was paid on delivery, and adhesive stamps indicating the sums to be paid were affixed upon their receipt in Batavia. There are two known varieties of these type-set stamps, both of them extreme rarities of high value.

The Netherlands in 1906 joined other nations in the issuing of charity stamps as is related in that portion of these chronicles dealing with charity issues, legitimate and absurd. The 1925 series of Holland's three charity labels reproduce symbolic blossoms and emblems of the provinces of North Brabant, Gelderland, and South Holland. The 1926 series bears symbols of Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, and North Holland; the first makes one think of Boisot's fighting Zealanders lifting with their sinewy shoulders grounded boats off shoals while pushing forward to the relief of heroic Leyden. All these stamps are sold at a premium for the benefit of Dutch societies for child welfare.

The "scrap of paper" Treaties of London of November 15, 1831, and April 19, 1839, which once had guaranteed and yet later failed to preserve the integrity of Belgium, are too recent an event in world history to be given extended review here. What the violation of Belgium in 1914 produced as a postal record is described in the two Germanic chapters. Here we shall review only those postal events having a bearing on the nation from the moment it achieved its independence from the Netherlands in 1830 through the assistance of England and France.

Until the fortunate year of 1830 the area that had been a part of the Roman and Frankish dominions, and likewise a part of the later duchy of Burgundy and a possession of the house of Hapsburg, always had been a land subject to other and more powerful races. Within its borders in both the thirteenth and



Belgium's Three Kings in Postal Portraiture

the sixteenth centuries great industrial and manufacturing cities had added to the prosperity of the domain. As a part of the Spanish Netherlands it had not joined in the revolt of the sixteenth century; it had become the Austrian Netherlands in 1713, had been conquered by France in 1795, and had united with the Netherlands as a kingdom in 1815, and after its revolt it elected Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as its king in 1831. On the first adhesive postage-stamps of Belgium, issued in July, 1849, appears the portrait of Leopold I engraved by J. Wiener and printed in Brussels.

This German-born ruler of a newly erected kingdom had in 1816 become the husband for one year, until her death, of Princess Charlotte, only daughter of George IV of England, and had refused the crown of Greece a year before coming to rule at Brussels. Thus a brief tie of marriage had strengthened England's interest in the unhampered independence of the Belgians, which assured a less powerful Holland, guaran-



At the Right an Adaptation from Raphael

teed a reduced strength for a strong maritime rival, and yet contributed no territorial gains to France. Leopold in 1832 married Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, last of the kings of France, who abdicated in 1848 and found sanctuary in England. From this alliance of a German-born father and a French-born mother there came a son, on April 9, 1835, who at the age of thirty, upon his father's death, succeeded his parent and for forty-four years, despite many personal peculiarities and eccentricities, as Leopold II, advanced his country in prosperity and industrial greatness. Heraldic arms occupied the lower denominations of the stamps of Belgium for the three years between 1866 and 1869, when the bearded profile of the second Leopold made its appearance in a postal series. No designs other than heraldic arms appeared as stamp illustrations in conjunction with the monarch's portraits until 1896, at the time of the Brussels Exhibition, when there appeared two denominations depicting on both valuations St. Michael encountering Satan; the higher value, designed by M. A. van Nest de Berghem, is an adaptation of the painting by Raphael (1515) in the Louvre, at Paris. The archangel stands with one foot resting on his prone adversary, ready to transfix him with poised spear. Tourists and pilgrims have seen Raphael's first great work, "The Coronation of the Virgin" (1503), in the Vatican. The use of a Raphael subject as a Belgian postal illustration may have been influenced by the fact that in 1515-16 there was produced in Brussels for Henry VIII a tapestry from Raphael's cartoons that now finds shelter in a Berlin museum. There were ten subjects in this collection, but one of them, "Paul in Prison at Philippi," perished. The colors of the remaining scenes are much faded.

During the reign of Leopold II, Belgium, for centuries a subject province of other lands, became a national parent at the age of fifty-five years by acquiring, under its king's personal sovereignty, a subject colony of its own, a vast domain in the African Congo (1885). This gave rise in 1886 to the



View of Inkissi Falls and Leopold II

first issue of postal adhesives bearing Leopold's image inscribed "Etat Ind. du Congo" (Independent State of the Congo). A conference of the powers at Berlin in 1885 had established the Congo Free State with Leopold II as sovereign over the territory that was the outgrowth of the International African Association, founded by Leopold himself and organized by Henry Morton Stanley. The Congo was formally annexed to Belgium in 1907.

Once more there enters into these chronicles the Welsh-born (1841) waif John Rowlands who, thrown upon his own resources, worked his way as a cabin-boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took. Seldom has there been a more picturesque soldier of fortune than this man, who served in the Confederate army and later in the United States navy, joined the British expedition to Abyssinia in 1868, went a year later for the then-powerful "New York Herald" into the heart of Africa, and found the missing Livingstone at Ujiji (1871). Again, in the following year, he explored central Africa, discovered Albert Edward Nyanza, descended the Congo, and proved that the



Congo Annexation

Albert

Occupation Stamp



Feminine Hair-Dress in the Belgian Congo

system of waters west of Tanganyika, including that lake, were tributaries of the great river. Soon thereafter he became one of the founders of the Congo Free State and took his seat at the Berlin conference that recognized Belgian sovereignty over it. Stanley's last exploit in Africa was the rescue of Emin Pasha (1887) and his return with Emin from the Nile to the coast in 1889. He died in London on May 10, 1904.

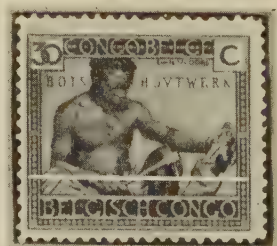
Stanley has other memorials in the Congo besides those on the postal adhesives of the Belgian Congo. One of them, Stanley Falls, is pictured first on a ten-centime label of an 1894 series, along with other scenes showing the port of Matadi, Inkissi Falls on the twenty-five centimes of 1894, and the Bangala chief Morangi and his wife. A later series pictures a native canoe, cocoanut-trees, a stern-wheel steamboat on the upper Congo. The most picturesque series in the history of the colony reveals various types of native head- and hair-dress, archers, weavers, extractors of palm-olive oils, gatherers of rubber, native cattle, and a magnificent elephant head with its



Native Archer



Long-Horns



Carver



Louvain Appears in Postal Illustration

huge tusks of ivory. Elephants have been pictured in several postal series of the state. But the widest contrast revealing the progress of civilization since Stanley's expeditions through the jungles is afforded by a series of 1920 of four Belgian Congo air-post stamps picturing a mail-plane in flight above scenes and settlements—a scientific development undreamed of when the loyal blacks walked a thousand miles from Ujiji to Zanzibar bearing the sun- and salt-embalmed body of Livingstone, the explorer. It may be interesting to see a picture of one of these Makalolo tribesmen on a stamp of Portuguese Nyasa of the two-escudo denomination.

Of Albert I, third king of the Belgians, who succeeded his uncle Leopold II on December 17, 1909, we shall read in a later chapter of these chronicles. He first appeared in postal portraiture in a series of 1912, with an image designed by Edouard Pellens. In a new series, three years later, the ten-franc denomination portrays the three kings of Belgium within the confines of a single label. Other labels picture Dinant, Lou-



Two Red Cross Surtax Stamps and Albert in Military Hat



Belgium's Spoils of War: Ruanda-Urundi

vain, the Cloth Hall at Ypres, the annexation of the Congo, and King Albert at Fumes. At Louvain, in the province of Brabant, there was maintained in the Middle Ages a great weaving industry. In 1378 an unsuccessful revolution of the weavers against the nobility resulted in the emigration of thousands of workers. At a later period the chief industry of the city was the manufacture of beer. It is still the seat of the university founded in the middle of the fifteenth century. Those who have taken an interest in the Walloon postal commemoratives of the United States will be interested in the memorial monument at Liège pictured on a Belgian stamp of 1919 after this Walloon-inhabited province and city had been freed of the German invaders. The Palace of Justice in this municipality was formerly the episcopal palace. Liège had adequate precedent for its occupation by the Germans in the twentieth century. In 1467 it was sacked by Charles the Bold, and many times thereafter it was besieged and taken. A one-franc stamp of 1915 pictures the "Freeing of the Scheldt." This short but notable river rises in France, flows through Bel-



Air-Mail Service over the Jungle



Washington and King Albert on Brazilian Stamps

gium, affording water transportation to Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp, and empties through Holland into the North Sea. It was closed to navigation from 1648 to 1792, to the great injury of the communities along its borders.

War-time overprinted stamps of the Belgian Congo containing the word "Ruanda," and others overprinted "Est Africain Allemand, Occupation Belge" (1916), foretell the subsequent enlargement of the Belgian Congo holdings by the partitioning of German East Africa between the British and Belgian governments; Great Britain set up the colony of Tanganyika, and Belgium that of Ruanda-Urundi (19,000 square miles), utilizing stamps of the Congo overprinted with the two geographical designations.

King Albert of Belgium and his queen, who is Elizabeth, a duchess of Bavaria, have since the end of the World War visited both North and South America. Postal honors resulted from the visit to Brazil, as will be seen by examining a Brazilian stamp of 1920 containing portraits of King Albert in uniform on one side and Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the president of Brazil, on the other. No precedent exists for a similar postal honor to any European monarch, unless one so interprets the depiction of Isabella of Spain in the American Columbian series. Similar honors were accorded George Washington by Brazil in 1909 to commemorate the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro. This stamp, issued for one day, was with-



Isabella of Spain and Alfonso XII

drawn but reissued a year later for use throughout the country. It contains six portraits, each the smallest ever engraved for any nation on a postal label—George Washington, Manuel Hidalgo of Mexico, San Martín, Simon Bolivar, José Bonifacio of Brazil, and O'Higgins of Chile. Liberators all; daring players in dramas of independence on two continents. Thus far we have encountered all except Bonifacio, who finds his place in the Brazilian episode.

In a score of spots throughout these chapters, including the opening account of New World discoverers, we have encountered Spain—the Iberian nation that once held most of the areas of the New World; that dared the seven seas; that hired the nationals of other countries when its own were deficient or unimaginative; a nation that grew strong and then weak, that let fortunes fill its coffers and then leak out of them. Where is there a better place to tell that portion of Spain's story not yet told—as stamps reveal it—than in close relation to the stories of lands once owned and ruled by Spanish conquerors?



The Freak "Open Cancellation" The Buenos Aires Flight

Alfonso XIII



Amadeus



Alfonso XII



Alfonso XIII



Much had occurred in Iberia before the portrait of Isabella II appeared on the first postal labels of the Spanish kingdom in 1850. Much more was still to happen in this land of the sensitive second Isabella, who objected to dirty, defacing cancellation stamps upon her postal images, before she vanished from the scene an exile in 1868. For centuries Spain had been fair game for all who had ambitions of conquest. The early Celtic and Iberian inhabitants first clashed with the Phenicians who settled the coast towns. Between 237 and 219 B.C. Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal occupied large areas of it, and Roman rulers from Scipio (234–183 B.C.) to Pompey (106–48 B.C.) gave it almost two hundred years of government from 205 to 19 B.C. Then came conquest by the Vandals and Suevi (409 A.D.), by the West Goths (418), by the Saracens (711), by the Christian kingdom of Asturias (eighth century), by Navarre (ninth century), by Castile (1033), and by Aragon (1035), the last two uniting in 1479. Here we finally reach the royal unification that gave encouragement to the Columbian explorations. These, with many events since then, find histori-



Alfonso XIII at All Ages

cal preservation in postal pictures, as the Carthaginian ventures live on labels of the modern Italian and French colonies. The golden age of Spain is about to succeed centuries of devastation and plundering and, as if by magic, produce a nation with a glamour about it—an era as well as a nation that will likely never again have a parallel in world history. Inca and Aztec are to enrich it. Italy's sons are to extend it. Popes and priests are to foster it. Greed, luxury, and indolence are to sap and undermine it.

From 1850 until 1868 no personal portrait other than that of Queen Isabella II appears on the stamps of Spain, although in 1853 the arms of Madrid were pictured on two denominations good for use only within the city. A year later a series portrayed the arms of Castile and León, historic Moorish battle-grounds. All collectors of early Spanish issues know the story of the peculiarly devised, openwork cancelation marks designed to meet, in some measure, Isabella's objections to having the features of a queen marred by inked obliterations. But these objections were not to persist beyond that eighteenth day of May, 1868, when the revolutionists of Cadiz succeeded in making a throne in Madrid an uncomfortable habitation, causing Isabella to be deposed and banished in September. Here in overprinted emergency labels we find in the words "**Habilitado por la Nación**" evidence of the provisional government in charge of the country, with special overprints for the provinces of Andalusia, Llanes, Murcia, Zaragoza, and Valladolid, and for the Canary Islands. The people who had helplessly resented Napoleon's conduct in seating his brother Joseph on their throne (1808), whose revolution of 1820 had been suppressed with French help in 1823, whose Carlist War had dragged its wearying course from 1833 to 1840, still were not equipped to continue republican or even revolutionary government merely because the objectionable Isabella had departed. So there enters upon the Spanish scene in 1870, in the month of November, the Italian-born Duke of



Spain and Panama Honor Cervantes

Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel II, elected king at that date and arriving in Madrid on January 2, 1871, as a New Year's present for a people who did not want him. A Spanish postal issue of 1873 pictures this alien for his subjects, and on February 11, 1873, his abdication brings to an end the intrusion of Italian royalty into the rulership of the Asturian domain. An allegorical figure of Peace and another of Justice illustrate the stamps of the short-lived republic (1873-75) that gave way to Alfonso XII, whose mother, the exiled Isabella, had recognized the claim of this her eldest son to the throne on June 25, 1870. Landing in Spain in the early days of 1875 he quickly suppressed the newest of Carlist rebellions and brought the house of Bourbon back to the throne. Stamps of 1873-74 exist as evidence of the Carlist revolt when Don Carlos III proclaimed himself king of Spain as Carlos VII, the labels being used in the northern provinces of Vizcaya, Navarra, Guipúzcoa, and Alava, with individual issues for Catalonia and Valencia. The Carlist line of pretenders to the Spanish throne dates from Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII, who in 1830 reëstablished the Castilian law providing that daughters and granddaughters should take precedence over brothers and nephews in the right of succession. When Ferdinand died in 1833 without a male heir and the throne descended to his minor daughter, Isabella Maria II, under the regency of her mother, the first Carlist civil war began, lasting for seven years. One after another of this line has sought in various ineffective ways to attain restoration from Don Car-



Alfonso



Christina and Beatrice



Victoria

los's day to that of the present Prince Louis of Bourbon, a socially appealing claimant without a chance.

For the fifty-two years since 1875 two Alfonsos, XII and XIII, father and son, have dominated the postal portraiture of Spain, broken at four intervals by series of pictorial commemoratives: the Don Quixote series of 1905, the Universal Postal Union Congress series of October, 1920, a Red Cross series of 1926, and a legislative series for internal use, inclusive of a portrait of Cervantes, in 1916. There are few stamps more interesting in all the world than the labels honoring Cervantes Saavedra, poet, novelist, and soldier, who served as chamberlain in the household of Cardinal Aquaviva at Rome, quitting to become a common foot-soldier under Don John of Austria in the expedition organized by the Pope and the state of Venice to give battle to the Turks. At the battle of Lepanto (1571) he was wounded, losing the use of his left hand and arm for life. Discharged from the army in 1575, he was captured and held in slavery in Algiers for five years, until ransomed. Although poverty-stricken, he married and took up life in Seville, was imprisoned for debt to the government, and, when released, was sent to collect rents due a monastery in Argamasilla. There the debtors persecuted and imprisoned him, enabling him, as a prisoner, to begin his story of "Don Quixote," completed in 1615 after ten years of struggle and effort. Spain's series of postal denominations show key situa-



Royal Family and the Price of the Asturias

The Manila Flight

tions in the romance of the Spanish gentleman who set out with his squire Sancho Panza in search of knightly adventure. The series was prepared by the Spanish engraver, Bartolomé Maura. A head-and-shoulder portrait and a full-length monument of Cervantes do more complete justice to Spain's greatest literary figure in the legislative series issued for use by members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The Spanish king, whose play-boy traits long caused concern for the stability of his rule, waited a long time before introducing his appealing family to the world through the medium of postal illustrations. Late in 1926 a series of Red Cross postal adhesives appeared for the homeland and various colonies. There are portraits of King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria, the latter as a ruler and also in the garb of a Red Cross nurse; a large portrait of the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the throne; a single stamp depicting Princesses Christina and Beatrice; and a picture of the entire royal family

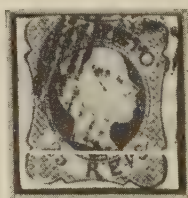


Spain's Slowly Reviving Colonial System

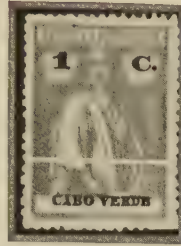


Cervantes Again Honored with His Portrait

filling an express-letter label, appropriately printed in purple and black. A concurrent series of air-mail labels picture the seaplane *Plus Ultra* in which the Spanish aviator, Commander Franco, made a memorable flight from Palos to Buenos Aires. Five other denominations commemorate the flight of Captains Gallorza and Larriga from Madrid to Manila. These picture the machine used and a map of the route traversed. Pause with interest when contemplating the portrait of the Battenberg Princess Victoria Eugénie, granddaughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, who shares the throne of Spain as a Bourbon consort. She brought stability and strength to a dynasty that needed it and won the affection and respect of her adopted people. Few modern queens have exerted a finer influence over their husbands or contributed more to the perpetuation of a ruling house. The existence of a dictatorship in Spain under General Primo de Rivera has produced, as yet, no postal symbols. The dictatorship, therefore, has no extended place within these chronicles. Its establishment was due to decades,



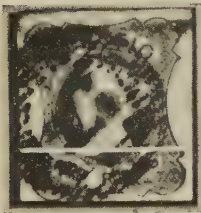
Two Memorials of Henry the Navigator and Pedro V



Units of Portuguese Colonial System

even centuries, of oppressions and abuses by the upper and military classes and was not an envenomed national movement against the throne. The régime of the Spanish dictator has produced beneficial governmental and judicial reforms but has resulted in no intense national reawakening such as has marked the administration of its Italian counterpart under Mussolini. The differences in achievement are told elsewhere in the Italian chronicles.

The nation whose colonial possessions virtually disappeared from the world's postal communication systems soon after the Spanish-American War retained the colony of Fernando Po, a postage-issuing island, and in the early years of the twentieth century instituted postage for its colonies of Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco (1903), Cape Juby (1916), La Aguera (1920), Rio de Oro (1905), Spanish Guinea (1902), Spanish offices in Morocco (1903), and Spanish Western Sahara (1924). None of the pictorials of this chiefly African empire depart from the traditional portraiture of



Maria



Luiz



Carlos



Revolution



Honors for the Poet Camoens

Alfonso at all ages, except the stamps of Spanish Western Sahara, which show a camel with its driver afoot beside him.

Spain's Moroccan ambitions are a source of future clashes with France and Italy. There now brews a new drama of the Mediterranean, the inland sea in which many things could and may happen, even as they happened in that period of history when Rome and Carthage waged ceaseless warfare with each other. Many postal changes could result along the Mediterranean shores, and we shall speak about them in a later chapter.

At the outset of this narrative Vasco da Gama set out (1497) to emulate Columbus, world-seeker, by sailing in the opposite direction to that taken by the hobby-mad Genoese, who, it was predicted, would sail to the horizon's edge and fall off the earth! And, as we know, where one adventurer discovered America, the other reached India, and the fabled Goa began to provide riches beyond measure for the monarchs at Lisbon from the coast of Malabar. Not one square foot of its fifteenth-century colonial soil to-day remains in Spain's possession, whereas Portugal still holds Goa, identified in postal illustrations as Portuguese India, from which the modern Vulcans obtain manganese for use in their steel-making. Although scores of invasions and defeats have befallen its monarchies, and though monarchy has finally been supplanted by republican government through revolution, the Portuguese



The St. Anthony of Padua Series

republic of slightly less than 35,000 square miles to-day possesses 937,000 square miles of colonial domain, as well as Madeira and the Azores, which are integral parts of the nation, just as Algeria and Corsica are parts of France.

Study politically storm-tossed Portugal as you observe its recent multitude of postal issues, which began in 1853 with images of Queen Maria (1834-53) and in the same year shifted to the new ruler, King Pedro V (1853-61), whose first postal pictures appeared, however, in 1855. Remember it as a part of the ancient Roman province of Lusitania that was divided by the Emperor Augustus; as once overrun by the Moors; as a feudatory countship under Alfonso VI of Castile (1094), a kingdom under Alfonso I (1139), the homeland of a score of successful navigator-explorers, including the noteworthy Prince Henry, and the head of a vast empire in the East and West for two centuries. Conquered by Spain, it lost



Stamps Provide Funds for Pombal Monument



Dom Pedro and Bonifacio



Barbosa



Ypiranga Commemorative

its independence (1580), revolted successfully in 1640, suffered invasion by the French in 1807, and under a Napoleonic marshal became virtually a province of France. A year later, with Napoleon's brother Joseph on the Spanish throne and Austria crushed at Wagram, France, by further dismemberment, took the Illyrian provinces—thereby acquiring a coast-line that began at Turkey's Adriatic boundary and ended at Russia's Baltic frontier! As Albert and his hard-pressed Belgians moved their capital to Havre in the days of the World War, so the Napoleonic invasion of Portugal sent the royal family fleeing to their long-established colony of Brazil, a land larger in area than the continental United States of America. From Brazil the fugitive John VI was unable to return to Portugal until 1821, a year before Brazil declared its own independence. Chaos one tenth as chaotic has caused lands ten times more powerful than Portugal to vanish from the circle of self-governing nations, yet Portugal survived, merely changing its governmental structure.

In postal illustration three succeeding Portuguese monarchs play no significant rôle in the national drama. King Luiz, whose reign extended from 1861 to 1889, held unbroken occupation of the country's postal pictures for thirty-two years from 1862 to 1894, being succeeded by King Carlos for fifteen years. Under his rule Portugal paid deserved tribute to Prince Henry the Navigator, inaugurating a flood of commemorative labels paying tribute to St. Anthony of Padua and to da Gama. An issue of 1924 honors Camoens, the poet who was

banished from Lisbon for his romance with an attendant of the queen. His epic poem, "The Lusiad," had run into thirty-eight editions before the year 1700. Male poets of the sixteenth and earlier centuries were not the sexless esthetes and effeminate of the twentieth century. They often inspired expeditions and marched with them, fighting as well as recording their episodes. Camoens lost his right eye in a naval battle at Ceuta, as Cervantes lost the use of his arm fighting against the Turks. The two-centavo denomination of the Camoens postal series pictures Camoens at Ceuta, another denomination contains his portrait, and the fifty-centavo value shows the title-page of "The Lusiad." After devoting thirty-one denominations to unquestionably its greatest poet, the nation in 1925 emitted a similar number of labels honoring Camillo Castello Branco, born in 1824, and attaining great popularity as a novelist within his homeland. The series includes his portrait, the house in which he was born, the room in which he wrote, and representations of some of his characters. The Marquis de Pombal commemoratives are discussed in the chapter devoted to charity stamps. Portugal's commemoration in an 1895 series of St. Anthony of Padua was a natural recognition of the patron saint of both Padua and Portugal. He is appealed to by devotees for the finding of lost objects. Legend represents him as a continuous worker of miracles, an orator and preacher of such eloquence that even the fishes of the sea came to the surface to hear his voice. Such a scene is portrayed on the five-reis denomination of the series, and two other denominations picture him in devout prayer, an angel attending him in one of them. He was born in Lisbon on August 15, 1195, died on June 13, 1231, in the convent of Ara Cœli, near Padua, and was canonized by Pope Gregory IX a year later. The youthful King Manuel, who was ousted by revolution and became an exile in England, was pictured for a few months on a postal series of 1910, these being overprinted "Republica" upon the proclamation of a republic in October, 1910. By 1912 the re-

public had achieved an allegorical figure of Ceres, which has persisted on the regular postal issues between the flood of commemoratives. Similar stamps constitute the regular issues of the republic for the main colonies of Cape Verde, Guinea, Principe and St. Thomas, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese India, Timor, Macao, and the subdivisions of Quilimane and Tete.

Adhesive postage was inaugurated in the former Portuguese colony of Brazil in July, 1843, four years before its introduction in the United States of America, in a shape intermediate between a circle and an oval. Among collectors the initial issue is termed the bull's-eye series. Stamps of 1866, bearing images of Emperor Dom Pedro II, at once establish the presence of the Braganza influence introduced upon the arrival of the Portuguese royal fugitives fleeing from Europe before the Napoleonic invaders to the land that had been discovered (January 26, 1500) by the Spaniard Vicente Yañez Pinzón and independently in the same year by the Portuguese explorer Pedro Cabral, in charge of a fleet organized to expand the da Gama discoveries. Thus Portugal came into possession of a land that Spain failed to develop, and the influence of the mother-land persists throughout the postal history of the country during both imperial and republican eras. Upon the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822, an empire was formed, and Dom Pedro, son of the fugitive Portuguese king, became the first ruler, abdicating in 1831 in favor of his son, who is the first of the historic Braganza line (dating from 1442) to receive postal honors. By a revolution in November, 1889, the empire was overthrown and the royal family forced to leave the country. Henceforth diversity is attained in postal illustration, beginning with a portrayal of the Southern Cross and the bay of Rio de Janeiro on labels of 1887 and repeated for many years thereafter. In 1891 the head of Liberty appeared. On a stamp of 1906 Pedro Cabral, the discoverer whose claims were upheld by a Pope, is pic-

tured; the discovery of the country, its declaration of Independence, the emancipation of slaves, and the formation of the republic had all been pictured six years earlier.

There came into Brazilian postal portraiture on the twenty-reis denomination of the series of 1906 the image of Benjamin Constant, who was neither the painter Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant, who studied under Cabanel at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and died in 1902, nor Henri Benjamin Constant de Rebecque, the Swiss-born French orator, writer, and politician and protégé of Madame de Staël, who was banished by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802 but returned in 1814 during the Hundred Days and accepted office under Napoleon, dying in 1830. There were reasons why Constant de Rebecque might have influenced the political thought of Brazil and been accorded postal honors there. Many collectors have assumed that this explained the presence of a Constant portrait on a Brazilian label. But the explanation is simpler than that. There was born in 1840 a Brazilian who was christened Bothelo Magalhaes, but in due time, out of sheer admiration, adopted for himself the name Benjamin Constant. Also, in due time, the Brazilian Constant became chief aid to General Fonseca, head of the revolutionary movement which on November 15, 1889, proclaimed the independence of the republic. Constant had been a professor at the military academy and after the proclamation of independence was made secretary of war. In 1890 he was appointed secretary of public instruction and died in 1891 while holding that post.

In the issue of the centenary of independence of 1922 Brazil again pays honor to José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, who was one of the six national immortals on the Pan-American stamp of 1909 that simultaneously honored the memory of George Washington. Bonifacio, born in Santos in 1765 and educated at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, was a distinguished poet and one of the leaders of the movement that caused Brazil to become an independent empire in 1822, having

until then been a Portuguese colony. He held various public offices under the empire and was a devoted friend of Dom Pedro, whose enlightened and liberal rule of Brazil was not resented over a period of many years, and who lost his throne chiefly through an act of his daughter Isabella, who married the Orleanist Comte d'Eu and, as regent, while her father was traveling in Europe, freed the slaves on May 13, 1888, without compensation to their owners. Later in the year the emperor returned, but too late to turn the tide of the republican movement, which reached a climax when the royal family was surrounded, put on board a ship, and sent, on November 14 of the next year, back to Portugal. Thus did monarchy come to an end on the South American continent, except as it is represented in the ownership of the present French and British Guiana and the Dutch possession of Surinam.

CHAPTER X

THE DRAMA OF THE MEDITERRANEAN



MUCH water had rolled from the Apennines down the ancient Tiber between that day when a female wolf suckled **Romulus and Remus**, sons of Mars and the Vestal, Rhea Silvia, and the hour in late 1926

when Benito Mussolini's government of Italy issued a series of Fascist anniversary postage-stamps, one of which pictures the Capitol at Rome, on the part of the Capitoline Hill once occupied by the Temple of Jupiter Optimus. From the day in 753 B. C. when, legend asserts, Rome was founded by the brothers, one of whom slew the other, there have been many stages of Roman government. Rome, either as a city or an empire, has been, as we know, the victor, the all-powerful, the conqueror, and also the vanquished, the vassal, and the pawn of a score of invaders, including Napoleon Bonaparte (1808-14). Twenty-six hundred and eighty years of known and unknown history; a city of one and a third million population fifteen years before the dawn of the Christian era, and of half that population now. A city outraged and plundered by many devils, and for centuries a City of God. There are world drama and romance in this most celebrated city differing from those of any other place or race, and here, once again, postal labels with an assortment of illustrations will lead us through the mazes and tangles of Italian history. Doors long closed will part sufficiently to permit us to



Naples



. Tiberius Claudius Aqueduct



King Ferdinand

see such beginnings as the aqueduct of the Gallic emperor Tiberius Claudius (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), who took as his fourth wife his niece Agrippina and was poisoned by her, that her son Domitius might become emperor of Rome under the name of Nero; the castle of Sant' Angelo, built by Hadrian (136 A.D.) to become his mausoleum; and the Piazza del Popolo, the square in modern Rome where the Corso begins. Linking the Rome of antiquity with the Italy of to-day we find an inscription on these four new postal labels reading "Pro Opera Previdenza," ending with the letters "M.V.S.N." (Milizia Volontaria par la Sicurezza Nazionale). In other words, the Voluntary Militia for National Defense—or Mussolini's Black Shirts, whose march on Rome (October 28, 1922) and seizure of the Italian government have resulted in the most extraordinary social and political phenomena of the twentieth century and have produced, in Mussolini, one of the most daring per-



The Capitol



Venetian Campanile



Piazza del Popolo



Garibaldi Commemoratives



Victor Emmanuel III

sonalities the world has known. This is but the sharp contrast of the old with the new in a land where postal illustrations embrace pictures of Christ surrounded by his disciples; portraits of Garibaldi, the Red Shirt liberator, who, with the able Count Cavour, accomplished the unification of modern Italy; Dante, as a reminder of the literary glories that existed a century before the beginning of the Renaissance; portraits and scenes from the life of the inspiring Joseph Mazzini; and scenes of Carthage and Libya reproduced by this modern dictator to fire the national imagination in one tremendous effort to make the Italy that is rival the Rome that was.

Eleven years before the first postal issue of Italy (1862), adhesive postage was introduced in the Kingdom of Sardinia, from which came Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi, who by his seizure and annexation of the Kingdom of Naples in 1860 achieved the formation of the present Italian nation; an entity that had begun to take form in 1820 when the charcoal-burners (Carbonari) forced Ferdinand to grant his Neapolitans a more liberal constitution. Individual postal issues existed in the Papal States, or States of the Church, in 1852-70, and in Romagna in 1859; the Romagna was annexed to the Italian state in 1860, and the Roman states, including Rome, in 1870. Other separate issues of component parts of the present Italy were those of the Duchy of Modena, in 1852, showing the arms of Este and superseded in 1860 by stamps of Sardinia, and those of Naples (1858), with the arms of the

Two Sicilies, composed of a horse for Naples, three legs with the head of Medusa for Sicily, and three fleurs-de-lis for the Bourbon Ferdinand II, the dynastic ruler; a later issue, in 1860, bore the cross of Savoy, but the separate issue for Naples was superseded in 1861 by stamps of the Neapolitan provinces and in 1862 by the labels of Italy. Parma, in 1852, during the reign of Duke Charles III, impressed the Bourbon fleur-de-lis on its first postal issue, and this was repeated in another design under the Duchess Marie Louise as regent in 1857, while a series for the succeeding provisional government in 1859 continued in use until Sardinian power was established in the same year. The arms of Tuscany appeared in 1851 on the first series of the Tuscan state under the rule of Grand Duke Leopold II, but they were supplanted by the arms of Savoy on stamps of the provisional government in 1860 and in turn by the labels of the new kingdom in 1861.

What a mixed and stormy drama there is behind this formal sequence of postal changes that brought the house of Savoy into rulership over the score or more of minor states crowded into the narrow territory lying between the Adriatic and Mediterranean, where much of the early history of the world was made, and where the future holds many possibilities! From two adjacent islands on the western Italian coast, Corsica and Sardinia, there emerged two widely differing men of destiny; one rising from humble artilleryman to mastery over Europe; the other, in the person of Giuseppe Garibaldi, to hasten the unification of Italy, even though his lance was shattered by the Papal power in his attempt to seize Rome in 1862. Observe with more than casual attention this adventurer-patriot, who, besides being pictured on stamps of his native land, is also honored by a series containing his portrait in the little republic of San Marino, where he sought refuge in 1849. As a political exile Garibaldi in 1834 fled to South America, entering the service of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 1834 and two years later the service of Uruguay. Returning home, he served the



Victor Emmanuel II



Arms of Savoy



Humbert



Victor Emmanuel III

short-lived Roman Republic in 1849 and again was banished, taking refuge in the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen and a candle-maker on Staten Island. Again returning to Italy in 1854, he formed his courageous Hunters of the Alps, who saw valorous service in 1859 in the war of Sardinia and France against Austria, a year before he made himself dictator of Sicily and with his famous thousand volunteers crossed to the mainland, expelling Francis II from Naples. Upon the union of the Two Sicilies with Sardinia and the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel on March 17, 1861, as king of Italy, Garibaldi retired to his farm to plan his futile attack upon Rome. The day for the seizure of Rome was not to come until 1870, when Prussia crushed France, forcing the recall from Italy of the troops Louis Napoleon had quartered at Rome to uphold the integrity and independence of the Papal State and the surrounding lands known as the Patrimony of St. Peter. Notice was given at once that Rome henceforth would be a portion of the Kingdom of Italy, the Italian army entered the city, and the Roman people, by vote, cast their lot with the Italian nation. This brought to a close the tem-



Opening and Sealing of the Holy Door



The Citadels of the Catholic Religion Pictured

poral power of the Pope and ended the last ecclesiastical state in Europe. The Vatican Palace and the adjacent lands and buildings were reserved to the Pope as a place of residence, and with them an annual allowance of approximately \$600,000 (then 3,225,000 lire). To the government of Italy the status of the Pope is that of a sovereign residing at Rome, his person inviolable, his buildings and grounds regarded as foreign territory. The church refuses to recognize the validity of this situation; its head refrains from setting foot outside the confines of the Vatican and rejects the annuity of the government. The relationship between the free state and the free, yet confined, church has not prevented the government from attempting a *rapprochement* between spiritual and temporal powers and recognizing with a postal issue of 1925 the celebration of the Holy Year ceremonies, which attracted pilgrims from every part of the world.

Here as you look upon Victor Emmanuel's portrait on the first postal labels of Italy, issued in 1862, but a few months have elapsed since the young king and queen of Naples were conveyed to the Papal States upon a French man-of-war; the



The Familiar Dome of St. Peter's at Left



Postal Evidences of Italian Occupations

citadel of Messina has fallen, and all except Rome and Venice have become a part of the new union. Cavour, the ablest statesman of the new nation, is, on his death-bed, declaring with his last breath Italy's future policy with regard to Rome: "A free church in a free state." The irritations between church and state are to be many, cover decade after decade, and result in the virtual self-imprisonment of the head of one of the world's greatest religious faiths within the confines of the Vatican. During Victor Emmanuel's reign he was shrewd enough in 1866 to cast his lot with the Prussian winner against vanquished Austria, and as a result Italy received back Venetia from the Hapsburgs. The fifty-fifth anniversary of the re-union of Julian Venetia with Italy was commemorated by postal labels in 1921.

Upon the death in 1878 of a ruler who with competent aides faced many problems, the second Savoyard became king of Italy in the person of Humbert, son of Victor Emmanuel, one-time soldier against the Austrians, participant in the formation of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in 1883, and victim of an assassin near Milan on July 29, 1900. When put to the test, as the world knows, the Triple Alliance, which made military partners of almost inherent enemies, shared the same fate as those two treaties of London out of which developed the Belgian "scrap of paper" in the World War. There are now a variety of Italian colonial stamps that reveal in some measure the price Italy received for merging its interests with those of the Allies, whereas an untested treaty made more than thirty years be-



In the Center Michelangelo's Libyan Sibyl

fore had bound the nation to the cause of the Central Powers. New areas were added to long-existing Italian colonies, as well as to the national mainland, and postal labels reveal temporary or permanent acquisitions, such as reclaimed Venetia; Fiume, which caused the withdrawal of Italy from the Versailles peace conference and the attendant d'Annunzio adventure; Dalmatia, where Italy occupied the town of Zara in the former Austro-Hungarian crownland, which was a Croatian kingdom in the eleventh century, a part of Venice, temporarily a part of France when Napoleon seized the Illyrian provinces, and retroceded to Austria in 1814. The Dalmatian overprint on an Italian stamp means repossession of the port of Trieste and an end of Austro-Hungarian-Germanic hopes in the Adriatic.

There appeared in 1925-26 a series of colonial stamps for the area designated as Oltre Giuba (Jubaland), this marking another of the "equitable compensations" that Great Britain and France promised to bestow upon Italy if their own colonial dominions were increased at the expense of Germany. Jubaland is, in fact, an enlargement of the colony of Italian Somaliland on the left bank of the Juba River. From their right bank the British carved off a slice of their British East African domain, now known as Kenya, and Rome was provided with a geographic reason for a new colonial postal issue. A series appears late in 1926 for the frontier area between



Winged Victory



Goddess of Abundance



Roman Galley

Egypt and Tripoli known as Jarabub and containing an oasis of the same name; the terrain had been promised to Italy at the Paris conference of 1919. New areas are also added to the long-existing colonies of Eritrea, on the Red Sea, and Libya, which, like the Garden of Allah, faces southward for an undefined distance upon the Sahara. With a few exceptions Italy's colonial postage consists of labels of the homeland overprinted either with the colonial name or with changed currency valuations. Eritrea, in 1910 and 1914, pictures an elephant on certain denominations, a lion on others, a native plowing a field, and the government house at Massawa. Jubaland's first definitive issue contains a map revealing the location of the territory. In the labels of Libya one finds the New Italy by symbol and scene arousing memories of the Old Rome that wielded unrivaled power over Europe and the African area that faced the Libyan Sea (Mediterranean). In all, six designs reveal sound art and attractive scenes: a Roman legionary armed with the pilum; the Goddess of Abundance rising from the Libyan Desert lighted by the star of Italy, her head surmounted by a mural crown; the prow of a Roman galley with its rostrum; a Winged Victory with symbols of Industry and Labor; a special-delivery design of a medallion effigy of Italy against a background of palm-trees; and, on four denominations, the figure of the Libyan Sibyl from Michelangelo's fresco in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican. Here another of the world's great artists has been drawn upon to enrich

postal art, as Raphael was drafted in Belgium. The story of this Florentine's magnificent art, of his becoming virtually the ward of the Medici and a hero-worshiper of Savonarola, his devotion for Vittoria Colonna, the widow of the poet son-in-law of the grand constable of Naples, are too well known to warrant retelling here. Michelangelo's painting, "The Battle of Cascina," exerted a greater influence on the art of the Renaissance than any other work of the period. This was an incident in the war with Pisa when, in July, 1364, Sir John Hawkwood's English troopers attacked four hundred Florentines while bathing. This huge picture, containing 288 square feet, is crowded with nude figures in a great variety of positions.

Italian postal issues of various years have been overprinted for use in China, Tripoli, Canear (Crete), Albania, Turkey, Durazzo, Janina, Jerusalem, Salonica, Smyrna, Scutari, Valona, and thirteen islands of the Ægean Sea before and after the World War, inclusive of the pre-Christian island of Rhodes, powerful in commerce in the fourth century and famed for Chares's huge sculpture, the Colossus of Rhodes (about 280 B.C.), long regarded as one of the seven wonders of the Old World. In the post-war settlements Italy withdrew from the Ægean, and its postal issues for the area were withdrawn except for Dalmatia and Corfu, which from 1815 to 1864 formed a part of the Ionian republic, possessing a postal issue of its own in 1859. The first naval battle in recorded history is that in which Corfu (665 B.C.) defeated the fleet of Corinth.

Italian postage overprinted for Corfu owes its existence to the assassination by Greeks on August 27, 1923, of five Italian members of the commission that was completing its work of defining the boundary lines between Albania and Greece under appointment by the Council of Ambassadors of the League of Nations. Italy demanded an immediate apology from Greece, payment of an indemnity of fifty million lire, and full



The Dante Commemorative Series

honors and naval salutes from the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piræus. When Greece sought to refer the incident to the League of Nations, the Italian fleet on August 31 bombarded Corfu and occupied the city and the adjacent islands. The Mussolini dictatorship challenged the right of the League of Nations to interfere and afforded all observers and students of world politics an opportunity to speculate upon the weakness of any league of powers in solving world disputes. A committee of inquiry of the League, headed by a Japanese, conducted an investigation of the Corfu incident, and the Council recommended full memorial services for the murdered commission in the presence of the Greek government, a salute to the Italian fleet by the Greek navy, a deposit by Greece of fifty million lire in a Swiss bank as guaranty, while the amount of the indemnity was to be left to the International Court of Justice. Since the League, clearly intimidated by the stand of the powerful Mussolini, granted everything Italian manifestoes had called for, Italy acceded to the League's findings and evacuated Corfu on September 27, and the fifty million lire deposit was forfeited and paid to the Italian treasury.

Corfu is the site of the Achilleion Palace built for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, later purchased by the kaiser, and quite recently put on the market—perhaps for some buyer who made money out of the war, or for use as a gambling-

casino to look out upon the purple hills of Epirus and the closer shores of Homer's sea of violet blue. The view is far more beautiful than at Monte Carlo or from the chambers of the Yildiz Kiosk, the magnificent palace of Turkish sultans on the Bosphorus. No stamp pictures the Achilleion, but the curious see the Yildiz Kiosk on a Turkish stamp of ten piasters in the series of 1916-18. The palace is now a gambling and dancing casino; when it was opened in September, 1926, the prefecture issued invitations for an illuminated fête in the palace grounds at midnight, and a hundred modern Turkish women helped inaugurate the dancing of the Charleston!

Victor Emmanuel III as a pictured personality rules the postal issues since 1900, when he succeeded his slain father, continuing to this hour, in which a dictator has, with stupendous abilities and unshaken moral and physical courage, assumed the duties and perils of remaking Italy into a twentieth-century image of its former greatness. Two of the three successive generations of the house of Savoy have already out-riden the storms of a tempestuous and emotional nation. In the period of the present king's reign before the establishment of the dictatorship Italian postage departed from personal portraiture to reproduce the arms of the ruling house (1896-97), the national arms, (1901), Garibaldi in two series of 1910, another series a year later to commemorate the formation of



Italy's Mazzini Commemorative Stamps



Postal Honors for the Author, Manzoni

the kingdom, and two labels in 1912 to celebrate the rebuilding of the Venetian Campanile, which collapsed in 1902 and was restored by contributions made throughout the nation. In 1921, six hundred years after his death, there was issued a series of postal emblems commemorative of Dante Alighieri from designs by Giuseppe Cellini. How much need one tell about this great poet to those who have read his misnamed "Divine Comedy" ("Divina Commedia"), which was termed a comedy merely because its end was not tragic, and divine as a tribute of admiration? How few there must be who have not seen Doré's superb drawings for the epic poem of this great Florentine (1265-1321), whose love of Beatrice fills the Purgatory and Paradise parts of the "Comedy," as well as the pages of his "Vita Nuova"! There seldom has been such a love-story as this one, which began between a boy of nine and a girl of eight and persisted after she had married another and died at the age of twenty-four. One of Italy's Dante stamps shows an eagle bearing aloft an open copy of the "Divine Comedy," inscribed, "Which above all others like an eagle soars"; on another Italy crowns Dante with laurels, with an underline, "Honor to the supreme poet." The last stamp contains a picture of Dante with an open book in his hands and the inscription, "He shows the power of our language." Each stamp bears the initials "S.N.D.A." (Società Nazionale Dante Alighieri).

The Dante postal labels, appearing first in the summer of 1921, are the initial pictorial evidences of a New Italy that



The St. Francis of Assisi Series

not only looks backward upon a magnificent history but forward in the direction of a new national destiny and even toward a possible reconciliation with its powerful co-tenant of Rome, the Roman Catholic Church. The motive force of this vast new mechanism is Mussolini, the stone-mason, the son of Alessandro, the blacksmith-innkeeper of Dovia. We are to observe his patently obvious appeal to the national imagination in the pictures on various postal issues. The colonial and some of the charity phases of this appeal are told in the charity stamp chapter of these chronicles. Nationalism finds new fuel in the postal tribute to Mazzini in 1922, in the charity stamps for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in 1923, in the stamps for the publication of Manzoni's literary works in 1924, in those for the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of the beggar-monk, St. Francis of Assisi, in 1926, and in the Holy Year commemoratives of 1924. In June, 1921, for the first time in half a century, the voice of a new-comer, representing a new political creed, was raised in the Italian National Assembly to say:

"I affirm that the Latin and imperial tradition of Rome is to-day represented by Catholicism."

This was a revolutionary utterance on a powder-mine subject. The speaker was Mussolini, then the first Fascist member of the Assembly, who, in November, 1922, was to enter this



The Fascisti Art Influence in Postage

Parliament as the head of the Italian government and was destined on that historic date to ask divine assistance for his unprecedented undertaking with the words: "May God help me carry to a victorious end my arduous task." No statesman in fifty-seven years has been able to reestablish any form of unity between the clerical Right and the political Left banks of the Tiber, a development more likely of attainment in this day than at any other period in almost six decades. One cannot know the Italy of to-day by gazing upon its ancient past or even upon the early and middle periods of the reign of the third member of the house of Savoy, who still sits on the throne and nominally rules his nation. Nor can one understand the real meaning and motivation of Italy's current and future postal illustrations without taking into account the personality that has reanimated a nation, conquered slothfulness, banished idleness and corruption, abolished grafting, reduced tip-taking to the vanishing-point, and driven out of the national mass mind the creeds of supplication and mendicancy. There is no honest parallel that can be drawn between Soviet assumption of authority by force and by crime in royalist Russia and the seizure and reconstruction of government by the forces of Fascismo in royalist Italy. If idleness and indolence and song and play made the Italy-that-was picturesque to the outsider, then picturesque Italy under the mental lashing of a gigantic worker has been transformed into a stimulated, laboring, debt-paying, honorable land with its head held high in the fellow-

ship of nations. This transition is the most remarkable social revolution of the twentieth century, accomplished with the tacit and not grudging support of a king who retains his throne beside his Montenegrin consort and in 1925 observed his twenty-fifth anniversary of rulership with a postal portrait series denoting the third longest reign among the surviving crowned heads of Europe. Italy's new political and industrial philosophy is reserved for home use, and its mainspring in the Palazzo Chigi has shunned the policy of the Moscow International in seeking to impose its theories upon other lands of the earth. But the New Italy has bound itself by treaty to its Spanish neighbor at the left and to its Albanian and Jugoslav neighbors at the right. It is without fear of the Greece whose people built and populated its peninsular cities, and without concern over the Turkey that has moved into Asia. As a nation it sits at a point of vantage over the waters of the Roman Empire's *Mare Nostrum*, dotted from Gibraltar to Aden by Britain's outposts of empire. Treaty now binds these nations to each other. France, powerful, suspicious, and irritated, presses down upon Italy's shoulder and also hedges her in from the Tunisian-Moroccan shore-lines of French Africa, where Italy and Spain have ambitions of their own. Who can tell whether these pressures will, at some stage, ruffle the waters of "Our Sea"? Or will Italy find its outlet along the Ægean coast of Turkey, promised by the 1915 secret Treaty of London when the guaranteeing signatories were Russia, France, and Great Britain? Would France support an Italian conquest of Turkey as a means of seeing Italian ambitions realized in a more distant location, where Italian support might then aid France in its troublous task of administering its mandate over Syria, Grand Lebanon, and the Alouites? This, of course, would bring Italy's postal labels back into the Ægean for the third time.

The World War resulted in an Italian stamp that was the first of its kind, a seaplane postal label to cover mailing costs



Jesus Surrounded by His Disciples

by hydro-airplanes between Naples and Palermo at a time when German submarines were operating in that arm of the Mediterranean known to the ancients as the Tyrrhenian Sea. This Italian label, overprinted "Idrovolante, Napoli-Palermo, Palermo-Napoli, 25 Cent. 25," was the result of the postal emergency. While *idrovolante* means hydroplane, the craft used were hydro-airplanes.

Italian overprinted postal labels are in use in one other spot in the Adriatic, Sasseno, the island commanding the entrance to the bay of Valona, held when Italy withdrew from the Albanian mainland in accordance with the treaty concluded at Tirana. The Italian stamps of various issues overprinted "Cirenaica" and "Tripolitania" do not indicate new colonial areas, for both are included in the Libyan holdings which



San Marino

St. Marinus

Flags of Arbe

passed from Turkish to Italian control by the Treaty of Ouchy on October 18, 1912.

In all, inclusive of newly acquired Jarabub, the kingdom's colonial possessions exceed four hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles, with a population in excess of two and a half million subjects.

The religious note is ever present in recent issues of the homeland, most of which are overprinted for the colonies. The design of all denominations of the Propagation of the Faith series portrays Christ among his disciples. Surrounding this scene are the arms of the four religious orders that have done most to advance the faith—Jesuit, Carmelite, Dominican, and Franciscan—and the motto, "Euntes docete omnes gentes." There are different portraits in the upper right corner of the various denominations—S. Teresa, S. Domenico, S. Francesco d'Assisi, and S. Francesco Saveric. Six commemoratives of 1924 ushered in the Holy Year and continued in postal use throughout it. These picture the four basilicas and the opening and closing of the Holy Door, one of the most profound observances of the faith. To all six face-values there was added an excess price, the surplus going to the committee for the payment of expenses connected with the Holy Year celebration.

There has been mention in these pages of the valley of the Arno, where the Tuscan state containing Florence, one of the seats of the world's culture, issued its own postage until Leopold II was banished just before Victor Emmanuel completed his unification of Italy. In this same valley was born the political creed of Fascismo. The art and literature of this area were rivaled only by ancient Athens. Romans, Goths, Byzantine Greeks, Lombards, and Franks ruled it in succession, as well as the French through their occupation of 1799 and annexation of 1807. Here in a city that Napoleon had seized, against the most enthralling of backgrounds, was enacted the last scene of a pitiful drama of a wilful and once

beautiful woman, Marie Pauline, the Princess Borghese, sister of the French emperor. While her brother was still a poorly paid artillery officer at Marseilles, beautiful Pauline already had embarked upon a lurid career. "Tell her," wrote Napoleon, when he had become a general, in a letter to an uncle, "that she is no longer pretty, that she will be less so in a few years, and that all her life she ought to be good." Yet, ten years later, Pauline was beautiful enough to make an entrancing Venus when a noted sculptor evolved a goddess of love out of an emperor's stubborn sister. Her first husband (1797) was the French general Leclerc, previously appearing in these chronicles when opposed and balked in Haiti by the black patriot L'Ouverture, whose image is preserved on Haitian stamps. After the death of Leclerc his widow's behavior was such that her emperor-brother provided another husband for her to still the voices of scandal-mongers. This was Prince Camillo Borghese of Rome. "The dummy husband," Napoleon's enemies called him. All the other Napoleonic relations ruled or sat close to thrones. Prince Camillo and Pauline, at best, were prospective rulers of a little principality infested with lepers and beggars. Napoleon continued to remonstrate against his sister's conduct. Memoirs and diaries of her favorites have confirmed the brother's complaints. Then—the Napoleonic house of cards toppled, and the emperor of the French entered upon his first exile, deserted by friends and parasites, but accompanied by Marie Pauline, the sister who would not "be good." When he was banished again, after the exciting Hundred Days, to St. Helena, it was this sister who in a passionate appeal to his jailers begged to be allowed to join him. Napoleon had been dead for two months when the letter reached the island of his exile, whereas Pauline, still attractive and still headstrong, survived for four years longer within sight of the spot where Giovanni Boccaccio served the Florentine state as an ambassador and wrote many of the stories of his "Decameron."

The republic of San Marino, where Napoleon had intended installing Pauline and her "dummy husband," is the world's smallest republic and has maintained its complete independence for more than a thousand years; it was the tiniest combatant in the World War, on the side of the Allies, and has issued postal labels of its own since 1877. The area of thirty-eight square miles is situated on spurs of the Apennines, and its capital is on a rocky hill surmounted by three peaks. These peaks are familiar to all collectors, since they are pictured on the first postal labels of the country. On May 24, 1915, one day after Italy began hostilities, San Marino declared war against Austria-Hungary and mustered in its military force of twelve hundred men. A charity stamp of 1918 is reproduced, carrying a surplus fee for the benefit of the republic's soldiers. Still another of 1923 commemorates the services of the volunteers in the war, while another label relates to the delivery of the flag of Arbe to the republic. It will be recalled that the anniversary labels of the d'Annunzio occupation of Fiume were overprinted for use in the islands of Arbe and Veglia. One other label of 1923 pictures St. Marinus, the stone-mason founder and patron saint of the republic, his head surmounted by a halo. Too many disasters overtook Napoleon to permit his violation of the independence of the little country that had preserved its freedom since the Middle Ages, an independence that was confirmed by the Pope in 1631.

For an indefinite period the Fascisti bid fair to thread



Hermes



Iris



Hermes



Hermes and Arcas



Apollo



Gladiators



Discus-Thrower



Apollo

their symbols through the postal issues of Italy. As has been noted, the oldest scenes of Roman greatness have found reproduction on labels carrying a surtax for the benefit of Mussolini's Black Shirts. The first of the Black Shirt charity stamps is described in the chapter devoted to charity labels. Italy's first regular postage-stamps of the Fascist administration appeared in 1923 on the first anniversary of the march on Rome and, so far as general understanding ventures, embodied in its designs an obscure symbolism: an upright Roman battle-ax, a dwarfed eagle perched on a sheathed battle-ax, and on a single denomination airplanes and what may be Italy's star of the Adriatic above an area of water. The words "Poste Italiane," always present in postal labels, gave way on two denominations to the single word "Italia" and complete absence of the word "postage." It is a far cry in postal symbols from those days in the early nineteenth century when at Turin in 1818 Sardinia resorted to the use of primitive letter-sheets and these days of ours in which one of the world's cradles of civilization finds itself electrified into action, dreams new



Hercules and Antæus



Ancient Greek Race



Hermes



Acropolis with Parthenon



Victory

visions of expansion and penetration, peaceful or otherwise, and upon occasion shakes its fists under the noses of its neighbors.

It is timely for us to look upon the neighbor Greece, whose face looks outward upon waters where, at some future hour, Italian ambitions may be seeking satisfaction, if Albania should not become the first to fall victim to that appetite for land.

When Athens was founded by Egyptian pioneers in the early days of the twelfth century preceding the Christian era, the civilization of Egypt already had attained the ripe age of thirty-odd hundred years, and almost four hundred years were to elapse before the community at Rome had its beginnings. This is based upon accepting the year 1132 B.C. as the period of



Acropolis and Stadium



Palace Athene Vase



Quadriga



Apples of Hesperides



Hermes



Cretan Diana

Athenian beginnings. From such a source as this ancient land of the Hellenes there is every reason to expect a postal picture rich in romance, sprinkled with mythological incident and personality, and evidencing by geographical changes the plot and counterplot of modern events in the world we live in. No disappointment is to greet us while turning the postal pages of the Greek state except a complete ignoring of the Trojan episodes and of the glib, attractive Helen who has been given actuality and substance and reanimated into a fascinating modern by the audacious Erskine, who writes more intriguing history than history itself conceives. Greek postage, beginning with an issue of 1861, for forty years bore the image of Hermes, who, besides being the son of Jupiter, was much more than a messenger of the gods. He himself was the god of invention, science, and the arts of life, the patron of travelers, and the obliging guide who led the spirits of the dead to their final resting-place. His Roman classical equivalent was Mercury, from whom our quicksilver derived its name. It is both as a patron of the arts and as a speedy messenger that Greece has so persistently honored this classical figure in all of its regular and most of its special issues down to the present day. Once during the forty-year Hermes period Greece, to commemorate the holding of the Olympic games in 1896, resorted to a pictorial series in keeping with the spirit of the greatest of the



Jupiter



Triton



Prince George



Britomartis

four festivals of the ancient Greeks, the first of which was held in 776 B.C. There are present in this series pictures of the civilization that in the fifth century B.C. possessed an Acropolis, and whose Parthenon was a treasure-house of art, a sacred retreat, a spot to be entered only in case of extreme emergency, and, in turn, both a cathedral and a mosque. Besides pictures of the Acropolis and Parthenon, there are athletic scenes of gladiators, a discus-thrower, reproductions of Praxiteles' statue of Hermes and Pæonias' statue of Victory. Hermes was by no means the finest work of the sculptor Praxiteles, his Aphrodite of Cnidus being superior, and his Satyr of the Capitol the inspiration of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." A second Olympic series in 1906, besides picturing Apollo throwing the discus, Atlas, wrestlers, and Hermes bearing the symbols of games, also shows Atlas offering the apples of Hesperides to Hercules, the historic struggle between Hercules and Antæus, and feminine figures bearing offerings for the victors. Antæus, the Libyan giant who was invincible so



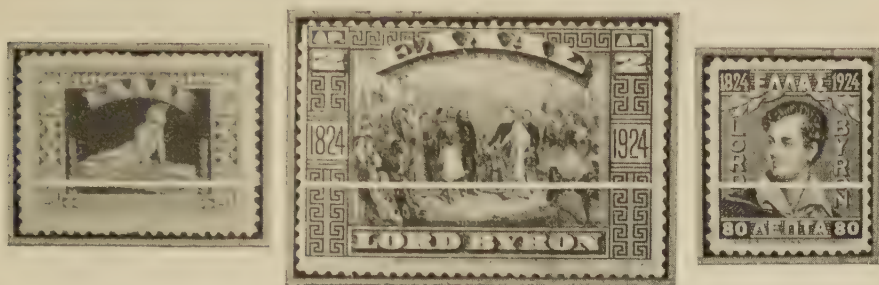
A "Toughra"



Europa and Jupiter



Stamp of Lesbos



Missolonghi Statue and Lord Byron

long as he remained in contact with the earth, built a house in memory of his father Poseidon from the skulls of those he vanquished in wrestling-matches. The Americanism, "keep your feet on the ground," is a verbal tribute to Antæus, who was unbeatable so long as he touched the earth. Twelve gigantic labors were performed by Hercules to attain his immortality, including the cleaning of the Augean stables, obtaining the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, procuring the golden apples, and capturing the Cretan bull. The winged bull of Crete had its prototype in the legends of Gisdhubar, and Babylonia hands him down to our day in an illustration on a stamp of Iraq in Mesopotamia reproduced in these pages. Hesperia, as we know, was Italy and lands of the West, including Iberia, where Greek colonizations were made. Fiume, the Annunzian conquest, on one of its stamps pictures an Attic pillar from central Greece, from which Athens was to diffuse its culture over a large area of the earth. This culture possessed no rival except that of Sparta, which also fell before the conquering Romans. The Roman Empire in the East and its tenancy of Constantinople are symbolized by the once Christian cathedral of Sancta Sophia, which is pictured as a Mohammedan mosque on the postal labels of the Turkish Empire.

Many nations besides Greece utilize the figures of Greek and Roman mythology as subjects for postal illustrations. Evidences of this are contained throughout these chronicles,

and those not reproduced are easily recognized. Odysseus (the Roman Ulysses), king of Ithaca and a hero of the Trojan war, is pictured throwing the discus on a Belgian stamp; his ships on an Estonian label; his return in disguise to Ithaca on a Rumanian stamp. Penelope, his wife, is spinning on a Rumanian charity stamp. Crete pictures Apollo, god of light; Germany, Vulcan, god of fire; Brazil, Urania, muse of astronomy. In Belgium Apollo drives his sun chariot across the sky; in Uruguay is a reproduction of kine of the sun; in Crete, also, are Juno and Diana, goddess of the hunt; while Hermes (Mercury) appears in many lands, having been stolen outright from a Grecian stamp by the negro republic of Liberia and placed with slight alteration on Uruguayan parcel-post labels.

The Delphic Oracle is reproduced in Libyan postage; Ceres, goddess of the harvest, in France and Portugal; the Fates, in Salvador; and, appropriately, Jason sows the teeth of the dragon in Bulgaria. Various labors of Hercules have been converted into postal illustrations: Paraguay uses the Nemean lion; North Borneo, the capture of the man-eating horse of Diomedee; and Greece, those already described. United States newspaper stamps of 1875 portray Astræa (Justice), Ceres, Clio, Minerva, Vesta, Hebe, along with symbolic Victory, Commerce, Peace, and a figure of Minnehaha, the name given by Longfellow to his principal female character in "Hiawatha," and also the name of a waterfall in Minnesota.

The hundredth anniversary of a courageous but futile adventure brought into view on a stamp of Greece in 1924 the fair features of the poet Byron, best known to the modern world as the author of "Don Juan," the hero of various amours and amatory adventures, the author of memoirs that were burned, as an act of discretion, in the fireplace at 50 Albemarle Street, London, where, above the mantel, hangs the Phillips portrait reproduced upon the Grecian postal label. The handsome scapegrace poet, who died at the youthful age

of thirty-six after years of exile from his homeland, is not honored as a poet in Greek postage, but as a patriot, soldier, and man, who, had he not forfeited his life in the adventure, might have been a king of Greece. Byron's earlier trips to Greece had aroused within him an intense devotion to the country and made him sympathize with its demands for independence from Turkish rule and oppression. He was named a member of the Greek committee in London, soon becoming its most active personality. Abortive efforts to attain independence (1821-22) resulted in increased power for the Turkish overlords. In July, 1823, Byron, with three helmets of his own design, several companions, ample money, and few arms, sailed from Genoa, escaped capture by the Turks in the Ægean, and landed at Missolonghi. Few sorrier sights could have greeted either soldier or poet than this awaiting, expectant "army of liberation" encamped beside a swamp or marsh while jealous native officers quarreled with each other. Byron was made commander-in-chief of this force, directed until his coming by his friend Prince Maurocordatòs, governor-general of western Greece. They settled down to await the coming of a relief ship bearing arms from London. On its arrival in February, 1824, besides necessary food and medicines, its cargo was found to consist of a consignment of Greek Testaments, printing-presses, and bugles—excellent ammunition, indeed, for the conquest of Constantinople. On the eve of the expedition against Lepanto one third of his men demanded that they be commissioned as officers, but by that time Byron had been stricken with fever, and a poet's dream of leading troops in the field had gone glimmering. He died on April 19, 1824, in a decaying building beside malarial pools, penniless, friendless, and surrounded by jealous or disloyal supporters. How different by comparison was the end of the British nobleman-poet with the malformed foot and erratic morals from the fate of the twentieth-century swashbuckler-poet whose loves and martial adventures enveloped him in glory and ele-

vated him to an Italian mountain-top, where he lives in luxurious, semi-barbaric state as the recently made Prince of Monte Nevoso!

Both Byron and Prince Maurocordatòs are shown on the two-drachma denomination of this romantic commemorative series, the poet wearing one of his imported, self-designed helmets. The scene is of the ill starred gathering at Missolonghi. A single stamp in 1926 further commemorated Missolonghi, portraying Victory lamenting over the tomb of the fallen heroes. A girl is pictured at the tomb of Marco Bozzaris, the Greek patriot whose fame has been further perpetuated by Fitz-Greene Halleck's poem. Greece's only other pictorial, in 1913, shows the raising of the flag at Suda Bay, marking the union of Crete with Greece. The Greek absorption of the island, after its joint occupation by four nations, had brought to an end three types of Cretan postage—stamps issued in the British sphere in 1898–99, Russian in 1899, and Cretan in 1900–10. Illustrations on Crete's own independent issues comprised Triton, Ariadne, Europa and Jupiter, Britomartis, the divinity of hunters and fishermen, Talos, St. George and the Dragon, a view of the ruins of Minos, one of Mount Ida, a symbolic picture of Crete enslaved, and portraits of George of Greece, both as prince and king, with a final scene of the prince landing at Suda. Commemoratives of 1913 celebrate victories of the allies in the first Balkan War, one of them picturing an eagle in flight with a snake held in its beak and talons. The crushing defeat of the Turks returned to Greek control the islands along the Asiatic shore and throughout the Ægean, whereupon postal labels were overprinted for use in Lemnos, Mytilene (the famed Lesbos), Samos, Thrace, Dedeagatch (stamps of Bulgaria overprinted by the Greeks), and several pictorial issues for Epirus from the time when it began its revolt against Albania.

Stamps of Greece overprinted for Athos bring into range of postal observation the thousand-year-old republic of the



Skanderbeg and Labels of Albania

Monks of Mount Athos, which survived medieval and modern wars and until 1926 had barred all women from invading its confines. It is said to be man's oldest existing retreat from this world in preparation for the world hereafter. Mount Athos raises its summit more than six thousand feet above the level of the Ægean, a few miles from Salonica. Here twenty-one monasteries, peopled by more than seven thousand monks, were founded by Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbians, and Russians between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. So intense is the aversion to women that is exhibited in the hanging monasteries of Athos that they are all barred. The aversion extends to the female side of every form of life. The monks kill all female birds found in the gardens, climbing trees to destroy their nests. They kill the female frogs in the ponds. In the poultry yards there are only male fowl, and the female chicks are killed as soon as their sex is discovered. A self-constituted Greek dictator, seizing power in the summer of 1926, voided most of the rules that have protected the seclusion and isolation of this monastic retreat. But dictators in Greece move quickly on and off the political scene, and the violation of the privacies of Mount Athos may be stopped at any time.

What a contrast one finds to this by a hurried excursion back to India and the Malabar province in the south! Examination of the state of Cochin's postage reveals a portrait of the raja of Cochin, whose picture appears not in his own right but as the representative of his mother. His rule over Cochin is in

behalf of his mother, the rani, who possesses the kingdom and for whom he acts as regent. His task may come to an end if he carries out his announced intention to take the holy chocolate garb of the Hindu ascetics. From Goa, the Portuguese colony in western India, all the way down to Cape Cormorin, the Malabar coast is called Stri-Rajya, or Rule of Women. Here is a land ruled by women and for women; a land dominated by women for thousands of years. In this area of Malayalam, antedating the fourth or fifth millennium before Christ, property has descended, not from father to son, but from mother to daughter. Sons have no status, and husbands are tolerated merely as managers of the women's estates. The woman lives in her own residence on her own property and takes a husband only when she wants one. Divorce consists of a simple notification from the woman that the man is no longer wanted and must leave. She then informs her friends of the divorce and retains all her children, the father having no claim on them. Husbands of Malayalam in this modern day are under the necessity of asking their wives for money with which to purchase their betel-nuts or admission into the American-made movies.

Greek postage further reveals the existence of the Venizelist provisional administration of 1917, and it records the forced abdication of King Constantine in September, 1922, through an overprinted issue in the following year. The letters "ET" beneath a crown overprinted on Greek stamps of 1916 are for "Ellenikon Tachydromion" (Greek posts), and the crown is, of course, the symbol of the kingdom. The overprint distinguishes stamps used by royalists from issues of the Venizelos provisional government.

The Serbian and Montenegrin allies, after they had won by force of arms possession of the Adriatic ports of Durazzo and Scutari, were robbed of their victories by the plottings and pressures exerted by Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. They were forced to abandon their conquests, and there came



Constantine's Column



The Mosque of Selim II



The Seven Towers

into being the independent principality of Albania, a Moslem, Catholic, Orthodox Greek land, over which was placed the Protestant German Prince William of Wied, who abdicated soon after the outbreak of the World War. In this manner individual Albanian postage came into existence: first in 1913, when Turkish stamps were overprinted with the double-eagle insignia, and late in the same year through a series bearing the portrait of Skanderbeg (George Castriota), son of the lord of a hereditary Albanian principality who had been sent in his youth as a hostage to the Ottoman court. Upon the death of his father the Turks declared the independence of the principality at an end; and Skanderbeg, returning home, successfully maintained his state's independence throughout the rule of two Turkish sovereigns. William of Wied's arrival was marked by overprinting the Skanderbeg postal issue with the date "March 7, 1914," and the intervening military control in 1915 was shown by overprints of Essad Pasha, by overprints of the French, British, and Italian commanders in 1919, and by French overprints when they created the republic of Koritza in 1918. Definitive postal issues were resumed in Albania in 1922, and they were overprinted two years later to mark the convening of the National Assembly, while later in the same year more were overprinted with the words "Triumf'i legalitetit," to celebrate the return of the government to the capi-

tal. This government was of brief duration, for Albania declared itself a republic on January 21, 1925, and overprinted the previous issue "Republika Shqiptare" together with the date of the proclamation. A portrait of Colonel Ahmed Zogu, president of the republic, makes its appearance on a new series of stamps in 1925—new and perhaps short-lived symbols of communication for a land badly equipped for self-rule and in all likelihood destined to be partitioned between adjacent and larger countries, with Italy the probable inheritor of the Adriatic coast-line.

Picture a race that for almost six hundred years spread terror and fear among its neighbors, embroiled nations with each other, a race always associated with barbarities and oppressions, which have not ceased to-day in its present republican era, and you have, in quick epitome, the nation we know as Turkey. One of the oldest and most distracting problems of continental Europe since his arrival from Asia in 1353 has been the Turk, who first resorted to letter postage in 1863 with stamps bearing the *toughra* (signature) of Sultan Abdul-Aziz (1861-76). In the Ottoman Turk was one of the strangest of racial mixtures—an Asiatic race in which were fused both Finnish and Tartar elements. A hundred years of tenancy on European soil witnessed the race established by Osman I (1288-1326), migrating from Asia Minor, in possession of the Asiatic provinces of the Byzantine Empire and of its capital at Constantinople (1453). Forty thousand of the city's hundred thousand population were slain and fifty thousand enslaved when Mohammed the Great stormed the stronghold. The Mohammedan crescent replaced the cross on Sancta Sophia, and New Rome fell victim to the Eastern barbarians, as Old Rome had fallen a thousand years before to the barbarians in the West. In the two succeeding centuries the Balkan peninsula was ruled by the Ottoman Turk, a pasha ruled Budapest and most of Hungary throughout most of the seventeenth century, and a padishah was hurled back from the



The National Pact



Mustafa Kemal, Turkey's President



A Nun is Pictured

but was repulsed at Malta in 1565, as he had been hurled back from the gates of Vienna almost four decades before. He died in battle while besieging Sziget, Hungary.

After fifty years during which stamps told nothing of the story of Turkey, a series of 1913 opened up gateways to the past, revealing:

The Obelisk of the Hippodrome, brought from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, Egypt. All visitors to old Stamboul know this historic monolith in the foreground of the amazingly beautiful Sancta Sophia.

The Column of Constantine, as the perpetual reminder of the event of 330, when this Roman of historic stature made Byzantium the capital of the Roman Empire, renaming it Constantinople; it is also a memorial to the ruler who reconciled his empire with Christianity.

Leander's Tower, recalling the legendary youth of Abydos, who each night swam the Hellespont to visit Hero, a priestess of Aphrodite, in her tower at Lesbos. On a night when the light in the tower failed to shine Leander perished, and Hero, hearing of it, threw herself from her tower to death.

The Castle of Europe at Kilid Bahr at the Ægean entrance to the Dardanelles, one of the historic forts which will always be remembered by those youths from the British colonies who endured the living hell of Gallipoli. Near this castle

the Athenians erected a trophy after their victory in the Peloponnesian War.

Other pictures in the series show a lesser mosque of Sultan Ahmed and Ahmed's fountain; the Bosphorus, dividing channel between Europe and Asia; the Candile of the Bosphorus and the historic Sweet Waters of Europe; a lighthouse on the straits; the Ministry of War and its superb plaza; the cruiser *Hamidie*, built at the Cramp yards in Philadelphia; and a portrait of Mohammed V. Other Turkish men of war are shown on stamps of the Turkish Navy League later overprinted for postal use. Several years later, the government issued a series of several denominations in 1916 commemorating the fiftieth year of postal communication within the empire, with a picture of the old general post-office in Constantinople. Turkey's most ironical issue is a series of 1917 depicting Egyptian scenes including the pyramids when Islamic hopes of reconquest of the lost province had not been wholly dissipated. Drastic economic emergency caused the mounting of two postal denominations on heavy paper and their use in 1918 for money as well as for postage. From April, 1920, until November, 1922, two governments were maintained in Turkey, with a third factor present through the Allied occupation of Constantinople, which was completed on March 16, 1920. This occupation sustained Sultan Mohammed VI until November, 1922, when he was transported to Malta on a British war-ship, dying in San Remo, Italy, in May, 1926. The power of the sultan was negligible except in Constantinople and a small surrounding area, for the governing power of the nation was held by a soldier-diplomatist-opportunist, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who drove the Greeks out of Smyrna and in some measure restored waning Turkish prestige, and who thereupon pulled the strings of the Grand National Assembly at Angora. An Asiatic race steeped in hundreds of years of autocratic government had moved its executive government out of Europe and back into the most genuinely Ottoman section of the old empire. And here the



Boscourt



Valley of Sakaria



Angora Fortress

shrewd and merciless Kemal began to build a semblance of order out of chaos. The Angora Assembly under Kemal's whip in 1922 assumed sovereignty, deposed Mohammed VI as calif and spiritual head of Islam, elected Abdul Medjid Effendi, a cousin of the deposed Mohammed, as calif, in turn deposed him in 1924, and assumed the califate in the name of the Assembly.

As we have found in this and other chapters, the Turkish Empire of ancient aspect had, like Germany and its near-by allied nations, been whittled away by the diplomats who perform the surgical operations that follow wars. A part of Armenia had become a Soviet ward. France administered Syria. Mesopotamia had evolved into the dependent Kingdom of Iraq. Palestine was under mandate of Great Britain. Arabia had become the independent Kingdom of Hedjaz, soon overrun and absorbed into the Kingdom of Nejd. Thrace, except for a neutral zone on both sides of the Bosphorus, had been allotted to Greece, and the tightly locked straits were ordered to be kept open at all times, in peace or war, for the craft of all nations, and to remain neutral in times of war. There are postal evidences of all these changes on the geographic chess-board. The nation that had filled almost 750,000 square miles of territory with a population exceeding twenty-one millions had been pared down to 282,627 square miles and a population of seven

and a half millions. Less than a fifth of these are in Europe. The Angora tail that wags the body, as the seat of National Assembly, at once abolished polygamy and intrusted the power to grant divorces into the hands of the president, Mustafa Kemal, who at once divorced his twenty-two-year-old feminist wife. Republican government conducted with autocratic severity maintains Mustafa Kemal as president of the new republic. In the late summer of 1926 thirteen bodies hung in full view of the public along the waterfront of Smyrna. A former governor was hanged at Angora. A former prime minister and the governor of Smyrna were banished. Of the thirteen hanged simultaneously to strike terror to plotters, seven were opponents of Mustafa Kemal, who first appears on a 1918 label of Turkey and is depicted as clasping hands with General Harrington, a British representative at Lausanne. The background is a devastated city. A finely engraved portrait appears on several denominations of the latest postal series of the nation, and there are also scenes showing the valley of Sakaria, through which the ancient Sangarius River flows to the Black Sea; the fortress of Angora is also shown, as well as the legendary blacksmith Boscourt and his white wolf, who, in early times, are reputed to have united the scattered tribes and welded them into the Ottoman nation. An Anatolian issue of 1922, when the old government of Constantinople was in its death-throes, pictures a map of Anatolia, a soldier taking the oath of fealty with musket at the present, two views of mosques, a scene of Smyrna Harbor, two natives with hands clasped in symbolism of the national pact, the castle at Adana, the parliament house at Sivas, and a text from the Koran. Thus do the devisers of modern postage reach back into the recesses of a land's early history to provide reminders of Pompey's victory over the Cilician pirates in 63 B.C. at Adana, and of the Arabic document which is the most important foundation of the Mohammedan religion.

THE WAR THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

CHAPTER XI



WHEN France came to grips with Germany in 1914 in the war that was to shake the foundations and change the boundary lines of the world, there was absent from the country on a trip to Serbia an old, eccentric, and wealthy Parisian figure, Count Philip la Notière von Ferrary, son of an Italian *duchessa* and an Austrian nobleman, and, by right of inheritance, Duke of Galliera. With Austria opening its campaign against Serbia and another vast army rocking the soil of Belgium on its way to Paris, Philip Ferrary, Austrian by adoption, took refuge in Switzerland and awaited developments. This peculiar old person, then sixty-five, had lived most of his life as a recluse at 37 Rue de Varennes in a famous mansion that his mother had willed to the Hapsburg monarchy in order that her son might "live under the Austrian flag." The interracial mixtures encountered on every hand in Europe here came into view in a single person. In his sheltered Parisian environment for more than half a century Ferrary moved in silent pursuit of a fascinating hobby, often enveloped by a more romantic and mysterious atmosphere than some picturesque calif of Bagdad journeying in mufti among his subjects. Besides traveling occasionally to Vienna, London, and lesser Conti-

mental capitals in search of specimens, this heir of wealthy parents, frequently clad in ragged garments, traversed the most remote environs of Paris, derided by cabmen who scorned his patronage, and rewarding always with a gold coin which ever *cocher* accepted him as a fare. From youth to advanced age virtually the sole occupation of Count Ferrary was the accumulation of his collection of postage-stamps. At the moment of his wisely self-imposed exile he left behind him in Paris the greatest collection of stamps of all nations ever assembled since progressive minds in 1840 instituted the system of pasting gummed labels on correspondence to insure its delivery throughout the world wherever there are civilized governments.

From the hour of his self-internment the vigilant watch of official France was never relaxed for an instant, and no portion of the Ferrary collection ever found its way back into the hands of its creator. When Ferrary died at Lausanne in 1917, at the age of sixty-seven, his will revealed that his collection of more than 120,000 stamps, embracing copies of virtually every postal adhesive issued in the last sixty years of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth, had been bequeathed to the German Postal Museum in Berlin. French authority in the person of the trustee of alien property sequestered the collection that had rarely, if ever, been seen in its entirety by any one other than its owner and his two secretaries; and at a series of fourteen auctions held in Paris, beginning in 1921 and ending in 1925, it sold to experts and collectors this life-work of a recluse for the astounding sum of \$1,937,000 (£389,500), inclusive of the tax of 17½ per cent superimposed by the French government. Collectors in person or through philatelic secretaries and agents crowded the auction-room of the Hôtel Drouot to suffocation. A tobacco magnate from Mulhouse had among his rival bidders an agent of the Spanish King Alfonso; government bid against government for possession of units from the collection of this philatelic Count of Monte Cristo. For the sum of 1,075,000 francs (\$32,500 at the day's rate of

exchange), Arthur Hind, the American collector, gained possession of the one-cent black-on-red British Guiana of 1856, of which this imperfect specimen, trimmed at its four corners, is the only known copy in the world. Agents of the German Republic, by arrangement, refrained from bidding against representatives of the Russian Soviet for a more complete collection of Russian rural route, or zemstvo provincial stamps, than had ever been assembled within the archives of czarist or revolutionary régime.

Here the gray ghosts of history came to touch the living at this crowded auction. A Hawaiian two-cent blue "missionary" stamp of 1851 sold for 156,000 francs. The odd three-legged crest and the unbridled horse of the Two Sicilies carried one back to the early centuries when the three bended knees represented the homage of the three cities of triangular Sicily to a then kindly tyrant. There was the ox-head, or aurochs-head, of the stamps of early Moldavia (Rumania), a name now encountered chiefly in the light novels and richly uniformed motion-pictures of mythical kingdoms.

The total proceeds from the dispersal of this amazing collection, less the cost of the auctions and administration, were applied as a credit on France's gigantic bill of war damages against Austria, and the new Germany paid in gold marks for portions of the very collection that had been willed in its entirety to the old German government.

The colossal twentieth-century warfare that dispersed Ferrary's nineteenth- and twentieth-century stamp collection to the four corners of the earth has left a printed and engraved record of its ambitions and attainments, its repulses and routs, its complex racial problems, its removal of rulers, its changes of boundary lines, on the stamps of virtually every nation in the world. Old ruling houses of Europe toppled, and new stamps pictured their successors. Conquerors trampled weaker nations, and the language of the victors found immediate imprint on new stamps for the losers' territories. The Jews of the world,



The Jewish Race Attains Nationality and Postage

with racial history antedating the Bible by centuries, but fated through the centuries to be nomads without a homeland, found themselves by the liberation of Palestine at last in possession of a country of their own, and the stamps of Palestine at once began to bear Hebrew characters that never before had figured in modern world communication. These Palestinian issues are the second series of trilingual stamps in the world, their inscriptions being in Hebrew, English, and Arabic. The other three-language stamps are those of the plebiscite issue for Upper Silesia, bearing French, German, and Polish lettering.

The sequence of war-time stamps begins with those August days in 1914 when the Germans had crossed Belgium's borders on their way to France. The imperial eagles and the imperial military postal services moved together with the army of William of Hohenzollern into occupied territory. The first stamp issues of the World War are pictured here, revealing the German issue current at the war's outset, overprinted "Belgien" in German letters. These and a succeeding issue of German overprints remained in use until the end of the conflict. When the invading armies were halted by Allied resistance and had intrenched for the longest period of the war, France lost postal control of an immense part of its own territory, and the victorious German through his overprinted stamps revealed his overlordship of the occupied area.

Frequently in postal history military adventures have resulted in stamp issues under exceptionally dramatic conditions,



Germany in Belgium—and the Reverse

but rarely has a foreign city in another country become the capital of a nation held in the grip of invaders. On August 28, 1914, the Belgian stamp factory at Malines was destroyed by the Germans. As a result, two series of Red Cross charity stamps were produced in Antwerp. On October 9, 1914, Antwerp was occupied by the Germans, and the Belgian government was removed to French soil at Havre. The second set of stamps were only partially printed at the time of Antwerp's fall and had been on sale for only two days. As the enemy came in, the bulk of this issue was destroyed, together with the printing-stones. The third series were sold only from the Belgian post-office in Havre. One of these is reproduced.

Two years before Austria's peremptory annexation in 1908 of the once Turkish provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the features of the Hapsburg Emperor Francis Joseph had appeared on the stamps of this subjugated land with its passionate ambition for independence from the Hapsburg yoke and for unification with other adjacent Slavic peoples. Although these reproduced stamps appeared eight full years before the assassin's shot at Sarajevo, they signalize by their introduction into a territory held by force of arms that period of racial unrest, those years of smoldering hatreds that blew the continent of Europe asunder when Prinzep, the Serbian student, fired the shot on June 28, 1914, that killed the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was then virtually associate emperor of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with his old and tottering uncle. The first postal sign of Austria's



Sarajevo and the Murdered Archduke

entry into the war against the Slavs came in a series of military stamps containing the picture of the murdered heir to the throne, and soon afterward there was a series of three commemorative postage-stamps bearing pictures of the Sarajevo victim and his royal consort, and beneath their likenesses, the ominous date "28, Juni, 1914." On the face of postage-stamps this date will mark the beginning of miracles of valor, acts of individual and governmental treachery, the destruction of Prussian domination of the German people, the disappearance of the ruling Hohenzollerns, the partitioning of the Dual Monarchy, and the end of the ancient influence of the Hapsburgs. Bosnia's day of postal vengeance upon the monarch of Vienna did not come until two and a half years later, when, upon its inclusion in the new kingdom of Yugoslavia, the military stamps of the once imperial Austria were overprinted. Then the hated features of Francis Joseph and the insignia of his dominions were effaced by large square black blots covering the face of the ruler who had died in 1916 at the height of the



Francis Joseph



Sarajevo



Charles



Units of Germany's Former Colonial System

war, before his own dominions had been cut into slices on the tables of a peace conference at Versailles.

Serbia's postal evidence of its military inundation in August, 1914, by a superior power is likewise contained in a series of Austrian field-post stamps overprinted with the word "Serbien," while Montenegro, similarly overrun, received stamps overprinted "K.U.K. Milito-Verwaltung"—imperial and royal military occupation. Bulgaria and Austria each imposed their overprinted military occupation stamps upon Rumania, and when General von Mackensen rolled into Rumania with his German legions the German military system brought its overprinted stamps to record the entry of another agency of conquest. Nearly all the military feats of arms of the Central Powers, all their victories and advances in the heyday of their successes, now have at least partial representation in the albums of the world-wide fraternity of postage-stamp collectors. A few sparse words of overprint or surcharge, and many pictorial scenes on special issues designed to carry symbols and evidences of power to conquered enemies, now serve as



King Alexander and the Yugoslav Emergence

postal sign-posts of the history of that time when the monarch of Prussia, aided by his allies, faced the world contemptuously and, for a brief hour, as history measures time, achieved by force of arms victories greater than those won in earlier centuries by Xerxes, Hannibal, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I.

The tides of war, like those of the sea, have their moments of turning, and inconspicuous little postage-stamps have their opportunity to picture historical tides as they turn. On a postage-stamp of the British West Indian island of Jamaica we witness the embarkation of a colonial fighting contingent to aid the mother-country on the Western Front in France. On a series of stamps of Newfoundland, oldest of all the many British colonies, we observe the names of those fields of honor in Belgium and France where seafaring lads and landsmen from a small North American isle laid down their lives for a king and emperor in London and for the security of his and their empire. A stamp of 1923 later depicts the monument to "The Fighting Newfoundlander" in Bowring Park, St. John's. Australia and New Zealand had sent their forces eight thousand miles, and a New Zealand stamp of the period pictures the lion of Trafalgar as a symbol of imperial unity. Canada's contingent had walked into waves of fire and gas in the west; the Anzacs from Australia and New Zealand were in the south being raked and shelled at Gallipoli. India's native-born forces were fighting in Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Arabia, cradle-lands of Christianity. In 1914 the nizam of Hyderabad, premier prince of all the seven hundred Indian native states, had given his British emperor two million pounds sterling from his personal fortune to help England pay its way in a fellowship of arms and to demonstrate the loyalty of native India to the crown in time of crisis, no matter what native India may feel about British rule in time of peace. For this aid the nizam received from King George the title of Exalted Highness. More is said about this ruler and his three hundred wives in the portion of these chronicles dealing with the building of Great

Britain's colonial empire. No feats of arms or valor have been pictured on the Arabic stamps of the state of Hyderabad, and no vainglorious monarch has reproduced his portrait to aggrandize the esteem his war-time acts aroused in England, but it is natural that English-speaking peoples take more interest since the war in the stamps of the native state whose ruler offset the propaganda of Central Europe proclaiming that India was a powder-mine that would endanger Great Britain's fullest participation in the world struggle.

Germany's colonial system at the outset of the war comprised more than 1,200,000 square miles of territory, with 12,000,000 population, located chiefly on the African continent. There were German East Africa and German Southwest Africa; there were Togoland and German New Guinea; the Marshall, Mariana, and Caroline islands; a part of the Samoan islands and the Chinese port of Kiauchow, theoretically "leased" from China, but acquired in 1897 by no more honorable and no less forceful means or methods than those employed by other nations that partitioned helpless China into zones of influence, provoked the Boxer Rebellion of 1898, and imposed by actual force or by armed demonstrations their administrative agencies, their military supervision, their postal and customs services, upon many of the important coastal and river ports along the China Sea.

German arms held the world at bay in Europe, but there were no adequate military forces and no naval craft at liberty on the high seas in 1915–16 to protect the distant colonies of the



Emperor Charles and Two Military Post Labels



D'Annunzio



Venetian Galleon



Romulus and Remus

Reich. Various stamps of her colonies and of the nations allied against the German-led adversaries reveal what happened to the remote possessions of the kaiser. On a 1914 three-sen rose-colored Japanese military stamp is the symbol of Japan's prompt seizure of the Teutonic domain of Kiauchow, an end for years to come of Berlin's diplomatic and trade influence in the Orient. The "G.R.I." (Georgius Rex Imperator) on the colonial stamps of German Samoa shows the effacement of Berlin rule there. The New Zealand stamps overprinted "Samoa" reveal the quick transfer of this captured possession to the administration of the government in distant Wellington that has pioneered in state ownership and operation of utilities and led most of the world's larger countries in social welfare work. Germany ruled its portion of Samoa from 1899 to 1914; its lease of Kiauchow began two years earlier. An ambitious nation had vanished as a trade factor in the China Sea, the North Pacific, and the Sea of Japan.

The Cameroons, where Germany in 1884 first began to acquire its "place in the sun," fell in 1915 before Franco-British expeditionary forces, and both nations record their conquest with overprinted stamps: England with "C.E.F." (Cameroon Expeditionary Force) atop the German colonial issues; France, as illustrated on the stamps of Gabon and Middle Congo. The colony of Togo fell early in 1914 before a joint



Italy's Flag in the Roadstead of Fiume

expeditionary force of the same two allies. The imprint of these partner nations at once took its place upon the German colonial issues. In 1916 the German postal influence vanished forever when overprinted stamps of the British Gold Coast were introduced. In 1921, France, having passed through a peace conference and adjusted its earlier differences with England, fell heir to Togo, brought in overprinted stamps of French Dahomey for the three years until 1924, and then allowed Togo to take its place among the stamp-issuing possessions of the republic. The views on these stamps announce the colony's cocoa and palm-oil yields to the world. German East Africa fell in 1915 before an invading force from the Congo; and this black dominion, welded together by Leopold II, uncle of King Albert, administered the captured dependency until 1916, when the British forces came, introducing overprinted stamps of the British African possessions of Nyasaland, British East



St. Mark's Plaza, Venice



St. Vitus, the Patron Saint



Dr. Grossich

Africa, and Uganda. Germany's tenure in this protectorate had begun in 1885 and now ceased after thirty years. Two partner nations carved new colonies out of it, one of them being Belgian East Africa with picturesque blacks portrayed upon its new stamps. The other was British Tanganyika, which revives memories of David Livingstone, the London missionary who braved a jungle, and of Henry M. Stanley, his rescuer; two historic Britons who penetrated the black heart of Africa half a century before Cecil Rhodes dreamed of binding Cape Town to Cairo with steel rails and building the all-red route of England lengthwise across a continent. German New Guinea fell in 1915, ending a thirty-one-year period of government from Berlin.

Perhaps the most picturesque and vivid chapter of British aggression and German colonial loss was written with the capture in 1915 of German Southwest Africa by British forces from the Union of South Africa. The armed expeditions that smashed this last link of a once-powerful colonial system, by that strange irony with which history often tinges events, were commanded by two of the most zealous and tenacious enemies England ever had in all its kaleidoscopic history—the two former Boer generals, Louis Botha and Jan Smuts, once leaders of Oom Paul Kruger's courageous but forlorn effort to establish a Dutch-peopled republic in the very heart of Britain's South African empire. Men who by their strategy and bravery had held Great Britain at bay for years, from 1899 to 1902, in their effort to perpetuate the Transvaal Republic, broke the last link in the chain that had been forged around the Eastern Hemisphere by a young and audacious German emperor against the advice of the Iron Chancellor Bismarck, who, at the height of his power, foresaw that future German greatness must be achieved through expansions, dominations, and conquests on the continent of Europe. Bismarck believed that distant colonies were not worth their cost; he preferred to trade a near-by and useful Heligoland with Great Britain for a far-

away Zanzibar (in 1890); he believed that in time of war defense and retention of colonies was difficult, if possible; he felt, as did Turgot, the French statesman, that colonies which developed within themselves a national consciousness would ripen like fruit and fall off the parent trees, as thirteen colonies in North America fell from the tree of parental England at the end of the eighteenth century. And, in Germany's case, the judgments of Otto von Bismarck were confirmed.

Now enters Italy into the postal history of Germany's enemies. By the Triple Alliance of 1882, effected by Bismarck, Italy was an ally of Germany and Austria, and the continental territory of this trinity of powers stretched from the cold waters of the North and Baltic seas to the sunshine of the Mediterranean. Italy entered the partnership in anger over France's occupation of Tunis in 1881; and the first stamp of the Regency of Tunis in 1888 records this French penetration of North Africa.

If Italy when the World War began was dreaming new dreams of colonial expansion, the minds that ruled Italy saw small benefit to be derived from linking their nation to the Austro-German war machine. So Italy broke faith with its old partners; it was a tie that had never been put to the test. For the time Italy attacked no one. It defended no land except its own. Armed and equipped, in readiness to make war, Italy, momentarily safe within its own borders, contemplated its ancient grudges against its recent Hapsburg ally. Across the Adriatic under Austrian dominion lay territory which had once belonged to the Venetian Republic. On this sea were the ports of Trieste and Pola, seat of the great Austrian arsenal. There were the port of Fiume and the tempting shores of Albania and Dalmatia, all necessary to a land eager to assert its domination of the Mediterranean. When Italian unification was effected in 1860, these were rich but unattainable morsels that the patriotic national appetite craved. Trentino, Istria, and Dalmatia (*Italia Irredenta*), populated largely by Italians, were under

the rule of the distant king and kaiser in Vienna, lands still unredeemed in 1914, as Alsace and Lorraine were unredeemed by the French. International agreements between the Allies won Italy to their side on June 2, 1915; and the shifting fortunes of war, with alternate victories for both Austria and Italy, resulted in Austrian military occupation stamps covering advances into the plains of Venetia, and in Italian overprinted stamps marking victories in the Trentino and Istria (Trieste), with later overprints for Dalmatia. In war-time postage-stamps frequently carry patriotic propaganda to the native populace that remains at home. So the Italian stamps overprinted "Regno d'Italia Venezia Giulia" inform all Italian nationals at home and abroad that Trieste has been redeemed and that henceforth in days of peace the future Austrian nation, whatever it is to be, must reach the Adriatic by crossing Italian territory; they proclaim that Italy again is mistress of the Adriatic and that Austria is once more a Danubian nation, subject lower down that historic stream to the will of other and often hostile nations. The Italian stamps overprinted "Regno d'Italia, Trentino, 3 Nov. 1918" again herald the recapture of the Lost Provinces, denied them in 1859-60 by Napoleon III, who nevertheless in 1860 gained for France Savoy and Nice as France's compensation for giving Italy its support against Austria. The "Venezia Tridentina" overprinted issues of 1918 again reintroduce the sea scepter of Venice to ports wrested from the enemy. The immediate use of Italy's naval power in the Mediterranean, coupled with the British naval power that protected the inland seas from Gibraltar to Aden at the entrance of the Red Sea, doomed the operation of Austrian post-offices in Crete and the Levant; the offices had usually been established by coercive means like those employed by European nations in China twenty years earlier. The last Hapsburg stamp issues for these Mediterranean outposts appeared in 1915-16.

Germany's colonial threads had now been cut. Austria's

power neared its end in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia. The Russians had come over the mountains and into the Hungarian Great Plain to help relieve Rumania of its Teuton conquerors. The English-born granddaughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, Marie, queen of Rumania, had kept her country safely in line as an Anglo-French ally. Turkey was about to be disciplined for its Germanic alliance. All these moves, all these parries and thrusts, are a part of the world's permanent postal history of the years 1914-19, from the war's beginning to the peace conference of Versailles.

There remains the war-time adventure of a poet. And the postage-stamps of the five-year government of Fiume turn a spotlight upon Italian ambitions, and especially vividly on Gabriele d'Annunzio, playwright, poet, and modern freebooter, who defied the Versailles peace conference and ultimately carried his nation's point.

Five days after the armistice of November 11, 1918, a military race ensued between forces of Italy and Yugoslavia for the port of Fiume, Hungary's sole outlet to the Adriatic Sea through Croatian territory. The Jugoslavs, who were first on the scene, introduced their own postal system, taking Hungarian stamps and overprinting them with the initials of their union, "S.H.S." (Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia; the Slav or Cyrillic spelling of Croatia is *Hrvatska*). This unhampered occupancy lasted for but a single day, and on November 17, 1918, an Allied force took possession of Fiume in the name of the Supreme Council of Versailles, and, pending settlement of the claims of the rival nations, set up a provisional government. Under this new authority such stamps of the Hungarian government as remained undisturbed in the post-office were overprinted with the single word "Fiume" and this series remained in use until the end of 1919. Then a new series was lithographed containing scenes showing the pro-Italian sympathies of the population. One contained an allegorical head



The Regency of the Quarnero

of Italia crowned with the star of the Adriatic; another showed the flag of Italy flying from the campanile of the city hall; and an allegory showing Liberty and the Lion of St. Mark occupied a third stamp; while a sailor cheered the Italian flag in the roadstead on a fourth. Meanwhile a new issue was prepared in Trieste for use in Fiume. These were so-called charity stamps, selling at prices above their face-value, the surplus being devoted to sending local students to study in Italy. These, all bearing date "30. X. 1918. Fiume proclama l'annessione all'Italia," first appeared on May 18, 1919, and pictured the famous statue of Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf, an old galleon of Venice, the plaza of St. Mark's, Venice; one with slight identification contains a portrait of Dr. Anton Grossich, president of the National Council of Fiume, and one-time court physician at Vienna, who died in 1926. Various minor overprints appeared between May and September, be-



Labels of the Old Saxon Kingdom



The Prussian Labels

Frederick William IV

cause of inability to procure new supplies of stamps from Trieste.

Events that followed in startling sequence produced the one serio-comic-patriotic individual adventure of the great war and its immediate aftermath. Gabriele d'Annunzio was not then and is not now an important or really great poet, but he was picturesque, he was colorful, he had verbal fire and the dramatic instinct of his race. He had loved many women and told of his amours with heat and passion. He was an aviator in uniform who had flown heroically. He had written nationalistic appeals and lyrics not much worse than some of Kipling's sonorous chants to the sons of England and immeasurably superior to "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," America's inane epic musical record of its war with Spain. He was a weak but appealing forerunner of the Mussolini who was to voice Italy's national aspirations more ruggedly and more significantly. D'Annunzio and his ardent followers took possession of the port of Fiume. Italy, angered by rejection at the Versailles conference of its claims of Fiume, withdrew from the peace tables. The d'Annunzio *coup d'état* of September 12, 1919, re-



North German Federation and the Thurn and Taxis Labels

sulted in the series of postage-stamps that most collectors now have in their albums bearing the death-like bust of a martial poet by Guido-Maussig. D'Annunzio's proclamation of the Regency of the Quarnero placed a superscription upon the Fiumian stamps reading "Reggenza Italia di Carnero," and additional stamps were issued for the near-by islands of Arbe and Veglia, occupied by the poet's legionaries. Upon the surrender of Fiume to the Italian army and the vainglorious retreat of d'Annunzio, the provisional government again ruled the city, overprinting its authority upon its stamps. The last series of stamps of the self-government of Fiume appeared early in 1923, picturing St. Vitus (patron saint of the city), a Roman arch, a sailing-vessel, a view of the port in the sixteenth century, and an Attic pillar at Tersatto. It is these stamps that in 1923 received the overprint confirming the annexation of the port by Italy under a treaty signed with Yugoslavia. Austria, Hungary, and Germany were out of the Mediterranean. There was no longer a German colonial empire. On the stamps of all the German colonies there appeared a pictorial reproduction of the *Hohenzollern*, imperial yacht of the German kaiser. When the war ended and the emperor had taken refuge in Holland, this yacht passed into private hands, underwent various changes of name and ownership, and, in 1925, was seized as a rum-runner off the southern coast of the United States, ending its career as a night club at Miami, on the Florida Riviera.

CHAPTER XII

GERMAN DISMEMBERMENT



HERE we stand in the late fall of 1918 in a world of topsyturvy. We are on the eve of the armistice of November 11, to be signed in the forest of Compiègne, not far from the spot where Joan of Arc, in 1430, was taken prisoner.

A kaiser is to flee from Berlin, and rioters are soon to sleep in his bed and trample mud on the carpets of his royal palace. A musician of world-wide reputation is to become the first premier of Poland and to try for a time to play, with faint success, upon the strange instrument of statecraft, so different from a piano. A quiet author and professor, with an American wife, whose name (Garrigue) he merged into his signature, is to become president of Czechoslovakia and work out a unification of these races with their neighboring Germans, Magyars, Ruthenians, Jews, and Poles. The adjacent young Jugoslav nation, choosing to become a kingdom, is to have an equally difficult racial problem in unifying the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Carniola. A Russian lawyer, Alexander Tobelson by name, is to journey from distant Chicago to become premier of a new Soviet offshoot republic in Siberia. Leon Trotsky, a writer who had starved in New York while furnishing articles for the

Jewish language daily newspapers, is to become one of Nikolai Lenin's triumvirate, tearing apart the Russian monarchy with its centuries of tradition before erecting a new socialized government that many nations of the world will suspect for years or decades to come. And, at a later date, a man who has been a hostler currying horses in the stables of the British embassy at Teheran is to become the shah of Persia, guarded in his tenure, so long as he behaves himself, by the protecting arm and the military force of Great Britain.

You will meet Professor Masaryk on stamps of Czechoslovakia. You will see the insignia of Riza Shah on Persian commemorative stamps, to be followed later by his portrait. You will witness evidences of Trotski's early handiwork during the life and after the death of his brilliant leader, Lenin. You will observe the wavy locks of Ignace Jan Paderewski on a Polish stamp, followed by another picturing Joseph Pilsudski, field-marshal of Poland, who returned from Russian banishment and imprisonment in Siberian mines to be the dictator and idol of his country. In the case of Poland there are, however, postal records even more important than men. There is evidence of a nation regaining its individual identity after three ruthless partitionings in the last years of the eighteenth century. These had dismembered a land of great pride and fierce patriotism which in past centuries had been a duchy under German suzerainty (962-992), a great kingdom under Boleslaus, and a more prosperous one under Casimir the Great (1333-70), which had merged with Hungary (1370-82), twice effected a union with Lithuania (1386 and 1569), and yielded a part of its area for Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw (1807). And finally, in 1815, the Congress of Vienna had created the impotent Kingdom of Poland under Russian rule. Out of the welter of the World War the national spirit that had survived these scars and mutilations was to assume the form of a republic.

On stamps of the new Turkey in Asia, from his seat of

government in Angora, you will view Mustafa Kemal, by ballot, by force, and by scores of murderous hangings and assassinations of his enemies, president of the Turkish Republic operating from across the Bosphorus.

These and scores of other personages walk on and off the national stages; and a record of their comings and goings, in almost perfect sequence, is preserved for us on postage-stamps of many nations. And now we may return again to the orderly sequence of events.

Did any of the Allied governments ever invade Germany and commemorate their advances by the issue of postage-stamps? Two countries did, but in each instance their occupations occurred after the armistice of 1918. The record of these invasions is told on as many as fifty stamps of Belgium and a few of the long-awaited Polish Republic. German aggressions were at an end when Belgian troops crossed the borders in 1919 and occupied the districts of Eupen and Malmedy. These Rhenish areas, with a population of twenty-five thousand, are peopled largely by the Walloons, whose migration to the United States in 1624 was commemorated by a series of three United States stamps in 1924, described in a section of these chronicles devoted to the settlement and expansion of the nations of the North American continent. Belgium's occupation of Eupen and Malmedy, marked by the overprinting of various Belgian stamps for use on German soil, was a minor patriotic compensation, after five years, for the destruction of Louvain and its cathedral and for the death of Edith Cavell. As you will see by observing reproduced stamps, various overprinted varieties show such war-wrecked areas as Liège, Ypres, Louvain, and Termonde. Eupen and Malmedy in Belgian hands create on a minor scale a miniature Alsace and Lorraine with parallel problems of racial antagonisms. There are now scores of similar "sore spots" in Europe. Seven years later found the Belgian people undergoing a severe economic crisis and listening with favor to a proposal approved by the German Repub-



Eastern Silesia Plebiscite Stamps

lic that the two districts be bought back for 1,500,000 gold marks. The suggested transfer was subtly cloaked through a suggestion that Germany in appreciation for the return of its territory should assume a debt for the amount owed by Belgium to neighboring Holland. The proposal, which is not unlikely to meet with ultimate acceptance, aroused instant antagonism from France, which since the war exercises unusual influence over Belgium.

Poland in 1919 impressed its overprint upon the well known allegorical Germania-type stamps of Germany, signaling the entry of its occupational troops into districts of the Silesias, and it later fell heir to most of these areas. These cessions of territory created a new Poland so constituted geographically as to separate the German and Russian borders. Posen and part of Western Prussia were allotted to the Poles, and likewise Tilsit, which had been included in Prussia since 1422; it was the scene of the Treaty of Tilsit. When Upper Silesia's plebiscite of March 20, 1921, resulted in Germany's favor, the



Upper Silesia: Marienwerder's Two Species



First Postal Issue of Republican Germany

resolutions of the Versailles conferees were violated, and the territory was divided arbitrarily between Poland and Germany, Poland obtaining the lion's share. The new Polish area contains the largest coal deposits on the continent of Europe. The twenty-one districts severed from Western Prussia fell into Polish hands without an election. These accessions of land gave Poland three million new Germanic citizens. At the same period students of history witness the ironic sight of Finland, sufferer for hundreds of years from Russian oppressions, at last occupying Russian soil and overprinting its own stamps with the word "Aunus," to denote the point of invasion (Olonetz), and as evidence that the long lane of history may always be counted upon eventually to reach some point of turning.

From the inception of adhesive postage-stamps in the German Empire in 1872 to the end of the World War, there was never a German postage-stamp with a face-value in excess of five marks, equivalent at the old standard of value to about \$1.10 of American currency, or four shillings sevenpence of the British. In 1921 the German people, who had suffered throughout the conflict without serious actual invasion of their homeland, came face to face with the economic crisis that confronts a beaten nation. The ruler of their old empire was an exile in Doorn. Communist effort frequently of Russian inspiration, and revolutionist outbursts of local origin, shook Berlin like an earthquake and sent their tremors throughout the land. The National Assembly in 1919 had assumed control at



Anna Führung



Cologne Cathedral



Von Stephan

Weimar and was weakly maintaining the government that had succeeded monarchy. This government at once took its place in postal history with a series of stamps bearing three designs of symbolic character, which are not explained in any of the current postal literature of the republic. The designs were chosen in an open competition of German artists. One, by Hugo Frank of Stuttgart, apparently shows the stump of an oak-tree that is putting out new branches (meaning, perhaps, that a nation that is cut down will grow again). Another design, by von C. Böhm of Charlottenburg, depicts a branch beginning to flower; its meaning is obscure. The last, a design by George A. Mathey of Berlin, reveals the Egyptian influence. A palpably Egyptian figure carries a tray or mortar-board laden with brick, and at the right of the figure is a trowel of ancient design. The symbolism obviously lies in the intention of the nation to build itself up again. Stern military measures, the continued influence of the Prussian war leaders and their refusal to seek exile elsewhere, backed by the solid fabric of a majority that opposed anarchy and allowed socialism to go only so far and no further, finally gained ascendancy over revolution. The new government, destined still to undergo many changes, began to face the crisis of a collapsing currency and the horrors of inflation. Never in history has a national economic crisis been so clearly revealed on the national postal issues as in the case of the new Germany. The



Labor as the Motivation of a New Series

breastplated figure of Germania, for which Fräulein Anna Fühling posed, had been supplanted by stamps bearing symbols of the Weimar Assembly. Suddenly, in 1921, out of the welter of political collapse and the perils of revolution, there came into view on the nation's stamps those basic elements counted upon to create the new republic, if it was to survive upsets from within its own boundaries. There appeared the sturdy figures of labor in its varied forms: a miner wielding his pick, a farmer with his scythe, a driver behind a horse and plow. But the highest face-value had increased from five to twenty marks by 1921. In 1922 began the tragedy of inflation, the maximum stamp value of that year reaching 3000 marks. In 1923 100,000 marks was indeed a conservative face-value on a stamp, and pfennig stamps, though they still existed, were of no use whatever. Then the rise came with the rapidity of the little ball whirling around in the revolving bowl of a roulette-wheel. Here you may study the sequence of postal inflation—125,000, 250,000, 800,000 marks. Going up! Two million, five, ten, fifty, a hundred, five hundred million. A mere trifle in marts



Falling Marks Began the Postal Inflation



Five Hundred Million Marks for a Stamp

and bourses that were madhouses. Bread-lines were curling in long queues around corners struggling to reach the shops and stores containing foodstuffs. One, two, five, ten, fifty *billion* marks for a postage-stamp! Or for a morsel of bread and meat in a land that was hungry but without a currency that had purchasing-power. At the pre-war valuation of 23.8 American cents, or approximately an English shilling, to the mark, the valuation of the fifty-billion-mark postage-stamp was \$11,900,000,000! That is as big as the bubble ever got. You can buy one of these postal curiosities for two or three pennies at current quotation. Hundreds of new-value stamps were issued in Germany in a few months; the presses of the government operated continuously. Outside printers were engaged. The combined forces could not meet the demands upon them. At times post-offices accepted pounds of pre-war marks from the writer of a letter, marked the amount and the word "paid" on the cover, and sent it on to its destination with no stamps



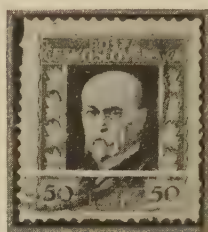
Austria and Hungary Valuations Mount



Danzig's Tottering Currency Follows Suit

whatever. And then came economic sanity—through necessity. There was no use of blowing the bubble larger. The valueless paper currency was traded in for a pittance and deprived of value after a specified date. The postage-stamps that steadily were mounting toward trillions were voided; the new gold mark was created, underwritten by gold-reserve assets; and the three-pfennig to five-mark (gold basis) stamps now denote the range of postal denominations of the nation that had to drink the bitter cup and found it gall and wormwood.

Beaten Austria; the Free City of Danzig, operating under the League of Nations and located between Poland and the sea; victorious free Poland itself; dismembered Hungary—each of these lands paralleled Germany's inflationary period with one of its own. All the moneys of the Continent were suffering from malnutrition. Winners and losers, in varying degrees, were paying the piper. Austria's stamp maximum of ten kroner ascended in 1923 to 10,000 kroner, and here, too, the art designs were restricted to make face-value changes quicker of accomplishment. Danzig, using a German currency of marks and pfennigs, attained in the same year a face-value of five hundred million marks on a stamp, and later in 1923 it washed its slate clean, adopting a new gold-secured currency of pfennigs and guldens. Hungary's highest valuation on a stamp came in 1925 with 10,000 kroner, equivalent through the wreckage of inflation to $14\frac{1}{2}$ American cents and half that number of British pence. Poland by 1924 was using two-million-mark stamps, and many of these were required to carry a letter of ordinary weight to any distant land. The coinage of the Con-



Masaryk, a Coachman's Son, Rules a Nation

continent had collapsed, from the shores of the Caspian and Black seas to the borders of sturdy Holland, a land that suffered but, nevertheless, as a non-combatant, made money out of the war. The currency collapses of Europe, as studied on the stamps of the old and new nations, bring to life within the pages of even the most amateurish collection a series of events without parallel in the history of civilization.

As in Germany, so in other lands. The new forces counted upon to undo and cure the results of imperial swords and long-range artillery were the agencies of labor and agriculture. In a score of lands once insignificant people found themselves elevated to positions approaching actual leadership—most notably, of course, in Russia. Poland's sowers and planters take their places in postal illustration, and the saber is stuck down in plowed ground while planting proceeds; a rainbow is visible in the background. This series commemorates the signing of the peace treaty with Soviet Russia. In Czechoslovakia a sun shines behind Hradschin Castle; and travelers who know their Prague, in ancient Bohemia, are able to observe a complete reversal of the earth's solar system with a sun of freedom rising in the west! It will be noted in an adjacent stamp that the sun-rays were removed from a later printing of the stamp after the first error had created comment in and out of the country.

Concurrently with the beginnings of inflation and attendant destitution in the heart of Europe in 1919, the peace conferees are now meeting at Versailles. They are sitting in the historic Hall of Mirrors in the old palace of Louis XIV to



At Left Wartburg where Luther Received Shelter

carve up and partition the same German Empire of which William I, king of Prussia (and grandfather of our Kaiser William II), had become the monarch in the same huge room on January 18, 1871, while cannon were still barking around starving Paris. He who writes and you who read need not concern ourselves with the plots and counterplots of world politics, the chicaneries and exposures of national greeds and generousities, that are to be revealed for months around these peace tables. Our interest will center upon what finally happened in the conference hall and upon the manner in which these decisions reveal themselves on the pictorial faces of postage-stamps. There were motives behind the dismemberment of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria; and hundreds upon hundreds of postage-stamps show these motives as clearly as if we were sitting across the peace tables with Poincaré of France, Lloyd George of England, Woodrow Wilson of the United States, and Count Nitti of Italy and heard their voices ringing in our ears.



Poland's Emergence



The Schleswig Plebiscite



Poland in Danzig



Piłsudski



Peace with the Soviet



Piłsudski

The victorious allies did not intend leaving Germany with a fortified port on the Baltic to menace Poland and the smaller nations about to come into being, and so they created the Free City of Danzig, with an area of 740 square miles and a population of 350,000. They granted the inland Republic of Poland free access to the sea through the Danzig Corridor and gave Poland the right to maintain its own customs and post-office in Danzig. These arrangements are the reasons for Poland's issue of the postage-stamps picturing a ship at sea and others asserting Poland's presence in the port of Danzig. The rolling centuries have not given Switzerland a navy or changed the Shakesperian irony about the sea-coast of ancient Bohemia; but the peace conference did give Poland a seaport, although it located it in a country other than Poland. In deference to the historians it should be said that Poland controlled the Danzig Corridor from 1410 to 1772. Polish consular offices when opened throughout the world represent the Danzig Free State, thus evidencing the Polish domination of the new land



Copernicus



Reapers



Kornarski



Series for the Memel Plebiscite

that was created to split the old Germany into two separated parts. Thus has Danzig, birthplace of Schopenhauer and other great Germans, been granted an undesired divorce from its Fatherland. This twentieth-century free city-state, owing allegiance to no neighbors and barred by its Versailles creators from ever rejoining Germany, thus becomes a modern parallel of those medieval free cities of the old Germany such as Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen—all stamp-issuing cities in the days before the establishment of the German Empire. Stamps of these cities, which were governments unto themselves, are of interest. Attention may center first in the Lübeck stamp. Youngsters the world over will show their interest in that ancient city as the birthplace of Jacob Grimm, whose fairy-tales still survive. Students of world history know Lübeck as a republic that in 1926 celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of its independence, a superb Gothic community on the Baltic that was the birthplace of art and culture in North Germany. In ancient annals you may read of Christian Heinrich Heineken who died at Lübeck in 1725 before reaching his fifth birthday. This child was a prodigy of prodigies. At the age of ten months he talked plainly. At twelve months he knew by heart all the important parts of the Pentateuch. When two years old he had mastered sacred history; at three he knew world history, ancient and modern, as well as geography, and spoke French and Latin. In his fourth year he applied himself to religious study and church history and was ordered to appear in Copenhagen for examination by the



St. Stanislaus



St. Nicholas



Old Polish Union

Danish king. These odd facts were unearthed by the twentieth-century Aristotle, Arthur Brisbane, brilliant son of a socialist genius and confirmed foe of what he considers the non-educational, time-wasting hobby of stamp collecting. The accidental discovery of America by Columbus changed the trade routes of the Western seas and started the decline of Lübeck. Centuries later the Kiel Canal further diverted its trade to Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin.

Tremendous pressure exerted upon a given central point from two sides will in time cause landslides or that other phenomenon known as an earthquake. The collapse of old Russia to the east and the defeat of the German Empire to the west produced a series of historical earthquakes between them, and pictorial reproduction of the postage-stamps of numerous young lands and temporary governments cover this phase of history almost in its entirety. Frontiers of violence created by the fighting nations began to be succeeded by frontiers equally illogical and unexplainable, created over the tables of the peace conference. Upper Silesia was authorized to hold a plebiscite to determine its national affiliation. Postage-stamps were issued in 1920 for this district under the administration of an Allied commission. Here again appeared a trilingual series of stamps, as in the case of Palestine, the languages being Polish, German, and French. Overprinted Prussian official stamps at once vanished from the district, and Polish occupation and regular



National Arms



Kosciusko and Mickiewitz



Coat of Arms

postage-stamps appeared. In 1921 Eastern Silesia was divided between Poland and Czechoslovakia. For this area Czechoslovakian stamps were overprinted "S.O." (Silesia Orientale). What the peace conferees left to popular option in the Silesias they refused to leave to the 150,000 persons in a German strip of a thousand square miles on the southeastern Baltic coast. This is the territory of Memel, which was destined to discharge a flood of overprinted postage-stamps of France and Germany upon the world for a period of four years until its occupation, on February 16, 1923, by the new Baltic republic of Lithuania. Evidence of the final stage of Memel's brief history is revealed in overprinted stamps of Lithuania introduced into the district. Like Poland, Lithuania needed and wanted a seaport, and, unlike Poland, the Lithuanians marched confidently in and took it. The Council of Ambassadors confirmed their action. The symbols of another inland nation that had reached the sea are depicted on stamps, reproduced later, showing a Baltic ship, a lighthouse, and a winged anchor. The trident of Venice in the Adriatic finds its parallel along the Baltic shores.

Historic Schleswig, which, in conjunction with Holstein, had for hundreds of years presented a complex problem of racial differences between the Danes and Germans, was granted the right of self-determination of its future. A set of plebiscite stamps was issued, and Schleswig was the first border area which voted on its disposition. The population of the



Alenstein and Carinthian Plebiscites

northern zone chose alliance with Denmark; the southern, where German influence dominated, remained a part of the German Republic. Denmark, which had remained outwardly neutral during the World War, reacquired a zone whose situation somewhat parallels that of Alsace after 1871. Twice in its history Schleswig has had postal issues of its own: from 1850 until 1868, when, like Saxony, it entered the North German Confederation; and fifty-two years later, in another issue which grew out of the World War.

The appetite of the peace delegates at Versailles was by now as keen as the Teutonic land hunger that sent German legions thundering across Belgium in 1914. The Danzig morsel had been torn from the main body of an enemy. The firm Allied teeth next bit off the district of Marienwerder, a province of East Prussia south of Danzig, allowing its people to determine by their own will (*populi voluntas*) with whom they would cast their fortunes. Marienwerder's days as a separate entity under the interallied commission were few, and the most colorful phase of its temporary separation from East Prussia



Stamps for the Occupied Saar District



The Saar's Currency Becomes French

is found in two series of postage-stamps, each showing the multicolored flags of the principal Allied nations held by a symbolic figure of Liberty. The population on July 11, 1920, voted overwhelmingly in favor of continued affiliation with East Prussia, thereby remaining a part of the German Republic. Marienwerder at once went into eclipse as a postal factor. Still further to the east, Central Lithuania, free after centuries but undecided about the disposition of its new freedom, discharged a flood of stamps from 1920 to 1922. First it overprinted Lithuanian stamps with the joint arms of Lithuania and Poland; then its own issues showed the Ostrabrama sanctuary, the entry into Vilna of the victorious army of General Zeligowski, an impressive portrait of the general in uniform, pictures of the St. Nicholas and St. Stanislaus cathedrals, the city gate at Vilna, portraits of national heroes, Kosciusko and Mickiewicz, and finally a picture of the building in which the National Assembly met to confirm the merging of Central Lithuania with Poland. The merger marked its disappearance as a stamp-issuing land.

The German province of Allenstein and the Austrian province of Carinthia have also been given the right of self-determination. Overprinted German issues bearing the words, "Commission d'Administration et de Plébiscite. Olsztyn Allenstein, Traité de Versailles, Art. 94 et 95," remain the permanent postal symbols of attempted dismemberment. Allenstein on July 11, 1920, voted overwhelmingly to remain in the Ger-



The Czechoslovak Lion with the Kinky Tail

man Republic in affiliation with East Prussia. Austrian and Yugoslav stamp issues were overprinted in anticipation of the Carinthian plebiscite to be held October 10, 1920. At this election the people voted to remain in the Austrian Republic, and their decision put an end to postal issues in Carinthia. Thus in three instances French hopes and endeavors for the further dismemberment of Germany were nullified. But one of the worst blows against German morale was yet to come. We have spoken of all the areas taken from Germany except the Saar and its productive industrial basin. The Saar district, one of the richest in the old empire, contains some of the chief coal deposits of the country. When the district was severed from Germany it had a population of eight hundred thousand Germans and less than five hundred French. Deprived of coal for a period of years, the new Germany could contemplate or wage no new war. So the Allies of Versailles segregated the Saar district from the German Republic, giving the people the privilege of voting on their future disposition after fifteen years. Many of the stamps of adjacent neighbors have found their



Symbol of an Enslaved Race Gaining Liberty



Czechoslovakia's Siberian Post, at the Right

way into portrayal of the present state of the Saar. German and Bavarian stamps were overprinted until engravers could create a separate issue for this wealthy territory. These went into use with German inscriptions, but they were at once changed at the order of the French; and the face-values, formerly expressed in marks, were converted into the francs of watchful, conquering France. The 1921-22 stamps of the Saar picture the energy and power of the country—steel plants, collieries, iron furnaces, and high-power electric transmission. Six years have intervened since the Saar became a postal entity, and nine years more are to intervene before the population is to be allowed to determine its future. Many things can happen in the next nine years, just as significant events have occurred in the last six. France reached an economic crisis at a moment when Germany in part had weathered its period of wreckage. Industrial Germany already contemplates the purchase of the Saar mines from France for much-needed cash, just as a suggestion of the purchase of little Eupen and Malmédy has been given to Belgium. A nation deprived of the machinery of warfare is barred from restoring its geographical entity by conquest, but a replenished national treasury may attain the same ends by purchase. If Germany cannot fight, she may be able to buy. There is drama behind every engraver's line on the postage-stamps of the Saar when one takes the time to find it.

We have now seen the Versailles conference complete the encirclement of Germany and Austria by cutting off slices of



Symbols of the Siberian Army Post

those once-powerful empires. By these losses Germany has yielded $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its pre-war population to other countries, and a similar proportion of its agricultural lands has passed to new sovereignty. Four fifths of its coal and iron deposits have been taken away, and much of its zinc. Austria's pre-war area of 115,903 square miles and its population of 28,995,844 have been reduced until the population is only 6,000,000, including the 2,000,000 in Vienna, the capital; and the new Germany has been forbidden to absorb Austria. These figures reveal something of the price that nations pay when they lose a war. Compare this, if you wish, with the penalties imposed upon the French in 1870.

We are through for the time with the colder and sometimes less human topics of geography and are within sight of one of the most fascinating studies in the post-war reconstruction of Europe. On a series of stamps may be seen the quiet and scholarly features of a professor seeking to build a modern republic in the mold of Plato. This serious, bespectacled person is Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia. He is the son of a coachman on the imperial estate in Hungary and was born March 7, 1859, in the border town of Hodonin in Moravia. His mother was a member of a Germanized family in Hustopeč on the Moravian plain. What fascination one encounters in the story of this boy, who was first a locksmith in



The Turul



Reapers



Charles

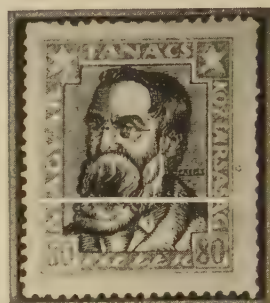
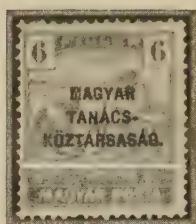


Zita

Vienna, next a blacksmith in Ceje, a professor of the first Czech university, the University of Prague, a member of the Austrian Reichsrath, opponent of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria, defender of the Croats and Serbs on trial at Zagreb, defender of the Jew Hilsner, accused of ritual murder, and himself accused of religious disturbance by Cardinal Schonborn and more than three hundred priests. When the war began he at once chose the side of the Allies and fled from his own land with a price upon his head. In a dozen countries including the United States and England he introduced his propaganda for the creation of the Czechoslovakian republic, and he became the first and thus far the only president of a young free nation with the good-will of all the world except its former Austrian masters. Besides the portraiture of its president upon its stamps, the issues of Czechoslovakia show the attainment of freedom with a symbolic figure breaking the chains that bound her wrists; Hradschin Castle with the sun rising behind it; a stamp commemorating the first anniversary of independence, picturing the same Lion of Bohemia with



Stamping out the Commune and Two Occupationals



High Priests of the Bela Kun Commune

kinks in its tail that first appeared on the banner of free Bohemia in 1350. Another design commemorates the Legion that was sent thousands of miles across Siberia, where it maintained the first and only adequate military postal system after the collapse of the czarist régime in Russia. Great was the need of the hard-pressed Allies on the Western Front for reserves when fifty thousand men of the Czechoslovakian army set out in the summer of 1918 from their homeland for Vladivostok, thence to be transported in Allied ships through the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean to France! The Armistice put an end to the need for these hurrying troops after they were far into Siberia, and their continued presence made necessary a military postal system extending from Prague to Vladivostok until October, 1919. Then the line of communication was cut, while the troops in the heart of Siberia moved upon Vladivostok to take ships for Trieste and home. The last corps departed from Vladivostok on August 24, 1920, on the U.S.S. *President Grant*, then Transport 35, and an efficient mail service which had been maintained for two years came to an end. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Novotny was chief of this unusual service, and it is of record that trains arrived at Vladivostok after fourteen days of continuous travel from Chelyabinsk, seven thousand versts away, without a change of crew for the entire journey. How can these cases of endurance and courage show on the face of postage-stamps merely bearing the inscription,



At Left, Karl Marx Enters the Picture Gallery

"Posta Cesko Slovenska Armady Sirbirske," flanked by trophies of arms? Further pictorial record of this adventure is found on a second series of stamps issued in Irkutsk. One suggests the sacrifices made by the Czechoslovaks for Russia by showing a Russian altar standing before a silhouette of the Kremlin in Moscow; another pictures an armored train, and the third a silhouette of a Czechoslovak soldier.

It is another land, and not Germany and Russia, which reveals upon its postal issues the ravages of war and the penalties of defeat more thoroughly than any other nation. Tragic in a score of respects is the story of Hungary, the nation that is still a kingdom without a king. Its Hapsburg emperor, Francis Joseph, who had worn the crown since June 8, 1867, died with little, if any, mourning in the ancient Magyar domain. His successor, Charles, was soon in exile in Switzerland. The coming and going of kings and emperors, denoted upon postage-stamps, has become a commonplace. There were events and internal tragedies of greater import to engage the Hungarian mind. Hungary was encircled by hostile nations on every border except in the west, where Austria, its senior partner in the Dual Monarchy, afforded protection against invaders. On the south were the Bosnians, Serbians, and Jugoslavs; to the north the Czechs; and to the east the Rumanians and their Moldavian territory. As in the second Balkan War of 1911, Bulgaria, now ally of the Germanic hosts, was hemmed in and



Agriculture Becomes a Lithuanian Theme

impotent, offering no aid to Hungary. All the smaller enemy lands, welded together for the time into a tremendous military opposition, poured their forces into different parts of the Magyar domain. The occupation issues, showing stamps overprinted by the Czechoslovaks, French, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and Serbians, are less tragic than Hungary's internal woes as pictured upon hundreds of postal bits of colored paper. Upon the flight of Emperor Charles and his consort Zita, a Hungarian republic was born and strangled at birth by the Bolshevik commune of Bela Kun. So now, upon stamps reproduced, we may watch the quickly turning pages of history and the flight of time. Here is our last view of Francis Joseph, successor to the king and saint, Stephen, first king of Hungary. Here is the crown of Stephen, always on Hungarian stamps with that historic bird, the *turul*. The severed hand of the kingly saint reposes to-day as a religious relic in Budapest. The crown and the *turul* are soon disappearing in the clouds of political storm. Here are Charles and Zita, ousted from power but destined to



Ferdinand of Bulgaria, "The Balkan Fox"



At Right, a Miniature Bible on a Stamp

make one futile effort to regain their seats of the mighty by an airplane sortie from Switzerland to the Hungarian Burgenland, and thereafter to take obscure places among the regal claimants whose claims were never to be recognized. Here are the stamps of the monarchy overprinted "Köztársasag" (Hungarian Republic), denoting the new government so promptly smothered in a wave of Red terror. And then the five postal emblems of the Bela Kun terror bearing in their borders the words "Magyar Tanácsköztársasag" (Hungarian Soviet Republic). Stamps overprinted in the same year 1919 show the overprint, "Magyar Zemzeti Kormany, Szeged, 1919" (Hungarian National Government, Szegedin, 1919), revealing the effort of the republic to keep its identity alive outside of Budapest. This nationalist force issued its stamps from Banat and Temesvar, while in the same year invading Rumanians were flooding the country with victorious occupation stamps from Temesvar, and from Transylvania and the city of Debreesin, along with a Serbian issue from Baranya. These are shown on page 309 in their historic sequence. Five portraits adorn a special issue of the Soviet administration: Karl Marx, high priest of socialism; Alexander Petöfi, a native Hungarian poet and radical; Martinovics; Dozsa; and Engels. To supporters of Hungarian republicanism this strip of five stamps represents the nation's postal rogues' gallery. To the opposition they are the heroes of a new social order taking its place in world affairs. The national forces succeeded in effecting a quick ouster of the Soviet régime; and in celebration of this

event the stamps of the old monarchy, once overprinted by the Soviet, are overprinted for a second time with a large black sheaf of wheat that hides the hated Bolshevik symbols of temporary mastery. The "rogues' gallery" series is abolished. But here again is the effort of a king to gain restoration to the throne, indicated by stamps appearing in the province of Burgenland almost at the moment that Charles dropped from the clouds by airplane to learn that his high hopes were futile. The Burgenland stamps find no place in collectors' albums, being an unrecognized issue of a non-existent postal government. They are, however, a time-post along the highway of history. The first modified issue of stamps for the Hungarian Republic is marked "Magyar Posta," but as soon as the harassed land wearied of its adventure in republicanism these stamps were reissued with the words "Magyar Kir. Posta," continuing in several issues. A 1926 issue still retains the crown of St. Stephen. The "Kir." is an abbreviation of *Kiralyi* (royal). Imperial Germany and Royal Hungary! An idea drilled and disciplined for years into the mind dies hard in real life, and seems not to die at all in postal administration. The Hungarian monarchy that in 1910 had a population exceeding eighteen millions and an area of 109,188 square miles has lost 71.6 per cent of its territory and 63 per cent of its citizens. Rumania obtained 5.2 millions and 39,442 square miles. Czechoslovakia received 3.2 millions and 24,320 square miles. Jugoslavia received 1.5 millions and 8118 square miles. Austria lost its sea-coast (Trieste) to Italy; Hungary forfeited its waterfront (Fiume) to Italy; and Bulgaria's ports went to Greece. Such are the hard roads of empire in a world where ideas are changing. What is the next step for the dismembered Hungarian land? Will it be swallowed by Soviet Russia or by the German Republic? Or will it, by treaty with vigorous young Jugoslavia, its recent enemy, give the Jugoslavs more confidence against a common potential enemy, Italy, while insuring Hungary against encroachments from more powerful ad-



Lübek



Hofburg Palace



St. Stephen's Crown

jacent lands? Future postage-stamps will tell this story, as they have recorded all the others. The decade after the Armistice found Hungary still possessing a monarchical government with its functions lightly operative. Admiral Horthy acted as regent, and a Parliament directed the government, with Count Bethlen as premier.

In Bulgaria, last of Germany's allies, postal changes were many, and swiftly accomplished. Large slices of its territory passed into the hands of its enemies over the peace tables of Versailles. A war-time issue of Bulgarian stamps printed in Germany in 1917 arrived at Sofia and entered postal service within the country after the Armistice. But defeats had intervened and nullified the truth of the pictures and inscriptions. Their arrival resulted in a political storm within the kingdom. Ferdinand, the old fox of the Balkans, was no longer king. The ancient bridge near Skopje, a Macedonian town, which was shown on one of the German prepared stamps, had now been ceded to Greece. The map stamp of Greater Bulgaria picturing the Dobrudja within its boundaries had become inaccurate, since the Dobrudja had fallen into Rumanian hands; and Macedonia, shown in the same map, had passed to the Greeks and Serbs. Schar Mountain, in Macedonia, was no longer Bulgarian, and an inscription, "War of Independence 1915-1916," was now a historic irony. So great was popular outcry against these stamps that their sale was stopped after a few hours by order of the Entente Allies. One stamp of this series is of more than historic significance. Besides picturing

the lake of Ochrida, the monastery of St. Clement, and the Bulgarian lion, it also shows the Holy Bible supported by the scepter. While there are hundreds of biblical themes and personages pictured upon the stamps of the world, this remains the one in which the Bible is permanently embedded in postal history. Bulgaria, in turn, overprinted a few of its stamps while occupying Rumanian territory.

In two chapters of these chronicles there has been shown by means of stamps the historical weave and fabric of a war that embroiled civilization on all the continents of the world. The pictures of a world as it was and the still changing new world as it is pass before our eyes on tiny bits of paper in our albums, on letters in our pockets, or before us on our desks. We have observed causes and effects. We have witnessed the prologue and the play itself. There is an epilogue. It deals with new forms of human suffering and with charity postage-stamps issued to relieve mankind. There are tears in that chapter for humane people to shed. And there are moments of wry laughter for cynics.

CHAPTER XIII

CHARITY IN MANY GUISES



IN Portugal in 1889 there appeared a single postage-stamp destined to exert a vast influence throughout the world and, in years to come, to breed and multiply with the fertility of Australian jack-rabbits or the minute forms of insect and germ life. Some kindly person of charitable instincts in the Portuguese postal administration reached the conclusion that various scientific and charitable organizations, existing for public benefit and for the spread of knowledge and kindness, should be freed of the financial burden of paying postage upon their correspondence and literature. To segregate this form of mail-matter from the other mails of the nation, a stamp was devised possessing pictorial characteristics unlike any others in use. In color it was rose and black, and in the center a rose cross gave the world-wide Red Cross organization its introduction into postal history. The idea of postal favors and governmental charity through the agency of postage-stamps apparently attracted little attention outside of Portugal, and not until eight years later, in 1897, was the precedent followed by other lands.

In that year the ruler of the British Empire, Queen Victoria, was observing her Diamond Jubilee, the sixtieth year



World's First "Charity Stamp," with Red Cross

of her wise and beneficent reign. All her vast dominions were celebrating the event, with pageantry and with memorials involving public charities and philanthropies.

The far-away Australian colony of Victoria, which bore her name and allowed nothing but its sovereign's portraits to be used on its stamps till the year of her death, conceived a set of two postal adhesives, bearing her likeness, one of them supplemented by a cross, with a Madonna and child, to be sold to the public at one shilling and two shillings sixpence each. All the excess above one-penny and twopence halfpenny face-values was contributed to worthy local charities. The neighboring colony of New South Wales simultaneously issued two stamps of similar face-values but of different design, to be purchased by the public at a premium, the surplus to go for the maintenance of a consumptives' home and to give incentive to the colony's warfare against the plague of tuberculosis. The design on one stamp pictures a winged angel ministering to a reclining female figure, and beneath it are the words, "But the greatest of these is charity." There was need then, and some justification, for these issues, devised as a means of raising money for humane purposes rather than solely for prepaying postage. The stamps were a government's device for providing more funds than the colonial budget was able at the time to contribute, and the auspicious moment of a beloved ruler's jubilee celebration gave impetus to public donations. Public service has taken on many forms and aspects in New Zealand and on

the Australian continent, where, just before the turn of the century, a charity stamp appeared, and where for the first time the word "charity" appeared in the descriptive wording of a postal adhesive. What a plague these early issues were to unloose in all parts of the world! What misuses there are to be in the years that follow of the kindlier inclinations of humanity—the willingness of human beings to aid others less fortunate than themselves!

Charity stamps in some lands are to be detested and scorned—are to be symbols that incite ridicule, or denote the graft of individuals connected with insecure and often ephemeral governments. The Mexican Republic is presently to have upon its letters, in addition to the regular postage, a stamp the proceeds from which will be used to fight a plague of grasshoppers ravaging the country, especially along the line of the Tehuantepec railway. Nicaragua is to overprint a stamp and force its use so that the proceeds may rebuild a post-office building wrecked by earthquake or revolution. A Swedish series of "charity" stamps will raise money to buy uniforms for its landstorm, or reserve troops, in 1916 and 1918, when the Scandinavian peninsula still quaked as German heels shook the soil of Europe. Portugal, in 1911, is to add another to its series overprinted with the word "Assistencia" to impose an extra cost for delivering mail on Sundays or on religious and national holidays. The money derived from such supplementary service is to be devoted to charities. Widows and orphans; floods and famines; monuments to soldiers, authors, and obscure poets dead for hundreds of years; the wedding of a daughter of the Prince of Monaco; Olympic games and sports carnivals—all these and hundreds more are to serve as excuses for the issue of stamps. Millions upon millions of stamps to be printed and overprinted—in all, a somber picture gallery of the halt and the maimed of the World War and other wars, of skeletons laying bony fingers upon the shoulders of peasants at work in Ukrainian fields, of nurses and nuns, of priests ad-

ministering last rites to dying victims. Scores of these charity stamps are destined never to do duty upon letters passing through the mails of any land—stamps conceived and issued to furnish the basis for government speculations and official peculations; stamps destined to rest uncanceled in collectors' albums or to be tucked away as sad mementos by men and women of all lands whose humanitarian instincts often betrayed them into aiding tawdry manipulators operating under the cloak of charity.

Patriotic funds raised during the Boer War in 1900 caused Victoria and the near-by colony of Queensland each to issue series of two additional charity stamps. The one-penny Victoria shows the Victoria Cross, highest decoration for valor within the gift of the British crown. The other depicts mounted cavalry outriders clad in khaki. The Queensland pair were of different design but similar intent. The excess prices at which they were sold above face-value accrued to the war fund. The British postal administration in London has never yielded to pressure seeking to bring about issues of charity stamps, although Australia invented them, and several British colonies in later years adopted them for brief periods. In 1907 there was a Kingston relief stamp issued by Barbados; in 1923 a series of three Jamaica child welfare adhesives. These alone comprised the Red Cross issues of the colonies: Trinidad, one on October 21, 1915, and another on October 19, 1916; Trinidad and Tobago (for one day, September 18, 1914, a single stamp); Straits Settlements, four stamps in 1917; Bahamas, 1917; State of North Borneo, two series in 1916 and 1918. Except in these cases the British have held firmly to the theory that postage-stamps are devised to prepay postage. So strong is the prejudice against the misuse of the postal system by the preparation of charity labels that some manuals refuse to recognize their existence or to catalogue them among the issues of the empire. Yet, regardless of individual points of view, charity stamps have multiplied to



Latvian Labels on Unfinished Bank-Notes

hundreds of distinct types, issued for as many purposes; and the ablest of American specialists, John N. Luff, who has devoted his life to classifying the minutiae of philately, has completely discarded the appellation "charity stamp" and substituted for it the term "*semi-postal stamps*," meaning adhesives having some additional purpose beyond the mere prepayment of postage.

Let us now seek diversion by examination of some postal sins committed in the name of charity. Can any one conceive stamps printed upon the reverse side of bank-notes? He will see them in the young Republic of Latvia on the Baltic, born amid the welter of post-war manipulations, when the conferees of Versailles aided various races to attain their independence. Elsewhere in our chronicles devoted to this little country of the Letts, it is told how their postal economies caused the printing of Latvian postage-stamps upon the reverse or free-of-print side of war maps left behind by the retiring German occupation forces; of an issue celebrating the anniversary of independence which was printed on the backs of unfinished Bolshevik bank-notes. The charity stamps of the country also were printed on the unfinished backs of bank-notes that were in course of preparation by the West Russian Army under command of Colonel Bermond-Avalov, and others on the bank-notes of the Riga Workmen's and Sailors' Soviet. Some of these bank-notes were brown and green, others blue, and still others brown, green, and red, making it possible for speculative Lettish offi-

cials to sell twenty varieties to collectors instead of the four face-values which constituted the set. To prevent forgeries these stamps were to be attached to letters only by post-office employees. The writer in an examination of a score of dealer stocks in European capitals failed to encounter a single copy that had ever been legitimately canceled or performed postal service in the mails. It is not unlikely that these issues yielded the Latvian treasury and the Red Cross in excess of twenty thousand dollars.

This indication of income derived from the sale of charity stamps arouses speculative interest in the income obtained from the sale of stamps through post-offices of the world's many nations to private agencies distributing stamps to collectors throughout the universe. This affords an occasion for estimating the extent of collecting and for quoting authentic figures on the revenue poured into governmental coffers by stamp collectors. The figures will amaze the reader no doubt. One is asked to remember that the huge investment made annually in the *uncanceled* stamps to enrich collectors' albums represents virtually a clear profit to the issuing governments, since these stamps are rarely used on letters, seldom entail costs of physical handling or cancelation, and can never be submitted for redemption. Since approximately 1918 the average total varieties of new stamp designs issued by all nations have approximated 2000 species annually. Sane computations by those European dealers through whose hands, as agents, pass a large bulk of this important business have estimated that each species yields its government an average return from collectors of \$15,000—an annual total collector revenue of \$30,000,000. This means about ten dollars as an average annual expenditure for new issues by each of the world's collectors. From the same date to the period of this chronicle there have been issued no less than an annual average of 200 different face-values of charity stamps, a yearly total of \$3,000,000, a liberal portion of this latter figure accruing to charitable causes or to institutions



Portuguese



Belgium's Havre Issue



The Van Dyck Stamp

receiving aid from governments. These stamps ultimately find their way into the collections of approximately 1,000,000 specialist and amateur collectors in the United States of America, 400,000 collectors in Great Britain and Ireland, half as many more in the world-wide British dominions, 500,000 collectors on the continent of Europe; and scattered collectors throughout the world enlarge this great family to a total of 3,000,000 or more. Added to the uncanceled supply of stamps available for collectors there is the saved residue of the billions of bits of postally used and canceled paper utilized in conveying the mails of the world; stamps eagerly sought and bargained for, stamps received free at points of arrival or obtained in the thousands of exciting and adventurous ways that add zest and fascination to the pursuit of the hobby that possesses many of the elements of an exact science. With such outlines as these for a background, it becomes easier to understand the function of the charity stamps and the measure of the benefits that their proportion of profit can yield for worthy causes. It is equally reasonable to assert that the average return from copies of charity stamps sold, actually used on letters and canceled in service, will equal the amount derived from those uncanceled copies absorbed by collectors. Students and collectors harboring a genuine love for collection because of the wealth of historic, racial, and geographic learning that stamps are able to



Red Cross Stamps Appear in France

suggest—as well as changes in the kaleidoscope of world politics—have acquired an aversion to charity stamps because they are now so often conceived to do other than postal duty. Governments have realized that, if made attractively, these issues have a quick market, especially with the less mature collectors who are reached by an appeal to the eye. Consequently, many issues represent official speculation trading upon innate sympathies of a substantial multitude of persons.

There can be nothing but sympathy and understanding for the charity stamps issued throughout the World War—a sympathy and a realization of the necessity of France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, of the entire roster of the fighting nations except England and the United States—two countries that were not impelled to convert their postal administrations into charitable collection agencies.

To France goes the credit for the issue of the most heroic and yet most ghastly of all the hundreds of charity stamps brought into existence by the hunger and desolation of a continent, stamps that are now a permanent part of postal pictorial history. Belgium's fugitive government, fleeing before the German advance, has taken refuge in Havre, its alien capital, and issued stamps from there. The charity character of these stamps is revealed by the Red Cross emblems in the corners. France's long-used stamps depicting the feminine figure sowing the fields had appeared first with an overprinted cross and then with a cross inserted in a corner tooled out to make the emblem more distinct. The excess above face-values had begun



Trench of the Bayonets

Lion of Belfort

to provide funds for the welfare of children and refugee nationals driven from their home districts. Mile by mile the enemy advanced into French territory, and the tragedies of occupation prompted a more direct charity appeal to the people by the French government. The charity stamps again provided the means of appeal. So here you have the series of 1917-19, a black-clad feminine figure wandering among the cross-marked graves of a military burying-ground; two orphan children gazing into space, a woman driving a plow in the field while the men of the family are away at the front; a scene depicting the majestic Lion of Belfort by Bartholdi, who did America's Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The original is, of course, at Belfort, but a very fine reproduction of it in the Boulevard Raspail, in Paris, is as well known to thousands of tourists. Another stamp shows an allegorical figure with drawn sword flying to meet the enemy, and then, alone in its simple horror, the world-known "trench of the bayonets"—a scene as poignant and memory-inspiring as those tombs of unknown soldiers with which nations have since honored their unidentified dead. The trench of the bayonets is now the site of monuments erected by the French government and in part by an American from Buffalo, New York; but as depicted upon the French charity stamp it is the stark scene that the human eye encountered during a part of the historic siege of Verdun when the French generals Mangin and Pétain had held the forces of the German Crown Prince Frederick William at bay. This trench was located on the Ver-

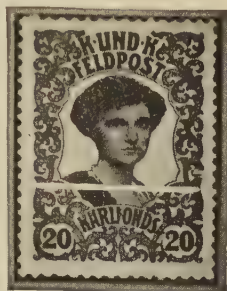
dun heights between Thiaumont farm and Douaumont and was occupied by a company of one hundred men, a scant remnant of the 137th French Infantry. The entire sector had been drenched for weeks by rains, and the trenches throughout the area were in danger of collapse. In this trench on June 12, 1916, the entire company was standing at attention, ready to make a charge when, without a sound of forewarning, the ground caved in, *burying the entire force alive*. Only the ends of their bayonets protruded through the earth. An aviator, flying high over the lines, witnessed a rolling movement of the earth, like a breaking wave in the sea, and relief forces later came upon the scene that history now preserves upon the face of this charity stamp of horror. The trench was never reëxcavated, and its men retained their erect burial that the fortunes of war gave them. With the end of the war there was built a structure for which it is difficult to find the exact English equivalent word—the “ossuary” at Douaumont, where twenty-six chapels represent the fifty-two sectors of this vast military area, one chapel for each two sectors. How many of us as we gaze upon this tragic Verdun spectacle will think back into history to the time of the sons of Charlemagne, when scores of thousands of lives were sacrificed in the war between the brothers Louis, Charles, and Lothair, or to that Treaty of Verdun of 843 when the Frankish state was divided into the three parts that suggest Cæsar’s “*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*”? Louis fell heir to the part east of the Rhine, the nucleus of what in later centuries we know as Germany. Charles received the part west of the Rhone and Meuse that later is to become France, and Lothair the central strip between these areas from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, including most of Italy. The treaty, in a measure, marked the origin of Teutonic Germany and Romanic France. By the oath of Strasbourg (842) between Louis and Charles, there is revealed a new speech, a mixture of provincial Latin and German elements, which, as it becomes the French tongue, will be the first



Charles



The War Theme Pervaded Austria's Charity Issue



Zita

of the Romance languages. In the year 962, under the powerful Otto the Great, king of Germany, we are to see a reassembling of these areas into the Holy Roman Empire. Otto's interest in problems of conquest beyond the borders of his own land is to delay the fulfilment of German federation for hundreds of years. Thus can a scene at Verdun in modern France, as shown upon a postage-stamp, send the mind journeying backward upon the distant highways of history and adventure.

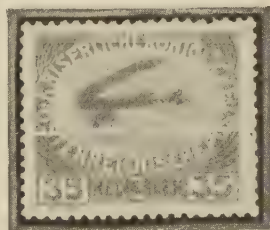
France between 1914 and 1918 carried the charity appeal of the Red Cross upon stamps of its vast colonial system—from the little fishers' islands of St.-Pierre and Miquelon, its sole surviving remnant of once French-owned Canada, to far Dahomey in Africa; to French India and Indo-China in the



Turkish



Germany's Appeal Had Pictorial Kindliness



Austrian



Jamaica's Series for Child Welfare

Orient. Belgium's continental stamp appeal found echo on its colonial stamps in the Belgian Congo; and Holland sent its appeal to the distant Pacific on the stamps of the Dutch East Indies. The insignia of mercy encircled the globe.

The difference in national points of view among the Germanic allies is well illustrated in the first charity stamps issued by the Austrian monarchy in 1914. Military efficiency of the then-victorious nations, tintured not a bit by the appeals of sentiment or sympathy, provided the illustrations for the charity adhesives of the emperor at Vienna. Francis Joseph himself appears on the first of these stamps. Austrian infantry firing, Austrian cavalry advancing, a huge siege-gun with muzzle facing the sky, an Austrian war-ship under steam in the Adriatic, and a military airplane—there is the panorama of military preparedness as reproduced upon stamps of mercy of disciplined nations where softness was effaced by the imposed rigors of the militarists. Even their charity appeals were martial. These stamps continued in use after the death of Francis Joseph, but the accession of Charles and his consort brought new adhesives, bearing portraits of the new rulers and the inscription *Karlfonds* (Charles's Fund). The excess above face-values accrued to war charities. No charity stamps of the German Empire appeared until 1919, when current postal issues were overprinted "*Für Kriegs-beschädigte*" (for the war's wounded). Each of the two stamps carried a five-pfennig



An Ugly Series of Austrian "Charities"

charity bonus. Bavaria in 1919 issued a series similarly overprinted. When the economic collapse of 1922 came, a German stamp of simple pictorial appeal asked for a bonus of several marks for the use of elders and children in need ("Für Alters und Kinderhilfe"); support of charities in 1923 brought other adhesive overprinted "Rhein-Ruhr Hilfe"; and the last series in 1924 are inscribed "Die Hungrigen Speisen," "Die Durstigen Tranken," "Die Nackten Kleiden," "Die Kranken Pfleigen," and the underline "Deutsches Nothilfe" (German help for the needy). The four classifications of charitable service were food for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, clothing for one's fellow-creatures, and medical aid for the sick. These four pictorials carried a religious motive.

Only in the word *Krieg* on one charity issue did the German Empire suggest the existence of the great conflict, and no militarist picture or symbol ever found its way into the nation's postal appeals for charity. Germany's 1925 charity issue of three values provided funds for the benefit of the nation's unemployed. Each of the three stamps shows the arms of a different German state surmounted with the Prussian eagle. The Prussian arms are on the five-pfennig, the Bavarian on the ten-pfennig, and the Saxon on the twenty-pfennig.

A postal development possessing some significance has taken place upon the non-charity stamps of the German Republic and upon the annual charity issues of the Austrian Republic that may be traced back to a meeting that occurred in New York in the winter of 1920-21 between a German noble-



Mozart



Beethoven



Schubert

man of great influence and the writer of these chronicles, to whom the German had an introduction. The German was Baron von Rintelen, just then released from incarceration in a federal prison in Atlanta, and momentarily waiting at New York for deportation to his native land. The writer, interested then and now in the collection of postage-stamps, said to the visiting German: "When you return home it is possible for you to do your country a simple but beneficial service. The world to-day is filled with natural hatreds that will not be effaced for many years. The military acts of your country have branded a picture into the mind and heart of mankind that completely effaces the picture of a kindlier, finer Germany that has contributed much to cultural civilization. In Germany and in the territories of its allies there are now and later will be still other new governments seeking permanency of existence. The old postage-stamps of the German Empire and of Francis Joseph have vanished forever. . . . Why should you not sug-



Salzburg



Eisenstadt



Klagenfurt



Haydn



Strauss

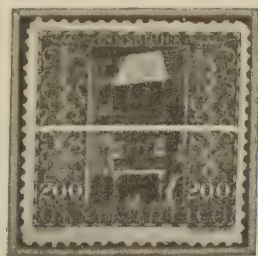


Bruckner

gest to your country that a silent but effective means of again seeking the favor of the world would be through the portrayal on its postage-stamps of the finer things identified with your nation—its literary figures, its composers, its cathedrals, its historic architectural achievements? Those are elements of your nation's life for which millions throughout the world have liking and affection." The German visitor, still bearing the pallor of prison confinement for alleged activities in a neutral country in war-time, was silently impressed with the suggestion and expressed approval of the idea. Time passed, after his departure, from months into years. The new Austrian Republic was the first to mirror the results of a suggestion of one who knew that war-time enmities should not efface the memory of the worth-while things in once-enemy lands. Upon the seven charity stamps in Austria's 1922 series appeared the portraits of seven great composers, all Austrian by birth or adoption—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Bruckner, Strauss, and



Bregenz



Innsbruck



Vienna

Wolf. In every home throughout the world where music exerts its fascinations and charm, one of these contributors to the world's happiness finds shelter with his compositions, and a surplus fee above the face-value of the stamps honoring these gifted men contributed to the alleviation of some form of destitution and suffering in their homeland. A year later Austria's 1923 charity set allotted one stamp to each of the remaining provinces of the republic after the partitioning of the nation at Versailles. The town of Bregenz is on the site of an old Roman camp at the northern end of Lake Constance, and is known to many through Adelaide Procter's poem, "A Legend of Bregenz." Salzburg, capital of the Duchy of Salzburg, was the birthplace of Mozart in 1756. Many have visited the Rudolfinum Museum in Klagenfurt, which is also pictured as the first place of interest in the ancient capital of Carinthia. Even more tourists know and recognize the Innsbruck Museum in the capital of the province of Tyrol. In the Franciscan church at Innsbruck is the cenotaph of Emperor Maximilian I, with its marble sarcophagus and its more than a score of bronze mourners. The Vienna view is the one obtained by looking out upon the city from the front of the Schönbrunn Palace, the summer residence of the Hapsburgs. In the courtyard of this historic seat of monarchy in the winters of 1920-21 soup-kitchens were installed to feed thousands of emaciated children through the generosity and charity of the American people, supporting the vast mechanism of mercy headed by an austere and capable American, Herbert Hoover.

Austria's municipal series was followed in 1926 by six charity stamps telling the story of the Nibelungenlied, composed by an unidentified poet at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Through the operas of Wagner millions of persons everywhere know the story of Siegfried and his journey to the fire-encircled mountain-top where Brunhilde slept enchanted. Who would say that Austria's persistent iteration of the best phases of its own and of German national life and in-



Goethe



Schiller



Frederick



Kant

tellectual culture (rather than martial *Kultur*) on the face of postage-stamps will not help reawaken in fullest measure the affection for the land of the Blue Danube that is so often aroused by the sheer joyousness of the Johann Strauss melody!

Germany's reaction to the suggestion of Baron von Rintelen, if it was ever conveyed by him, is shown on the regular postal issues of the new government through the portrayal of Cologne, with its famous cathedral dominating the scene, and a picture of the cathedral itself as well. The Cologne cathedral, begun in the eleventh century and completed in 1880, is one of the world's most inspiring monuments of Gothic architecture. Other stamps picture Marienburg, the Wartburg Castle, Speyer, and Heinrich von Stephan, the founder of the German postal system, as well as the chief inspiration of the Universal Postal Union, with headquarters at Berne, which is both the clearing-house and the supreme court of the postal administrations of all the civilized nations of the world. At the age of thirty-three von Stephan reorganized the postal services of the conquered duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, becom-



Dürer



Lessing



Leibnitz



Bach



A German Series Bearing State Arms

ing six years later postmaster-general of the North German Confederation and in 1871 of the newly formed empire. He was the organizer of the tremendously effective German field-post during the war with France; a service that in eight months handled eighty-nine million letters, two and a half million post-cards, and more than fifty million dollars in money to and from military areas. He was the originator of the post-card, making the suggestion at the postal conference of 1865 that caused Austria to adopt it ahead of Germany. As early as 1883 he had so thoroughly developed the German parcel post service that seventy million parcels were handled, against a total of fifty-two million for all the other countries of the world. In 1897 von Stephan died of blood-poisoning resulting from the amputation of a leg. For decades he had been Bismarck's strongest supporter in extending German trade to China, Australia, and the world's far places.

After a period of observation of the world public's reaction to Austria's experiment with celebrity issues and scenes in



Portuguese, Austrian Flood, and Rumanian Appeals



Belgium's Queen Makes Her First Appearance

historic cities, the German Republic late in 1926 committed itself whole-heartedly to a similar issue of portrait labels introducing the best elements of the intellectual fabric of the nation and the finest cultural inheritance of the new republic. This series comprises images of Friedrich Schiller (1759–1805), Frederick the Great (1712–86), Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827), Johann Goethe (1749–1832), Gotthold Lessing (1729–81), Gottfried Leibnitz (1646–1716), Johann Bach (1685–1759), and Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528). Socialist and republican objectors have assailed the postal administration for including the portrait of Frederick the Great in the series, as if the building of a great and powerful nation were not both an intellectual and a cultural achievement. The militarist sting that this one portrait imparts to the series is many times neutralized by the honors paid to three poet-dramatists, two composers, two philosophers, and a noted painter who have contributed heavily to the advancement of modern civilization.

The Universal Postal Union, founded by a treaty signed



Mythological Figures on Belgian Olympic Labels



Other Appeals of Greece and Portugal

at Berne in 1874 by representatives of twenty-one nations, became effective on July 1, 1875, France becoming a member on January 1, 1876. The purpose of the organization is the regulation of international postal matters, agreement upon rates of foreign transmission, and the adoption of uniform colors for stamps of the values most used. The organization now receives more than four hundred new stamps as they are issued by each member or government and distributes these to all the members throughout the world in exactly the way that a stock exchange or bourse centralizes the trading data of its members. Various nations include as a part of the inscriptions on their stamps the letters "U.P.U." to reveal membership in the organization.

Belgium's charity stamps had their origin in 1910 and bore a picture of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the poor, after the painting by Van Dyck, in the church at Saventhem. All issues were sold at a premium for the benefit of the National



A Poor Family Escorted by an Angel



Monuments to Nachimov, Minin, Peter the Great, and Alexander II

Anti-Consumption League, remaining in use in 1911, and being succeeded by the patriotic Red Cross design of the 1914 issue lithographed in Antwerp. A series of 1920 commemorates the Olympic Games in Antwerp, a five-centime premium going for the benefit of the wounded in the war, as did a larger premium upon a 1923 issue, one of which showed a soldier on crutches. Hungary's charity issue of 1920 pictured a forlorn group of war prisoners behind strands of barbed wire in a Siberian military concentration camp, a soldier tramping through snow, and a welcome home to released prisoners. Greece's wounded soldier charity stamps were forced upon the public at home; their use was made compulsory at Christmas, Easter, and New Year's. Originally the proceeds were applied to a home for wounded soldiers, but as this need diminished the returns were devoted to other charities.

Charity stamps of Rumania covering the second Balkan War and the World War and the after-war issues of Soviet Russia depart more widely from the traditional charity issues, including the Red Cross stamps, than those of almost any other nation. Twice in its history Rumania has had remarkable women as its queens. Rumanian charity issues of 1906 show the elder feminine ruler Carmen Sylva in various guises. This unusually versatile woman was known to the world as a poet,



The Swiss Charity Labels for Child Welfare

author, and playwright, and as the developer of a Rumanian nationalism deeper rooted than that of most of the younger independent nations. Three charity stamps reveal the aged queen spinning, weaving, and nursing a wounded soldier. Stamps of the same year contain symbolic pictures, one with an underlined motto, "But Glory, Honor, and Peace to all that do good." Another depicts Princess Maria and her children receiving a poor family conducted by an angel. Excess funds received from the sale of these stamps were paid to the "Polyclinica" and "Tesatorea," two charities under the patronage of the queen. Stamps also bear portraits of King Ferdinand and the words "De Ajutor" (assistance), and the excess receipts were used to aid families of mobilized soldiers as well as to aid refugees. The most brilliant of all present feminine rulers of a European state, Marie, queen of Rumania, has her postal place in history, but not upon stamps issued for charitable purposes. Her story is told in the portion of these chronicles devoted to Rumania.

Four Russian famine-relief stamps of 1922 show forms of transportation utilized to bring in relief to a country through which the specter of death was stalking—motor, steamship,



Arms of the Cantons Comprise the Designs



Another of the Annual Swiss Series

railroad, and airplane. Because of the rapid fluctuations of the ruble these stamps were issued without face-values. They were sold at 200,000 rubles plus a 50,000 ruble charity premium. Earlier charity stamps in 1905 followed Russia's disastrous defeat by Japan. These depicted a monument to Alexander II and the Kremlin, a statue of Peter the Great at Petersburg, a monument to Admiral Nachimov at Sebastopol and another at Moscow to Minin, the patriotic butcher of Nijni, and the insurrectionary noble, Prince Dimitri Pojarski, heroes of the early seventeenth-century revolt which drove the conquering Polish invaders from the seat of Russian government. The advance of these liberators upon Moscow was led by priests and monks of the Greek Church. The monument to these patriots is shown on the five-kopeck charity stamp of 1905. A three-kopeck premium on each stamp was paid to the orphans of Russian soldiers who fell in the war with Japan.

Switzerland, after it had begun the use of charity stamps



Danzig



Liechtenstein



Italy

with a single label in 1913, became the most consistent nation in its continued resort to them. With the exception of the one year 1914, an annual series of from two to four varieties has appeared since 1913, each stamp bearing the words "Pro Juventute" (for the youth). These labels began by picturing children but soon exhausted youth as a subject for a postal picture gallery and began reproducing insignia, shields, symbols, and devices of the republic and its cantons or states. The small national population aided by the collectors of the world now contribute large sums to benevolent purposes through the purchase of these labels. Holland's resort to the charity stamp in 1906 was inspired by the increase in tuberculosis, as was Portugal's in 1904. Again in 1924 the government of the Netherlands exacted a premium for the benefit of child welfare societies, and in the same year it issued a set of almost undecipherable design marking the hundredth anniversary of the Royal Dutch Life-boat Society. Not to be outdone in the selection of unusual beneficiaries in other lands, Lithuania with its charity set of 1924 solicited funds for the "benefit of Lithuanian art." Thousands were ready to score the point that Lithuanian art is badly in need of help if it is typified by the designs on the little Baltic nation's postage-stamps. The wedding of the daughter of Prince Albert of Monaco was the inept excuse for new charity stamps obtained by overprinting previous issues of the principality with the wedding date (March 20, 1920), and collector buyers of the world contributed more than



To Clothe Soldiers



Red Cross



For Life-boat Society



Hungary's Appeal for Its Athletic Associations

enough to finance almost any wedding through the purchase of these labels. No matter what implications may be leveled against purposeless charity stamps, few are inclined to quarrel with such stamps as are definitely linked with aid for military victims of the World War. Italy's stamps overprinted "B.L.P." (Buste Lettere Postali) were sold at a discount to the National Federation for Assisting War Invalids, attached to special envelopes bearing commercial advertising legends and then resold at a premium. The excess above cost performed a definite task of mercy. China's famine stamps of 1920 provided means for relief work in excess of the capacity of the national treasury or the ability of Christian religious organizations. Estonia's charity stamps, several years after peace had come to the Baltic littoral, continued to portray a Red Cross nurse attending a wounded soldier. Danzig began its charity stamp career with a series showing an allegorical figure slaying a dragon symbolizing tuberculosis, with the words "Tuberculosis Week" beneath the picture; and in a few months, having gaged public responsiveness, it appealed with new stamps for funds to maintain its aged dependent poor. These stamps bear the picture of a bearded old man flanked on the right by a silhouette of the city hall and on the left by the church of St. Mary. Italy's issue commemorating the tercentenary of the Propaganda of the Faith is more definitely a religious issue in pictorial theme, since the society was

founded by Pope Gregory XV in 1622, yet the premium over face-value was paid to the National Society for the Protection of Italian Emigrants in the East. One stamp picturing the Saviour and his disciples is reproduced elsewhere.

Through the medium of a postal charity stamp in Italy in 1923 there is revealed to the ear a new and thundering tread along the highway of history. For, on a postal series, we have figures representative of the Mussolini Black Shirt legions taking the Fascist oath, and this charity issue bears the commemorative date of October 28, 1923, the day of the March on Rome and the establishment of the strangest dictatorship modern civilization has known. These stamps contributed an excess over face-value to the benevolent fund of the Italian National Militia (those tangible phantoms, the Black Shirts), called into reality, on the instant, out of the shadows to police and maintain order in the Italy that Fascism has built. Surely the boldest world figure since Cæsar, Napoleon the Great, and the banished German emperor deserved a chapter to himself in any story of the modern world.

Once a postal administration has tasted the receipts of a charity issue, the charity stamp habit easily fastens itself upon a country. In 1924 Italy decided to defray a part of the expenses of the Roman Catholic Holy Year celebration by a series of stamps. These six labels were sold for a fifty per cent advance over face-value, and they picture scenes of significance to the adherents of a great religious faith. Reproductions and descriptions are given in the religious section of these



Hungarian War Prisoners behind Barbed Wire



The Saar Indulges in a Charity Appeal

chronicles. Postal pictures and purposes afford sharp contrast, as any reader or collector has discerned. It is not surprising therefore to find Hungary in 1924 bursting forth with a series of eight misnamed charity stamps depicting such forms of athletics as swimming, skating, fencing, hand-ball, high jumping—excess revenue from the series being contributed to the nation's athletic associations. Improvement in the physical condition of a nation ravaged and depleted by warfare and hunger is more defensible than Portugal's building of a monument with postal assistance to the Marquis de Pombal, who helped rebuild Lisbon after its destruction by an earthquake in 1775, and who has been dead since May 8, 1782. This eminent Portuguese, born on May 13, 1699, as Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, is referred to in Portuguese history as either Pombal or Carvalho. His career embraced many phases of romance and diplomacy. In 1733 he abducted and married a widow whose family opposed him. He was ambassador to London for six years until 1745; and at the age of fifty-one, without previous administrative experience, this former army private, law student, and social celebrity reorganized Portugal's educational, financial, military, and naval systems, fostered new industries, promoted the development of Brazil and Macao, expelled the Jesuits from the country, rebuilt with tremendous energy the devastated city of Lisbon, and won as a reward for

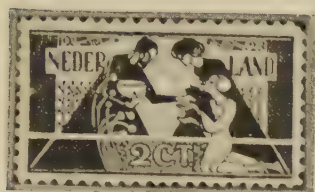


Historic Scenes Occupy the Yugoslav Series

his years of service banishment to a distance of twenty leagues from the royal court. During the reign of King Joseph he ruled Portugal with an iron hand, as Mussolini and Primo de Rivera rule in the present century. He was saved from impeachment only by the death of his bitterest opponent, the queen mother, Mariana Victoria, in January, 1781. Pombal, or Carvalho, was one of the earliest of Jewish aristocrats to attain a significant place in world administrative history. Perhaps on the basis of this eminence Portugal finds justification for charity stamps to erect his monument, but, as the senior wit of American collectors has remarked, Portugal was a long time in discovering that Pombal needed a tombstone.

Like Hungary, the Czechoslovakian Republic places emphasis upon the athletic development of its people, an overprinted charity series of 1925 providing revenue for its *sokols*, or athletic organizations. Virtually every type of Austrian stamp that fell into the hands of the Czechoslovaks in 1919 and 1920 was overprinted with the inscription, "Posta Ceskoslovenska, 1919," and the fifty per cent in excess of face-values received from their sale was devoted to miscellaneous charities.

The postal charity panorama of the world is unending, and it is best to say that the subjects chosen for pictorial reproduction and the purposes underlying such issues possess significance and validity within the homelands of issue. But one purpose is fundamental in all of them, the raising of money. Hungary in 1923 uses Petöfi, the same radical poet whom the Bela Kun communist régime honored on a postage-stamp, as



Dutch Art Gives Holland's Labels Individuality

the subject of a charity issue. Italy in the next year issues a series to raise funds for the publication in Italian of a new popular-priced edition of the works of Alessandro Manzoni, historian, playwright, and one of its greatest men of letters. In 1823 Manzoni completed his three-volume novel, "I Promessi Sposi" (The Betrothed Lovers); the censors withheld their approval of it until July, 1824, and its publication was made in 1827. Manzoni was born in Milan on March 7, 1785, and died in 1873. His portrait, his home, and the scenes of his literary environment are reproduced on the stamps issued in his memory. Azerbaijan's charity stamps picture women and children and food supplies drawn over snow-covered roads in a sleigh. Yugoslavia has overprinted earlier issues with Cyrillic and Latin capitals "U.R.I." (Uprava Ratnih Invalida), giving half the money received from the stamp sales to the Society for Wounded Invalids. The famed painting by Krstitch picturing the girl of Kossovo, a legendary heroine of Slavonic folklore, seeking her lover among the dead on the Field of Blackbirds, finds its place on a Yugoslav charity stamp of 1921. This scene keeps alive the memory of the establishment of



Here Belgium Asks Aid for Flood Victims

Serbian unity in 1389. Almost six hundred years later the great retreat of 1915 before the Austrian invaders is depicted on another stamp, and on a third label is an allegory of the founding of the Yugoslav kingdom with a Serb, a Croat, and a Slovene upholding the new national crown. These stamps provided funds for wounded soldiers. Luxemburg's "Timbre du Souvenir" stamps raised funds for building a monument to the soldiers of this neutral land who volunteered in behalf of the Allies, and the unveiling of the monument was attended by the premiers of France and Belgium and by representatives of nearly all the Allied lands. In 1915 during a German attack on Bois  Sabot eighty Luxemburg soldiers were killed and buried in a common trench where they fell, without individual identification. The body of one, the Unknown Soldier of this little duchy, was brought to the capital and buried. A series of postage-stamps provided his monument. Portugal's charity stamp of 1925 commemorates those of its countrymen who fell in engagements more than four centuries apart in Flanders fields in 1484 and 1915.

What other possible charities can there be for which stamps have been issued by the civilized governments of the world? An overflow of the Danube results in an overprinted series of Austrian stamps bearing the word "Hochwasser" (high water) and providing funds for flood relief; Belgian floods in 1926 produce immediate relief stamps bearing the words "Inondations. Watersnood." The eighty-fifth birthday of Prince John of Liechtenstein brings a charity bonus for the people of that tiny principality whose postal administration after the war passed from Austrian to Swiss control. The Italian colonies in the same year issued stamps carrying a premium value for the benefit of the Italian Colonial Institute, an organization now voicing in fullest measure the reborn Italy's cry for increased world power and additional "places in the sun"—Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Somaliland, Jubaland (Oltre Giuba), and Tripolitania. Invaded Bosnia-Herzegovina, before its libera-

tion from Austria assured its inclusion in the new Yugoslavia, was forced to pay a charity toll on all letters to the rulers at Vienna, who imposed their relief stamps upon the province in which the World War had its origin. Fiume special issues raised funds to send students to Italy for instruction. The fleeing population of Lebanon, now governed by France under mandate of Versailles, pays postal toll (*Secours aux Réfugiés*) to aid victims of the Druse attacks as well as those injured by the French bombardments of Damascus. Views on stamps of this land prompt mental pictures of the Saviour of mankind riding astride a donkey along the road to that historic city, and of the story of the Good Samaritan who came to the aid of that certain man who, when riding along the highway from Jericho to Jerusalem, fell among thieves (*St. Luke 10:30*) and was stripped of his raiment and left grievously wounded. Tunisian Red Cross stamps had the special objects of raising funds to aid swarthy war prisoners of the colony confined in German military camps. Mohammedan Turkey in 1917 pictured a Roman Catholic Sister of Mercy on one of its several score of relief stamps. Black Liberia and Soviet Georgia indulged in stamps of merciful purpose. Tragedy had piled high upon tragedy during more than a decade of world-wide turbulence and devastation. Honest causes had won deserved support from the millions of mites paid willingly by the world's hosts who used the mails that civilization has developed to such a high state of efficiency. Unworthy causes sandwiched in between legitimate appeals had benefited without arousing embittered protest. A state of mind existed favorable to charitable causes. The years had accustomed various peoples to giving aid to the needy. Therefore, the stage was now set for the crowning absurdity of all the impositions ever devised since adhesive stamps were first placed in use. In 1923, in celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the colony, the British West Indian islands of St. Kitts and Nevis issued an entire series of stamps whose total face-values from a half-

penny to a pound aggregated forty-one shillings, tenpence, halfpenny. The amazing purpose of this issue was to raise funds for a *public park and cricket ground* for the people of the colony!



The First Real Charity Stamp

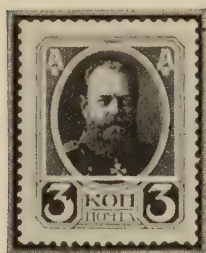
CHAPTER XIV

A GIANT STRETCHES HIS MUSCLES



WHEN Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914, the postal issue of the Russian monarchy then in use consisted of a series of seventeen values marking a centennial of the Romanov family. These stamps, ranging from one kopeck to five rubles in face-value, were the first and only personality stamps ever issued by the old empire, which introduced postal adhesives in 1857. Here on the face of postage-stamps was a portrait gallery of what was on the whole as cruel a ruling family as ever sat in dominion over ancient or modern peoples. Despite anarchy, nihilism, revolutionary uprisings, reigns of terror, and repeated assassinations, the monarchy had reigned supreme and had in unbroken sequence maintained its domination for centuries. A complete historical panorama covering hundreds of years passes before our eyes as we contemplate these stamp pictures. We find ourselves seeing beyond the veil into the most inexplicable nation on the European continent—a nation more Asiatic than European in its origin; a land of mystery and terror, tinctured with savagery; yet, to those who know it, a land of infinite simplicity, gentleness, and sweetness. Let us look now on these reproduced postal pictures.

Here is Mikhail, the first Romanov ruler (1613–45). He is the grandson of Anastasia, who in 1547 had married Ivan IV.



Alexander III



Mikhail



Alexander I



Nicholas I

This woman was the source of the ruling house that was to persist in Russia for three centuries, or until that grim day in February, 1917, when Nicholas II was to be overthrown by revolutionists, as the forerunner of the Bolshevist régime, which in the following October was to take the place of monarchy in Russia.

Here you see Alexis Mikhailovich, son of Mikhail, ruling his land (1645-76) with moderate success, but destined as the father of the youth who became Peter the Great to give his land the ablest and most efficient ruler in all its varied history.

There enters now upon the Russian scene, after two colorless czars had intervened since Alexis, that crude, competent, highly imaginative, and ambitious ruler Peter I (1689-1725), whose mother Natalia, daughter of a noble, was a serving-girl who became the second wife of Alexis. From this parent the greatest of all Russian rulers derived his impulses for reforms that brought European culture and methods into Russia to eclipse Asiatic ignorance. In 1693 Peter built at Archangel the first ship that had ever borne the flag of Russia upon any foreign ocean. He built the first Russian navy, drove out the Turks, and placed his ships upon the Black Sea, which he fortified. He levied taxes upon serf-owning prelates and monasteries, the cost of one ship to each eighty thousand slaves being the unit of taxation. He was the first ruler of Russia to leave his homeland to visit European capitals. He worked as a ship-building carpenter at Zaardam, Holland; he learned dentistry



Elizabeth



Catherine II



Peter II



Nicholas II

from a Berlin itinerant and practised it upon his officers. He founded St. Petersburg on a marsh in 1703 as a sign of Russia's renewed intention of finding an outlet to the sea. He defeated Charles XII of Sweden and ended Swedish control of the Baltic. He also became the greatest of modern butchers through his suppression of a revolution organized during his absence in European capitals. Upon his return thousands were banished or beheaded, and on one day this savage "carpenter of Zaardam" personally wielded the ax for hours beheading opponents of his rule. And now comes perhaps the strangest of all episodes in the life of this unusual monarch. When Peter's armies in 1702 were putting an end to the aspirations of the Swedish Charles XII they captured the Livonian city of Marienburg, taking captive among their many prisoners a Lutheran pastor named Gluck. In this pastor's family there was a girl of sixteen, a servant, who had married a Swedish soldier. This soldier was killed in battle the day after the wedding. One of Peter's generals, attracted by the girl's beauty, took her under his protection, quickly transferring her, however, to the care of his sovereign, who revealed intense admiration for her. Regard Catharine, the servant, with more than casual interest as you read, for this Protestant maid who could not write her name when first seen by the ruler of Russia was herself on the way to the throne as Empress of All the Russias. She was married secretly to Peter the Great in 1707 and at his death ruled for two years as Catharine I (1725-27). In 1712

Peter made his second visit to Paris to arrange a political alliance for his country and a marriage for his little daughter Elizabeth with the infant who was later to become Louis XV of France. He was frustrated in both attempts but met under peculiar circumstances Madame de Maintenon, the genius who had enthralled Louis XIV and ruled his policies. This brilliant woman, born in a prison at Niort, France, on November 27, 1635, who became queen of France was ill in bed and refused to receive Peter, who, undaunted, forced his way into her boudoir, drew aside the curtains, and stared at her. She in turn glared at Peter, and he withdrew. Not a word had been spoken.

Little to attract one's interest occurred in the reigns of Peter II (1727-30), son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great and of the wife he divorced, the Empress Eudoxia; nor in the ten-year reign of Anna Ivanovna (1730-40), niece of Peter. Peter II is pictured upon one of the Romanov stamps, while Anna is ignored. Ivan VI (1740-41), infant nephew of Anna, finds no place in Russia's postal commemoration.

Elizabeth Petrovna (1741-61) succeeded this infant czar and ruled Russia for twenty years. You may observe her picture on a postage-stamp. She shares with Catharine II (Catharine the Great) the honor of being one of the only two women ever honored by a Russian postal issue. During the reign of Elizabeth, the voluptuary, the influence of French customs and manners reached its height in Russia. Peter the Great had emulated the Hollanders and Germans; the Empress Anna also had fostered the German influence. The days of Elizabeth were the days of France at St. Petersburg, and old Russia from the original seat of government at Moscow was filled with disgust and the seeds of revolt. At Elizabeth's death she was found to have left a wardrobe consisting of sixteen thousand dresses, thousands of pairs of slippers and huge chests of silk stockings.

Peter III, who had ruled but five months as emperor at the time of his assassination in 1762, receives no postal recog-

dition in Russia, but we are destined to see his widow, as all the world is destined to hear of her. Frederick the Great of Germany, with prevision, had brought about a marriage between Peter III, the nephew of Elizabeth, and a German princess, Sophia of Anhalt-Zerbst. When Peter and Sophia entered St. Petersburg as rulers of Russia Sophia had been rechristened Catharine and had adopted the Greek faith. This ambitious woman found an easy way to dispose of a vulgar and useless husband, whose one significant act for his people had been the abolition of the death penalty; this had not, however, diminished the use of the knout. Catharine, about to be abandoned by her husband, who intended also to disinherit her son Paul, inspired what is fictitiously termed the Revolution of 1762. Peter III was arrested and his abdication demanded, and at Catharine's order he was taken to a palace a few miles from Peterhov. There, four days later, he died of "colic" after a visit from several of Catharine's agents. He was found lying dead on the floor after a quarrel with them, and the marks of a huge hand were on his throat. Many have died of similar maladies in Russia!

So here you have the German-born Catharine II (1762-96), empress by force and by crime. She acquired tastes and tendencies of French culture, became a powerful and enlightened leader, and did much for the people of her adopted land. Her reign was a broad despotism that did not severely oppress the Russian masses, while lifting many burdens from them. She was, with the exception of Elizabeth and Victoria of England, perhaps the greatest woman ruler and administrator the world has ever known. And, in contrast with the austere and spotless Queen Victoria, Catharine's morals did not entitle her to the confidence requisite for the wife of Cæsar. She was quick to love, eager to reward, and happy to forget. This phase of her career is dealt with in many piquant historical chronicles. The profile portrait of the great empress reproduced upon a stamp indicates her power and determination.



Alexander II

Peter I

Alexis

Paul I

Paul I (1796–1801) followed his mother on the Russian throne with slight distinction. He forbade the wearing of frock-coats, high collars, and neckties, and for a time refused to let Frenchmen enter Russia. He caused the body of his father Peter III, to be exhumed and had it buried beside Catharine. He forced Alexis Orlov, supposed murderer of his father, to march beside the coffin bearing Peter's crown. This interesting despot was the author of the words, "Know that the only person of consideration in Russia is the person whom I address, and he only during the time I am addressing him." Perhaps this remark furnishes some explanation of the fact that he was strangled by conspirators in his bedchamber on the night of March 23, 1801, at a time when he was in league with Napoleon Bonaparte to wrest India away from England. His eldest son became Alexander I (1801–25), was humiliatingly defeated by Napoleon in the Battle of the Three Emperors at Austerlitz on October 2, 1805, and, two years later, on June 25, 1807, became the ally of Napoleon against England and the joint dictator of the fortunes of the continent of Europe. He broke with his French ally and on the night of September 14, 1812, was unutterably humiliated when Napoleon's French troops sang the "Marseillaise" in the streets of Holy Moscow, while Napoleon himself was sheltered in the palace of the Ivans within the Kremlin. Russian winter was the ally that did what Russian troops of Alexander could not do. Snow and starvation caused the evacuation of Moscow on October 13, 1812. Only 80,000 of

Napoleon's army of 450,000 returned to the west, and Napoleon himself escaped alone at the frontier. Two years later, after the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, we witness Alexander at the head of his army in Paris dictating the terms of surrender. He was now hailed as one of the liberators of Europe from the Napoleonic menace. He is said to have died at Taganrog on December 1, 1825, soon after the unmasking of a plot to assassinate him while inspecting troops in the Ukraine. He was succeeded by Nicholas I (1825-55), whose brother Constantine had renounced the throne because of his infatuation for a Polish woman. In his reign through a coalition with England and France the little state of Greece was given its independence from Turkey in 1832. Poland was finally subjugated and its exiles scattered over every country of Europe. Turkey was taken under the wing of the great powers, and Russian pressure was exerted upon Persia and in the direction of Khiva and India, points of future clash with England. In the reign of Alexander the British lion and the Russian bear came face to face, their frontiers drawing ever closer and closer at the gateway of India. Such are the chapters of history to be reviewed as we glance upon the not unkindly face and somewhat humorous eyes of Alexander on a postage-stamp of the Romanov centennial issue.

Only two more czars of Russia are to intervene between 1855 and the coronation of Nicholas II in 1894, who, twenty-three years later, passes out of the picture to make way for the Bolshevik scythe and hammer upon the stamps of his empire, later to be succeeded by the saturnine Mongol features of Lenin. When Nicholas I reached the end of his reign much of the work of Peter the Great had been undone by the defeat of his country in the Crimea through the alliance of England, France, and Sardinia.

Alexander II (1855-81) came to the throne with Russia's fortunes at low ebb. The Russian domination over Turkey was ended. Allied fleets had passed the Bosphorus. The Danube

was free from Russian dictation. Rumania was now a Turkish principality. The reign of Nicholas, as is told elsewhere in these chronicles, was marked by the freeing of twenty-three million human slaves, for serfdom was abolished in 1861. While a species of liberalism was introduced in Russia, and its liberated serfs brooded discontentedly over the price they were asked to pay for their freedom, measures of the utmost repression were practised in the territory of Poland. The statement will be found even in histories published in the early years of the World War that Poland had been so mercilessly subjugated that "nothing of Poland was left which could ever rise again." Yet, at the end of the World War, Poland had become a republic and soon was honoring national heroes upon its postage-stamps—such men as Pilsudski, Paderewski, Stanislaus Kornarski, its first minister of education, and Sienkiewicz, novelist-patriot. On the stamps of its Central Lithuanian province were Kosciusko, who fought valiantly in the American Revolution, and Mickiewicz, most important of Poland's poets.

During the reign of Alexander II there came into the political picture in 1877 the oppressed Turkish provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia, breeding-grounds of the war that was destined to make all other conflicts insignificant; a war to consume twenty million human lives where Caesar's conquests of Europe had consumed but slightly more than two million. Bulgaria in 1876 had been ravaged by the Turks. Forty thousand persons, chiefly women and children, had been massacred, and surviving Bulgarian girls had been exhibited nude and sold on the auction-block. Bosnians, Serbs and Herzegovinians were in revolt when Alexander declared war on Turkey. This war established self-rule for Bulgaria, freedom for Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro, and partial self-government for Bosnia and Herzegovina. These were the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano, signed in March, 1878; terms so displeasing to England and Germany that a new conference held in Berlin in June, 1879, undid all of the agreements and cut

Bulgaria into three parts, two of which were returned to Turkey, while one was left with partial self-government. Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania were allowed to remain independent; Bosnia and Herzegovina were made provinces of Austria. Russia regained the Bessarabian area it had lost in the Crimean War. Turkey, through the triple efforts of Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, of Bismarck, and of the Hungarian Count Andrassy, had become a rejuvenated power. By the conference and Treaty of Berlin, England had gained the island of Cyprus, which Greek nationalists to-day are still demanding as national territory; a demand that probably will continue to be unavailing. As we know, Alexander was assassinated while driving, on March 13, 1881. A bomb was exploded beneath his carriage. The czar stepped out unhurt, and while he was examining the would-be assassin, a second Nihilist bomb was hurled. His wounds were severe, and death came quickly. Alexander III, embittered by the assassination of his father, who died in his arms, undid most of the liberal reforms of his parent. During the thirteen years of his reign (1881-94) he remained a virtual prisoner. It was said of Alexander III that he succeeded in maintaining monarchy unimpaired in Russia but that he was afraid to come out of hiding "to see how it was getting along."

The story of Nicholas II, from 1894 until his death in 1918, and of his Anglo-German czarina, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, embraces a period of twenty-three years of mild liberalism at home, the introduction of a variety of minor governmental reforms, a disastrous war with Japan, the entry of his country into the World War as a member of the Entente, and his overthrow by the revolutionists of March 12, 1917. After he had been deposed, he and the members of his family received from the leaders of the various revolutionary governments a protection that turned out to be valueless. The czar, czarina, four daughters, and a son were shot by the Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg on July 16, 1918.



Romanov Castle



The Kremlin



Winter Palace

A panorama of Russian history is covered by twelve different portraits upon a series of seventeen postage-stamps. No twelve stamps of any land, out of the total of more than a hundred thousand different postal adhesives issued since 1840, embrace so much drama or so much of a nation's history. In England we have seen on stamp issues portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and King George V, and have read the story of the world's greatest governing nation chiefly through the stamps of its colonies. In Russia twelve stamps alone depict the principal ruling personalities of three hundred years.

Three other significant stamps were issued in the series of the Romanov centennial. One depicts the czar's Winter Palace, another the Romanov Palace, and the third the historic Kremlin in Moscow, ancient seat of czarist government until Peter the Great began to build his city upon the marshes. What a historic irony that the stamps issued to commemorate Romanov greatness should mark the passing of the Romanovs into exile—and eternity! What a harsh coincidence that the Kremlin, ancient seat of their power, should, within a decade, become the capital of the revolutionist-socialist-labor-communist government of Red Russia and the tomb of Nikolai Lenin, successor to Miliukov, to the milder, ineffective Kerenski, soon to be a refugee in Paris, and to Nicholas II; the new high priest of a people's uprising, more potent, drastic, and far-reaching than the French Revolution culminating in the overthrow of Robespierre in 1794, or any other uprising ever fomented by civilized



Soviet Symbolism and Lenin Mourning Stamp

man. When the Romanov dynasty fell, the czarist stamps of earlier years, with a lozenge of varnish imprinted on the face of each, preserved a postal record of the debacle. The lozenge effaces the Russian eagles of the empire. In 1918 a single design depicting a massive hand wielding a sword and cutting the chains of autocracy begins the pictorial record of the vast drama that has taken place within the Russian borders. Royalists fled over every road and avenue of escape from the big cities. Thousands escaped beyond the nation's borders. As many more sought refuge in provinces not yet infected with the communist virus. Former czarist leaders, soldiers and civilians, assembled fighting forces at many points and gave long-drawn-out but ineffectual resistance to the new power that was taking shape, later to be known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, exemplified by the letters "C.C.C.P.," "R.S.F.S.R.," or "S.F. S.R." appearing upon various stamp issues of the land that once was Russia.

This group of allied states at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century comprised various units, tied together by bonds not definitely comprehended by the outside world. The parent state was Russia proper, but it included the Far Eastern Republic and Siberia, stretching to the cold-water port of Vladivostok on the Pacific, and driving a geographical barb into the flank of restless China. The other states were Ukraine, Western Ukraine, White Russia, the Georgian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Tartar Republic of Turkestan, Khiva, and Bokhara.



South Russia

Azerbaijan

Georgia

Ukraine

Turkestan and Khiva should bring back visions of one of the world's greatest individual exploits, Frederick Gustavus Burnaby's ride to Khiva. Fifty-two years ago, on November 30, 1875, this courageous English sabreur, the beau ideal of the nation's cavalymen, made his nine-hundred-mile ride alone into Asiatic Russia and, returning, wrote the book that revealed to England the menace that would confront the Indian border if the armies of the czar should capture Afghanistan. Burnaby's single-handed invasion of Turkestan was undertaken when he read at Khartum that Russia had forbidden every one not a Russian subject to travel in Asiatic Russia and had turned back one Englishman who had sought to defy the order. British army men and Indian administrators had begun to question Russia's motives in raiding and taking over the country to the north of India. Three years after Burnaby, an army had begun the third British invasion of Afghanistan because the Ameer Shere Ali had rebuffed a London envoy. By the following May the Treaty of Gandamak had extended the British frontier and given London control over the foreign policy of the country. Yet, within two months after the signing of the treaty, the newly arrived British mission had been slain by the Afghans, and General Roberts's troops were marching through the Sang-i-Nawishta defile on the Kabul road. This war was destined to make Roberts the idol of the British army. His relief of a beleaguered force after the loss of Brigadier-General Brooke gave to the empire Lord Roberts of



Dr. Popov



Esperanto Congress



Tannou Touva

Kandahar, a figure to match Chinese Gordon and Kitchener of Khartum.

Bokhara and Khiva already have been regrouped along racial lines into Uzbekistan and Turkmanistan, each having the rank of constituent republics. It is the policy of Moscow, exemplified in virtually a score of areas, to build up self-governing republics and territories around large racial groups. This policy will be extended to the creation of a Jewish Soviet republic in the Northern Crimea and the region bordering on the sea of Azov. Far to the eastward, north of Mongolia and south of Soviet Siberia, there exists the self-governing republic of Tannou Touva. In a racial sense it is Mongolian but economically and politically dependent upon Soviet Russia. Its capital is Krosny, meaning "Red." A stamp issue prepared in Moscow recently introduced this area into the world's already large postal family. One of this series is reproduced.

To the west large areas of the old Russia had been forfeited to make the new nations of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Courland had been merged into Latvia. Finland at last was a republic. But the new Russia of the Soviets, despite these land losses, had not fared badly in area, with its 8,250,000 square miles of territory. The Allies were too busy with the Germans on the West Front and the Germanic allies to the south to venture into military campaigns in Russia after the



The Tomb of Nikolai Lenin

enforced peace treaty that took old Russia out of the war at Brest-Litovsk on March 3, 1918. What a difference that treaty of Brest-Litovsk made in the land-fortunes of monarchist Russia! Had Russia, now with 135,000,000 people, second to China in population, not fallen, her war agreements with the Allies would have given her all of Poland, Finland, Constantinople, and the Turkish straits to the Mediterranean. The Russia of the Soviets is still a land of cold-water ports, frozen in on the Pacific, iced in on the Baltic. From the rule of Rurik in the year 862 to the hour of this writing, 1065 years of intervening time, the obsession of Russia, old and new, has been to attain ports upon warm-water seas, and the dream is still chimera.

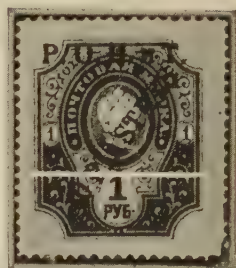
Not until after the death of Lenin on January 21, 1924, did his picture appear on a Soviet postal issue, the god of the new machine refusing to indulge in the self-glorification that marked the last stamp issue of the czar. Lenin is quoted by his Moscow idolaters as saying, "Do you think I am the czar, that I want my head on the stamps of the Russian republic?" In 1921, on the first issue of the Lenin Soviet, appeared the hammer and scythe insignia of the successful revolutionists and the allegorical figure of a new Russian St. George slaying the dragon of capitalism. Early in 1922 there appeared five stamps of a single design commemorating the fifth year of the Soviet, dating from 1917; and a year later the virtues of agriculture are extolled by a series of stamps issued for the agricultural fair in Moscow, with figures sowing seed and a splendid advertisement for a mechanical genius in far-off America—the pic-



Picture of a Certain Rich Man's Tractor

ture of a Fordson farm tractor from Detroit. Excepting the Lenin portrait and the tomb of Lenin series issued on the 1925 anniversary of his death, almost every Russian issue of postal and charity stamps stresses the importance and dominance of Labor, with a Rodin-like figure, in a land where serfdom existed for centuries until the imperial ukase of Alexander II, on February 19, 1861. At that time a war over the issue of human slavery was about to begin on the North American continent and to bring into existence for a brief span of years a postal issue of the Confederate States of America, chiefly portraying likenesses of Jefferson Davis. On that continent, distant from Russia, a man of humble birth, a circuit-riding country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, was in 1863 to proclaim the freedom of a subject black race; and the slave-holding States of the American Union, putting emancipation to the test of arms, were to lose.

The world's first stamp with an inscription in Esperanto originated in the mind of the Soviet administration and bears the legend, "Popov, Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy," honoring the researches of Dr. A. S. Popov, who paralleled but did not antedate Marconi, whose priority of patents determines an otherwise debatable question of scientific endeavor. Another stamp of the period celebrated the second centenary of the Russian Academy of Sciences with a portrait of the



Finnish Occupational

Royalist Military Stamps

famous building and a medallion of Lomonosov, its founder. There is a fondness among the Soviet leaders for reminders of historic uprisings within the old empire, and certain pictures thus reproduced doubtless carry grim warnings to living enemies of the Soviet in the new republic. A series of postal adhesives of 1925 depicts scenes from the Dekabrist (December) revolution of 1825, when adherents of Constantine opposed his renunciation of the throne to his brother, Nicholas I. The revolt was effectively suppressed, and one stamp appropriately shows the burial of some of its victims. Disappointment and discontent over Russia's defeat by Japan produced uprisings in many parts of the empire in 1905. Scenes showing barricaded streets and leaders haranguing mobs are depicted on other stamps of the series.

Surviving royalist stamps, of course, mark the efforts to oust the Bolshevist forces in many parts of the old empire. There were various overprinted issues for the correspondence of the armies and the civil populations in the temporarily recovered areas. One series bearing the letters "O.K.S.A." (Osoby Korpus Severnoi Armiji, or Special Army Corps of the North Army) were printed at Reval and used in 1919 by the forces of Generals Rodzianko and Judenich. Overprinted imperial stamps were issued in the Siberian zone protected by Admiral Kolchak, and there were stamps of similar character for the zones of South Russia hostile to the Bolshevist government. Individual stamps of the government at Rostov bear a



Academy of Sciences

Revolutionary Commemoratives

portrait of Ermak, famous sixteenth-century hetman of the Don Cossacks. General Denikin's flamboyantly termed volunteer army of "United Russia" did not overprint czarist stamps, but used an individual issue of its own, probably prepared in Petrovsk. There were stamps of the Bolshevik invasion of the Crimea and, reproduced here, a flood of stamps for the loyalist forces under General Wrangel, operating in the South and driven, after defeats by the Bolsheviks, into Turkey and the Balkans. Camps were established at Gallipoli, Chatalja, and Lemnos; and the diseased condition of these vermin-covered refugees necessitated the quarantining of all their encampments. To meet demands for communication, stamps of the old Russian empire were overprinted "Russian Army Post," and a second issue in 1920 bore the overprinted words "Russian Postage." These issues were used for intercommunication under authority of an old treaty between Russia and Turkey made in the eighteen-sixties. This postal service came to an end upon ratification of the Treaty of Sèvres between the Allied and Turkish governments, when all the foreign post-offices in Turkey were abolished. Throughout the entire period of Russia's imperial and Soviet military ventures, no outside nation issued any overprinted stamps for use within Russian borders except those of the Czechoslovakian army posts in Siberia and those of the Republic of Finland for use in the zone around the town of Olonetz (Aunus), the latter in 1919.

Out of the boiling Russian caldron was fused at this period

a group of ambitious provinces or states destined to possess forms of limited self-government, yet existing only under the overlordship of the new masters at Moscow. Armenia, an outpost of the Roman Empire conquered in the year 115 of the Christian era, in later centuries more intensively cultivated by Christian missionaries than black Africa or the Mongolian Orient, after almost nineteen hundred years became a republic. This temporary individual independence was somewhat diminished by its early inclusion in the Transcaucasian Federation, comprising Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. In the years between 1920 and 1923, before the amalgamation occurred, this land (protected in September, 1895, by British guns frowning on Turkey at the Dardanelles, and often aided by the protests of European nations and the United States of America against Ottoman atrocities), deluged the world with a greater number of postage-stamps than had been issued by any of ten major nations between 1850 and the end of the World War. At first Russian overprinted stamps were used; but shrewd Levantines, sensing their ability to sell such stamps in civilized lands, prompted pictorial issues for the government at Erivan. These pictorials depict mythological subjects from old monuments, ruins of the Bagratid dynasty in the ancient city of Ani and a fisherman on the Aras River. The post-office at Erivan has Mount Ararat for its background. In 1923 the individual issues of Armenia were succeeded by those of the Transcaucasian Federation bearing the familiar Bolshevik hammer and sickle.

Azerbaijan, second of the states in this federation, is in the eastern Transcaucasian area, with Armenia and a Persian province of Azerbaijan to the south, the republic of Georgia on the west, Daghestan to the north, and the Caspian Sea to the east. On its stamps are pictured the oil-fields and derricks of the Baku region—sources of oil for the great monopolies of England and the United States; a fortress at Baku; fruits grown in the Georgian orchards; and the Bolshevik symbols of star, hammer, and sickle. But the provincial Republic of

Georgia is famous for more than its fruits. For centuries the most famous beauties in the harems of Turkey's sultans came from this proud province, and now at the end of the twentieth century's first quarter it has gained fame for producing Joseph Stalin, strong man of the Russian Soviet, successor to Lenin and the most powerful personality since his death. A prince of its realm is the new husband of Mae Murray, American cinema star, who would grace any harem. Trotski, Zinoviev, Rykov, Kamenev, and a score of others have moved in and out of the swirling Russian picture, but the activities of a vast dominion radiating from the Red Square in Moscow are dictated by the Caucasian Stalin, whose Russian name is Dzhugashvili, born in 1879 of a peasant family in Kutais Province, and who, of all strange ironies, was partially educated in a theological seminary, from which he was expelled for rebellion. A brooding Asiatic, not a Russian, becomes the latest ruler of the world's largest population group but one.

Stamps of the old empire and later Soviet imprints were again overprinted for use in the territory of East Bokhara, at the dictation of the revolutionary government at Basmatchen, but no individual stamps have appeared for this Soviet offshoot. Upon the withdrawal of the Czechoslovakian army post from Siberia, an anti-Bolshevist government survived for a year in the Priamur district of the west, finally coming under the control of Moscow. In this area, over which the Mongol hordes of Jenghis and Kublai Khan swarmed from their ancient seat of empire at Peking, there came in time to rule the Mongol Tamerlane, relative of Jenghis, who also mastered the greater part of Asia between the years 1369 and 1405. At the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century antiquarians the world over were amazed to learn that the municipal council of Ksyl-Orda, capital of Kazakstan, had sold to a junk dealer for a hundred rubles (fifty dollars) the mausoleum of Tamerlane the Great and that the structure would be torn down to furnish stone for builders.



Skeletons on Famine Stamps of the Ukraine

Immediately upon its declaration of independence the Republic of Ukraine in 1918 overprinted Russian imperial stamps with the trident insignia from the arms of the Grand Duke St. Vladimir until a distinctive Ukrainian issue could be prepared later in the same year. As the nation was virtually without currency, it issued five stamps printed upon heavy cardboard, not alone for the prepayment of letter postage but for use as money. This postal money was duplicated during the post-war period by other lands, notably Austria, Turkey, and the French Ivory Coast possessions. Ukrainian stamps of 1920 depict such personalities in the country's history as Bogdan Khemlnitzki, renegade Polish officer who led a Cossack revolt in 1632 in an effort to become monarch and autocrat of Russia. Another stamp pictures Ivan Stepanovich Mazeppa, dubious hero of poems by Byron and Pushkin, who, after being made



Azerbaijan Exploits Its Oil Resources

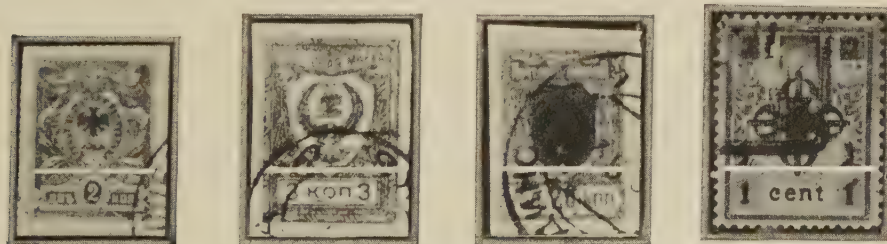


Armenia Depicts Mount Ararat

Prince of the Ukraine by Peter the Great, rewarded his monarch by conspiring against him with Charles XII of Sweden. Samoilowicz, another historic seventeenth-century hetman, is also honored with a portrait stamp.

In the Ukraine there is a Jewish population of 3,300,000, or slightly more than one fifth of the total estimated Jewish population of the world. Poland's Jewish population equals that of Ukrainia: that of the United States numbers 3,100,000; Russia, 900,000; the British Isles, 300,000; with 4,400,000 scattered throughout the other nations of the earth—in all, a total of 15,430,000.

There will remain always upon postage-stamps, even though it may vanish from written history as of small significance, the name of the vanished dominion of Ingermanland, which had nothing whatever to do with Germany. This Russian province between the river Neva and the frontier of Finland engaged in March, 1919, in armed revolt against the Bolshevik régime. With Finnish assistance a provisional government was



Three Far Eastern Republic Labels

Mongolia

set up in its chief city, Kirjasala, and the one way open to the government for making its existence known to the world was through a postal issue. Bolsheviks quickly regained control of the province and destroyed the matrices from which the stamp plates were made. The country survives, but chiefly in the albums of collectors. Stamps of White Russia exist, along with an issue of Karelia, to complete the record of the Soviet.

This brings us to Tobelson of Chicago, who, with opportunist mind, saw more glory to be gained in his native Russia than in the continued practice of law in Chicago. The call of his country and the lure of glory took him in July, 1918, to Siberia, where, in 1920, he became foreign minister of the Far Eastern Republic, a buffer state to the east of Lake Baikal in the district of Chita, where the military rule of General Semenov blocked Soviet expansion. A. S. Tobelson of State Street had resumed his Russian name, and the A. T. Krasnochekov we find shaping the political destinies of Transbaikalia, Pre-Baikalia, Amur, Pre-Amur, the Maritime Province, and the island of Sakhalin, having won the backing and approval of Lenin, is the same busy barrister who hurried over his morning coffee to reach municipal courts of justice in time to ask for a postponement in behalf of tardy clients. It is in this area of northern and western Asia that American interventionist troops came in 1918, precipitating later diplomatic wrangles with Russia and giving the Soviet one of the grounds upon which it stood in its refusal to pay the czarist and revolutionary Russian debts to the United States. United States stamps used in Siberia are described in the American chapters of these chronicles. Neither General Semenov nor Tobelson-Krasnochekov adorn any of the stamp issues of the Chita-Irkutsk democratic republic, but behind the face of these stamps lies a little drama of opportunity that beckoned a self-made exile home from a far country to play a hand in the affairs of the strangest political struggle that is being waged to-day upon the face of the civilized globe.

CHAPTER XV

POSTAL RARITIES OF THE WORLD



The Rarest Stamp

A wide and deep valley of Time stretches between that moment almost eight decades ago when a French teacher suggested that his pupils collect the stamps of foreign nations and paste them in their geographies and atlases and the more recent day in Paris when the agent of the American collector paid \$32,500 for the one-cent, black-on-magenta, classic stamp of British Guiana, the only one of its species known to exist. No one recalls easily, if at all, the name of the teacher who thus stimulated the interest of his pupils in various branches of learning by causing stamps to be saved and, later, classified into collections. To this fad or passion, which could go no farther back for its specimens than the world's first adhesive gummed labels issued by Great Britain in 1840, another Frenchman, M. Herpin, himself a collector, contributed the ugly and somewhat inept name *philatélie*. Literally this means a love of things free of tax or prepaid, yet word-builders in more than three quarters of a century have not evolved a designation for which they could

show a greater preference; meanwhile spurning the hideous *timbrologie*, which in our language would be "stampology."

Those who have followed these chronicles from their beginning have found that postage-stamps are indices of world history, vanes that show the direction in which winds have blown from mankind's beginnings down to this very hour, guides that have led and will continue to lead armies of serious or merely curious readers to the threshold of the arts and sciences or hold them in rapt attention while they are coming under the magic influence of the ancient and modern personalities that have won the affection or hatred of the civilized world.

There are almost as many phases of collecting as there are individual collectors. The devotee may save everything falling into his hands: single countries or groups of related nations, sections or subsections of an empire's postal output. He may save stamps with or without water-marks, with or without defacing cancelation marks; or he may save a single stamp with its multitude of shades or color gradations, perforated or imperforate. One collector has an accumulation of more than fourteen hundred varieties of a single modern Austrian issue. It is obvious that to many a descent into the minutiae of a fad or hobby would result in boredom or monotony. To those practising such forms of advanced specialism the pursuit of detail furnishes all the thrills that come to their scientific prototypes devoting their lives to the isolation of a germ; for example, the germ of cancer. It is possible, in a single sentence, to fan into existence a controversy between factions of collectors over the merits of their individual points of view and interest. This chronicler, having traveled and lived in various distant parts of the world, admits an interest in stamps in terms of a world vibrant with life; a world lashed or electrified by living personalities, many of whom he has met, interviewed, and knows intimately; and also in terms of worlds and personalities buried in antiquity, yet brought again into public view, and often reanimated by postal pictures. This, in truth, is the popular

view of more than three and three quarters of the four million persons throughout the world who give their attention, time, and money to what is much more than the mere fad of stamp collecting.

Any one receiving in person or through others a diversified mail carries in his pocket on envelopes or cuttings from parcel wrappers a drama, comedy, romance, or tragicomedy on eight out of every ten postal labels received. The scene changes daily. On the French mails received at the present moment are new evidences of war drama nine years after the World War reached its end in the forest of Compiègne. New values overprinted in black efface the original values of various stamps of France, evidencing the wavering and instability of the French franc, the currency of a nation that has not yet squarely faced the problem of achieving economic soundness. Other new stamps of France are to bear two valuations on the same label: one for the amount of postage required, the other a surtax to be applied to reduction of the nation's war debt. In these we have national drama, passing, with slight thought on our part, between our fingers. A stamp of historic Lebanon overprinted with an airplane brings tidings from a missionary at a far outpost, passing through the mails by way of bombed Damascus and across the area containing the sea of Galilee. There we see religious history coupled with comparatively modern invention, which makes the birthplace of Christianity a postal suburb of Paris. The newest letter from Persia bears a portrait of Riza Pahlavi, who became shah of Persia from beginnings as a hostler in the stables of the British embassy in Teheran. He is but one of scores of personalities who are coloring the history and events of our present-day world.

In a collector family of four million, which began to assume form about ten years after England's first postal adhesives appeared, it should be apparent that shortages have long existed even in heavily printed older issues of major countries, and obviously they exist in any country to-day where fifty

thousand or even a hundred thousand impressions are made from an engraved plate to serve the legitimate postal requirements of the people. If every specimen of a hundred-thousand-copy stamp edition were absorbed by a collector, and none used on letters sent through the mails, only one collector out of every four hundred in the world would have this stamp in his albums. This is frequently the case. This alone does not make an issue or a single denomination of the issue valuable, for the issue may be in a land that fails to challenge the interest of outside collectors. Yet, most of the time, limited issue determines the commercial value of postal labels, whether in early or current years. Official or mechanical errors have produced many rarities of great value: the use of the wrong color for some denomination, the discovery of the error, the recall of every erroneous specimen that it is possible to get back; a flaw in engraving, a distorted figure or marred feature of portrayed personalities, such as that of the drunken Chilean official.

The fewer the errors that slip out into circulation or collector ownership, the higher their value in terms of money and trade. The limited surviving specimens of early American postmaster stamps, in use before federal postage was instituted in 1847; the limited number of preserved copies of the erroneously worded "Post Office" stamps of Mauritius, the Indian Ocean colony of Great Britain; and the one known copy of Arthur Hind's British Guiana postal celebrity—those conditions establish such price levels as \$10,000 for the Alexandria, Virginia, postmaster stamp of 1846, \$20,000 for an uncanceled one-penny orange-red Mauritius label of 1847, and \$32,500 paid by the Utica collector for his *rara avis*. Should new discoveries produce a few or many more of these varieties, the market valuation of the existing copies would crumble in ratio to the number newly found. Supply would be still woefully deficient in relation to demand, but the element of extreme *rarity* would have been destroyed, and rarity makes the market in postage-stamps just as surely as heavy demand and a controlled or

guarded supply effect the prices of shares in the stock market.

Before the days of stamp auctions in New York and foreign capitals, the stamp dealer, and the dealer alone, made the market retail prices of postage-stamps. He could mark sales prices up or down, and his power over quotations was comparable to the market "pools" controlling a regulated stock in Wall or Lombard street. Public auctions, although conducted, operated, and largely participated in by dealers, have begun to attract enough of a collector following to exert a direct public influence on prices, upward or downward. The rewards are not large or constant enough to warrant dealers in stimulating and upholding artificial price levels for long periods, except in the case of some cheaper modern issues which speculators frequently purchase almost in their entirety from complacent governments needing ready money.

For all countries that now exist and the lands that meanwhile have been swallowed up by other nations there has been issued since 1840 a total of approximately 150,000 different denominations of postal adhesives, inclusive of the many types, overprints, and perforation varieties, but not inclusive of color gradations, which are myriad in themselves. A British authority within the year has computed that, at the time of his compilation, there existed 45,378 separate and distinct kinds of postage-stamp designs—13,552 for Europe, 8554 for Asia, 10,394 for Africa, 7522 for the Americas, 2917 for the West Indies, and 2434 for Oceanica. Each week has added new species to increase the totals. Several thousand varieties out of this huge aggregate possess extremely high valuations in the world markets among collectors, and the time has apparently arrived, when non-collectors, aided by experts to determine the authenticity of specimens, are purchasing postal rarities for investment, to be held for the same profitable returns that one derives from sound bonds and seasoned industrial securities. The writer of these chronicles intends to leave no loophole whereby unreliable dealers might use this portion of the text

to lure unskilled persons into stamp investments. Any one undertaking this form of purchase needs and requires the best advice of an unquestionably honorable expert. There are large returns for those who are guided properly. Authors' and publishers' copyrights of this work in the United States, Great Britain, and its colonies, and in all the other lands that afford the protection of copyright, fully guard this entire chronicle against any form of reproduction of its text designed to promote the stamp-selling activities of an individual dealer. Stamp collecting deserves to grow because of the diversity of mental interests to which it appeals, and the writer of these chronicles will be glad to grant the right of quotation to publications and dealers of standing for whatever benefit it will extend to collecting, where permission to quote is asked for in writing.

Few collectors will be surprised, whereas a general public may be amazed, at the prices attained by stamps that are established rarities. There are easily in excess of two hundred stamps each of which will bring a price in excess of \$1000; and the prices rise to as high as \$20,000 for an unused copy of one of the Mauritius error stamps of 1847, and to some price between \$20,000 and \$32,500 should some lucky person unearth another authentically used copy of the British Guiana rarity on its original envelop as it passed through the mails to destination. Prices in the field of art, antiques, and stamp collecting are debatable and controversial. The presence or absence of buyers at a sale or auction has, as we know, an appreciable influence upon prices.

There is still to be found a vast postal treasure in various cities, towns, and villages of the world—

In desks, cabinets, trunks piled in attics and cellars; tucked away in old heirlooms of families that have occupied the same domicile for several generations; in the vaults of old banks occupying the same buildings for three quarters or half of a century; in the stored records of ancient firms that have had correspondence for decades with distant parts of the world;

in the archives of religious and missionary organizations whose representatives have carried the propaganda of various faiths to remote places.

Rich rewards await the discoverers of postal treasures, as we shall learn later in this chronicle. Some stamps that are old have attained high values, but comparatively few stamps are valuable merely because of their age. There are thousands of stamps half a century old that are still worth but a few pennies apiece at retail and less than that to the dealers who resell them. The general or non-collecting public never has been given a detailed listing and description of virtually all the established postal rarities of the world, with pictorial reproductions of many of these classics of communication. In the United States these date from the period when various towns and cities issued individual postmaster labels before the establishment of federal adhesive postage in 1847. In Great Britain the date is 1840, for the government instituted adhesive postage seven years earlier than the American Union, but only three years ahead of Brazil. There are also rarities of recent years that have achieved high values; for example, the £25 Northern Nigeria of 1904, the British occupational stamp (threepence overprinted on 30 pfennigs) used in 1914 in German Samoa, and a Siberian stamp of 1921. Two such listings of rarities, in a large measure duplicating each other, are reproduced in succeeding pages with the permission of their publishers and compilers. One, the longer list, contains more than two hundred specimens, including some for which prices are quoted in both canceled and uncanceled condition. The selection and price levels in the longer list represent the Anglo-American point of view of Charles J. Phillips and were published in the "American Philatelist." The second is a brief list of fifty rarities, cautiously prepared by Shaw Newton in Scott's "Journal" and avoids quoting a price on several stamps whose market values are both debatable and changeable. The writer of these chronicles assumes no responsibility for the valuations set by either

expert, and does not necessarily agree with them. Nevertheless both men are technical and market experts, and their views, in the main, represent wise guidance. In these lists the marking (*) at the beginning of a line indicates a stamp in uncanceled condition and containing its original gum.

THE PHILLIPS LIST

British Guiana, 1856, black on magenta, 1 cent	\$32,500
*Mauritius, 1847, "Post Office," 1 d., orange-red	20,000
*Mauritius, 1847, "Post Office," 2 d., deep blue	17,500
Mauritius, 1847, "Post Office," 2 d., deep blue	15,000
Mauritius, 1847, "Post Office," 1 d., orange-red	12,500
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 2 cent, blue	12,500
Spain, 1851, 6 real, blue, error of color	12,500
Alexandria, Va., postmaster, 5 cent, on bluish paper	12,000
Boscawen, New Hampshire, 1846, 5 cent, dull blue	12,000
Lockport, N. Y., postmaster, 1846, 5 cent, red and black on buff	12,000
Baden, 1851, 9 krone, on green, error of color	11,000
Uruguay, 1858, 180 centavo, dull red, error of color	10,000
*Mauritius, 1848, 2 d., indigo-blue, earliest imp. "Penoe," (pence)	10,000
Annapolis, Md., 1846, postmaster, 5 cent, red	10,000
Baltimore, 1845, postmaster, 10 cent, on bluish paper	10,000
*France, 1849, 1 franc orange-vermilion, <i>tête-bêche</i> (Vervelle)	10,000
France, 1850, 15 centime, green, <i>tête-bêche</i>	10,000
*Argentine Republic, 1862, 15 centavo, blue, <i>tête-bêche</i>	10,000
*Uruguay, 1858, 120 centavo, blue <i>tête-bêche</i>	8,000
*Uruguay, 1858, 180 centavo, green, <i>tête-bêche</i>	8,000
New Haven, Conn., 1845, postmaster, 5 cent, blue	7,500
British Guiana, 2 cent, rose	7,500
Alexandria, Va., 1845, postmaster, 5 cent, buff	7,000
Baltimore, 1845, postmaster, 10 cent, on white paper	7,000
*Millbury, Mass., 1847, postmaster, 5 cent, bluish	7,000
British Guiana, 1856, paper colored through, 4 cent, deep blue	6,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1852, 13 cent, blue (H. I. & U. S.)	6,000



Two Hawaiian "Missionaries" and a Mauritius "Post Office"

New Haven, Conn., 1845, postmaster, 5 cent, red	5,000
*United States, 1869, 15 cent, inverted picture	5,000
*Cape of Good Hope, 1851, woodblock, 4 d., red, error	5,000
*Mauritius, 1848, earliest impression, 1 d., orange	5,000
Rumania, 1858, 27 para, black on rose, <i>tête-bêche</i>	5,000
Baltimore, 1845, envelop, 5 × 5, blue and red on buff	4,000
Baltimore, 1845, envelop, 10 cent, red on white	4,000
Baltimore, 1845, envelop, 10 cent, red on buff	4,000
*United States, 1869, 30 cent, blue and carmine, flags inverted	4,000
Western Australia, 4 d., blue, frame inverted	4,000
British Guiana, 1856, surface colored paper, 4 cent, blue	4,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5 cent, blue	4,000
*Mauritius, October 1849 issue, 2 d., blue (Fillet)	4,000
*Rumania, 1858, 27 para, black on rose	4,000
*United States, 1869, 24 cent, green and violet, picture inverted	3,500
*France, 1853, 1 franc, carmine, <i>tête-bêche</i>	3,500
Buenos Ayres, 1859, 1 peso, blue, <i>tête-bêche</i>	3,500
Mauritius, 1848, ear. impress., thick paper, "Penoe," 2 d., indigo-blue	3,500
*Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 1 d., blue, error	3,500
Rumania, 1858, 81 paras, blue	3,500
*Spain, 1851, 5 reals, chocolate brown, error	3,500
*Mauritius, 1848, early impression thin paper, 2 d., blue	3,000
Sweden, 1855, 3 skilling banco, orange, error	3,000
Togo, 1915, 1 mark, carmine (franco-anglaise overprint)	3,000
Beaumont, Tex., Confederate States, 1861-62, 10 cent, black on yellow, type A2	3,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate States, 5 cent, dark blue	3,000

Knoxville, Tenn., Confederate States, 1861-62, 10 cent	3,000
Mount Lebanon, La., Confederate, 1861-62, 5 cent, brown	3,000
New Orleans, La., Confederate States, 5 cent, red on white	3,000
New Orleans, La., Confederate, 1861-62, 5 cent, red on blue	3,000
New Smyrna, Fla., Confederate, 1861-62, 10 cent, on 5c, black	3,000
New South Wales, 1856, 2 d., blue, water-marked, 8 double-lined	3,000
*Rumania, 1858, 81 para, blue	3,000
Western Australia, 1865, 1 shilling, bister, error	3,000
Baton Rouge, La., Confederate States, 10 cent, blue	2,500
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, dark blue	2,500
Grove Hill, Ala., Confederate, 5 cent, dark blue	2,500
Helena, Tex., Confederate, 5 cent, black on buff	2,500
Helena, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, black on gray	2,500
Uniontown, Ala., Confederate, 2 cent, green on blue	2,500
Uniontown, Ala., Confederate, 10 cent, red on blue	2,500
*Austria, newspaper stamp, 1863, 1 krone, pale lilac, <i>tête-bêche</i>	2,500
*Bavaria, 1849, 1 krone, gray-black, <i>tête-bêche</i>	2,500
Bermuda, 1848, postmaster stamp, 1 d., red	2,500
Canada, 1852, woven paper, 12 d., black	2,500
*Ceylon, 1857, imperforate, 4 d., dull rose	2,500
*Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 13 cent, blue (type A2)	2,500
*Hawaiian Islands, 1852, 13 cent, blue (type A3)	2,500
United States, Millbury, Mass., 1847, 5 cent, bluish	2,000
United States, St. Louis, 1845, 20 cent, greenish	2,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 5 cent gray, error, "Goilad"	2,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, gray, error, "Goilad"	2,000
Gonzales, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, gold on crimson	2,000
Jetersville, Va., Confederate, 5 cent, black	2,000
Macon, Ga., Confederate, 2 cent, green on gray-green	2,000
Marion, Va., Confederate, 10 cent, black	2,000
Pittsylvania C. H., Va., Confederate, 10 cent, red-brown, laid paper	2,000
Portlavaca, Confederate, 10 cent, black	2,000
Salem, Va., Confederate, 5 cent black, laid paper	2,000
Beaumont, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, black on yellow (A1)	2,000
British Guiana, 1850, 4 cent, primrose	2,000



Postmaster Labels Contribute to Postal Americana

Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 1 d., blue, error	2,000
France, 1853, 1 fr., carmine, <i>tête-bêche</i>	2,000
Great Britain, 1877, 1 shilling, green, from Plate 14	2,000
*Guadeloupe, postage due, 1876, 40 cent, blue	2,000
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5 cent, blue	2,000
New South Wales, 1856, 2 d., blue water-mark II.	2,000
*Spain, 1867, 25 m., blue and rose, frame inverted	2,000
Togo, 1915, 3 m., black violet (franco-anglaise overprint)	2,000
Togo, 1915, 5 m., slate and carmine (franco-anglaise ov'pt)	2,000
Western Ukrainia, 1919, on Austria milit., 10 gr., violet on gray.	2,000
*Czechoslovakia, 1919, granite pp., 4 k., yellow-green	1,750
*Czechoslovakia, 1919, granite pp., 10 k., deep violet	1,750
United States, 1869, 30 cent, blue and carmine, flags inverted	1,750
Bridgeville, Ala., Confederate, 5 cent, black and red	1,750
Livingston, Ala., Confederate, 5 cent, blue	1,750
*France, 1853, 80 centimes, carmine, <i>tête-bêche</i>	1,750
*South Australia, 1879, 4 d., ultramarine, error	1,750
Victoria, 1860-63, 2 d., brown violet, water-marked "One Penny"	1,750
Victoria, 1860-63, 1 d., green, water-marked "Four Pence"	1,750
Victoria, 1860, 4 d., rose, water-marked "One Penny"	1,750
United States, 1867, grill all over, 5 cent, brown	1,500
United States, 1867, grill all over, 30 cent, orange	1,500
United States, 1867, grill 18 × 15 millimeters, 3 cent, rose	1,500
*United States, 1851, 1 cent, type 1	1,500
*United States, August, 1861, 12 cent, black	1,500
Emory, Va., Confederate, 5 cent, blue	1,500
Franklin, N. C., Confederate, 5 cent, blue on buff	1,500

Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, rose	1,500
Gonzales, Tex., Confederate, gold on garnet	1,500
Greenwood, Va., Confederate, 10 cent, black on laid paper	1,500
Independence, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, black on pink	1,500
Austria, newspaper, 1851, 6 kr., red	1,500
*Barbados, 1861-70, 1 shilling, blue, error	1,500
Bermuda, postmaster, 1848, 1 d., black	1,500
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., pale yellow on pelure paper	1,500
*France, 1849, 1 fr., orange-vermilion	1,500
*Great Britain, 1902-04, I. R. Official, 6 d., purple	1,500
*Great Britain, 1902-04, I. R. Official, 1 shilling, ultramarine	1,500
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 13 cent, blue (A2)	1,500
*Newfoundland, 1860, 6½ d., orange-vermilion	1,500
*Niger Coast, 1898, 20 shilling in vermilion on 1 sh.	1,500
*Niger Coast, 1893, 20 shilling in black on 1 shilling	1,500
*Spain, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, frame inverted	1,500
*Spain, 1867, 25 m., blue, frame inverted	1,500
Tuscany, 1853, 4 c., green, value inverted	1,500
*Tuscany, 1860, 3 lira, ocher	1,500
Germany, 1906-11, 5 mark, slate and carmine, center inverted	1,500
Serbia, 1866, 20 p., rose, "CK" inverted	1,500
*British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue	1,500
Brattleboro, Vt., postmaster, 1846, 5 cent, buff	1,250
*United States, 1875, special print, 5 cent, bright blue	1,250
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 5 cent, rose	1,250
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, black	1,250
Pittsylvania C. H., Confederate, 5 cent, red brown, wove paper	1,250
*Austria, newspaper, 1851, 6 kr., red	1,250
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green	1,250
*Canada, 1851, 12 d., laid paper	1,250
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 4 d., red, error	1,250
*Dominica, 1886, 1 d. on 6 d. green	1,250
Great Britain, 1865-67, water-marked 4 flowers, 10 d., red br.	1,250
India, 1854, 4 anna, head inverted	1,250
South Australia, 1879, 4 d., ultramarine, error	1,250
*Switzerland, Geneva, 4 c., black red	1,250
Transvaal, 1869, 1 shilling, deep green, <i>tête-bêche</i>	1,250



Danville, Va.



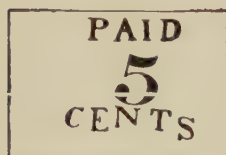
The First Triangular



Millbury, Mass.

Transvaal, 1877, red surcharge "VR" and "Transvaal" wide apt, 3 d., lilac	1,250
Transvaal, 1877, same surcharge, 6 d., lilac	1,250
*Transvaal, Oct., 1877, slanting V.R., 6 d., blue on blue, <i>tête-bêche</i>	1,250
*Two Sicilies, arms, 1860, ½ t., blue	1,250
*French Colonies, 1871, 10 c., bister, <i>tête-bêche</i>	1,250
*Belgium, 1916, 2 fr. 50 c., on carmine, error	1,250
*Austria, 1918, Italian occupation, 10 kr., deep violet	1,000
*Estonia, on Russian, 1919, 10 rubles, scarlet, yellow, and gray	1,000
*United States, St. Louis, postmaster, 1845, 5 cent., on pelure	1,000
*United States, St. Louis, postmaster, 1845, 10 cent, on pelure	1,000
*United States, August, 1861, 1 cent, indigo	1,000
*United States, 1870, grill, 24 cent, purple	1,000
United States, 1875, special print, 2 cent, carmine vermilion	1,000
United States, Charleston carrier, Martin's, 2 cent, bluish	1,000
United States, Louisville, black	1,000
United States, Philadelphia, 1 cent, rose J.J.	1,000
Baton Rouge, La., Confederate, 2 cent, green	1,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 5 cent, black	1,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 5 cent, gray	1,000
Goliad, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, gray	1,000
Independence, Tex., Confederate, 10 cent, black on buff	1,000
Marion, Va., Confederate, 5 cent, black	1,000
*Argentine Republic, 1899, 10 peso, black and green, center inverted	1,000
Bavaria, post due, 1889, 2 pfennig in red on 3 pf. gray	1,000
*British Columbia, 1865, imperforate, 5 cent, rose	1,000
*British Guiana, 1852, 1 cent, magenta	1,000

Canada, 1851, 12 d., black on laid paper	1,000
*Ceylon, 1857, imperforate, 9 d., lilac-brown	1,000
*Ceylon, 1861, clean cut perforations, 9 d., lilac-brown	1,000
*Ceylon, 1865-67, 2d., yellow-green	1,000
Dominica, 1886, 1 d. on 6 d., green	1,000
*Fiji Islands, 1878, 2d., ultramarine	1,000
*Finland, 1856, 5 kopeck, <i>tête-bêche</i>	1,000
*Finland, 1866, 5 penni, black on buff, error	1,000
Gold Coast, 1883, 1 d. on 4 d., magenta	1,000
*Great Britain, hair-lines, 9 d., straw	1,000
*Great Britain, 2 sh., blue, Plate No. 3	1,000
*Great Britain, 1 d., rose, red, Plate No. 77	1,000
*Great Britain, 4 d., vermilion, Plate No. 16	1,000
*Great Britain, 4 d., sage-green, Plate No. 17	1,000
*Great Britain, Bd. Education, 1902, 1 sh., green and carmine	1,000
Guadeloupe, postage due, 1876, 40 centimes, blue	1,000
*Hongkong, 1882, water-m'k'd., Crown C.A. Perf. 12, 2 c., rose	1,000
*Mexico, 1892, 10 pesos, blue-green	1,000
*New Brunswick, 1 sh., dull violet	1,000
*Newfoundland, 1860, 1 sh., orange	1,000
*Newfoundland, 1860, 1 sh., orange, on laid paper	1,000
*New Zealand, 1855, 1 sh., no water-mark, green on blue	1,000
*New Zealand, 1862, pelure paper, 3 d., lilac	1,000
*Mozambique (Republica), 1911, 25 reis, gray, error	1,000
*New Zealand, 1872, water-marked lozenges, 2 d., vermilion	1,000
Portuguese India, 1876, 40 reis, blue	1,000
*Réunion, 1852, 15 centime, blue	1,000
*Réunion, 1852, 30 centime, blue	1,000
*Rumania, 1858, 108 paras, blue on pale rose	1,000
*Rumania, Nov., 1858, 5 para, black on blue	1,000
*Switzerland, Geneva, 5 plus 5 c., yellow green	1,000
*Transvaal, 1877, red overprint, 6 d., blue, inverted	1,000
*Transvaal, 1877, red overprint, 1 sh., green, inverted	1,000
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lira, ocher	1,000
*Turks Islands, 1881, 21½ on 6 d., black, small fraction	1,000
Victoria, 4 d., rose, water-mark 8	1,000
*Samoa, 1914, 3 penny on 30 pfennig, black and orange on buff	1,000
*Siberia, 1921, on Russian 10 kopeck on 10 hr., blue	1,000



Boscawen, N. H.



Lockport, N. Y.



Greenwood, Va.

THE SHAW NEWTON LIST OF FIFTY RARITIES

U. S., Alexandria, Va., 1845, 5 cent, buff	7,000
U. S., Alexandria, Va., 1845, 5 cent, on bluish	10,000
U. S., Baltimore, 1845, 10 cent, black	7,000
U. S., Baltimore, 1845, 10 cent, black on bluish	10,000
U. S., Baltimore, 1845, envelop, 5 × 5, blue and red on buff	.....
U. S., Boscawen, N. H., 1846, 5 cent, dull blue	12,000
U. S., Lockport, N. Y., 1846, 5 cent, red and black on buff	8,500
*U. S., Millbury, Mass., 1847, 5 cent, black on bluish	3,000
U. S., New Haven, 1845, 5 cent, red	3,500
U. S., New Haven, 1845, 5 cent, blue on buff	7,500
U. S., 1867-68, 3 cent, rose, 18 × 15 millimeters grill	.....
*U. S., 1869, 15 cent, inverted	5,000
*U. S., 1869, 24 cent, green and violet, picture inverted	3,500
*U. S., 1869, 24 cent, blue and carmine, flag inverted	4,000
*Argentine Republic, 1862, 15 c., blue, <i>tête-bêche</i>	3,000
Baden, 1851, 9 kr., black on green, error	11,000
British Guiana, 1850, 2 c., rose	7,500
British Guiana, 1856, 1 c., black on magenta	32,500
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on blue surface colored pp.	4,000
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on blue paper colored through	.....
Canal Zone, 1909-10, 5 cent, blue and black, with head of 2 cent	.....
*Cape of Good Hope, 1851, woodblock, 1 p., blue, error	1,250
*Cape of Good Hope, 1864, woodblock, 4 p., red error	1,250
*Ceylon, 1857, 4 p., dull rose	2,500
*Dominica, 1886, 1 p., on 6 p., green	1,250
*France, 1849, 1 fr., vermilion, <i>tête-bêche</i>	.....
France, 1850, 15 c., green <i>tête-bêche</i>	.....

*France, 1853, 1 fr., lake, <i>tête-bêche</i>	3,500
Guadeloupe, postage due, 1876, 40 cent, on blue	1,000
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 2 cent, blue	12,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5 cent, blue	4,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1852, 13 cent, blue (H. I. and U. S.)	3,000
India, 1845, 4 anna, red and blue, head inverted	1,250
*Mauritius, 1847, 1 d., orange, "Post Office"	20,000
*Mauritius, 1847, 2 d., deep blue, "Post Office"	17,000
*Mauritius, 1848, 2d., dark blue	10,000
Niger Coast, 1893, 20 sh. on 1 sh., green	.....
Northern Nigera, 1904, £25, green and carmine	1,250
*Persia (Bushire issue), 2 c., blue and carmine	1,200
Réunion, 1852, 15 c., on blue	1,250
Rumania, 1858, 27 para, black on rose, <i>tête-bêche</i>	5,000
Rumania, 1858, 81 para, blue	3,500
Russia, 1883, 7 kop. on half of 14 kop., blue and rose, entire stamp	.....
Shanghai, 1865-66, 1 candarin, blue on laid paper	700
*Spain, 1851, 5 real, red brown, error	.....
Spain, 1851, 2 real, blue, error of color	12,500
Sweden, 1855, 3 skilling banco, orange, error	4,000
*Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., blue, <i>tête-bêche</i>	.....
Uruguay, 1858, 180 c., green, <i>tête-bêche</i>	.....
Western Australia, 1854-57, 4 d., blue, inverted frame	.....

Readers will be interested in making comparisons between the valuations established in the listings of these two experts.

For non-collectors and those who may be prompted to begin searching through old papers for stamps certain technical terms used in the lists may be explained quickly. *Tête-bêche* is the presence of two stamps, side by side or one above the other, in which one of the two heads, busts, designs, or scenes (the complete stamp) is upside down. To possess a *tête-bêche* specimen, one must have two or more stamps joined together. In the listing of an 1849 French postal variety Vervelle is the name of the first owner of a sheet of the particular specimen discovered years ago among the papers of the printer, M. Hulot.



Type of Recent Siberian Rarity, in Center

Qualities of paper are difficult of definition, from easily observed granite paper to the more puzzling pelure paper. Grills are indentations broken by mechanical means in the fabric of stamp paper to make it absorb canceling inks and prevent dishonest persons from washing stamps free of cancelations. Use of the grill has been discontinued, but various nations to-day use a cancelation ink of oily content to make its removal increasingly difficult, notably Japan and Peru. Grills were so many millimeters wide by so many more deep, the dimensions varying in different years. Woodblocks are not necessarily stamps carved by hand in hardwood, but designs engraved or etched on metal, these metal surfaces being fastened on wooden blocks for reproduction. This was the case with Cape of Good Hope triangles, so listed.

Once more it is timely to warn discoverers of old stamped letters or documents, or of old-time letter sheets bearing odd markings, not to cut, deface, alter, soak off, or in any way remove stamps from the wrappers on which they are found. The presence of old and valuable stamps on original covers adds greatly to their value; and adjacent markings, cancelations, and routings prove the genuineness of rarities more quickly than anything else could.

Collector lore is laden with stories of unusual or historic postal finds, yet the larger interest for readers of to-day will center in discoveries made in recent months, thus giving indication that there still exist many places where postal treasures may be found. In the spring of 1926 Mrs. Edward S. Leadbeater, of Alexandria, Virginia, while preparing to destroy and

burn an accumulation of old papers, discovered a letter that had been written to her husband when, as a boy of seven, he had been making a visit at Parkin's Mill, near the town of Winchester, where Philip Sheridan, the Union cavalry leader, made his famous ride that converted a defeat into victory. Because it was the first letter the Leadbeater youth had ever received, he saved it throughout his life, and his widow's housecleaning brought it to light. In reading the letter she discovered the name of a still living friend of her husband and sent him the missive for examination. He, in turn, wrote her that the stamp on the letter might be worth a few dollars. And so it was! On the letter sheet canceled with the date "Alexandria, August 25, 1846"—one year before federal postage began—was an Alexandria postmaster stamp, five-cent, bluish, which a Baltimore dealer bought from her for \$8000 and which possesses a retail market value of \$10,000. Mr. Phillips gives it a valuation of \$12,000. You may observe its design in a marginal reproduction. Six copies are all that have been unearthed in the last eighty-seven years.

Also in the summer of 1926, Frank Hale, cashier of the First National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, wrote to his friend, George R. Cooley, an Albany collector, that a large volume of old correspondence was being cleared out at the bank. He suggested that Mr. Cooley come over and take away whatever he wanted from the discards of one of the oldest incorporated banks in New York State. All of its letters received between 1825 and 1873 had been preserved. The Cooley discovery consisted of 20,500 envelopes containing issues from 1847 to 1873, a find valued at approximately \$10,000. There were eighty-six of the first five-cent denomination of 1847, all on envelopes and in perfect condition; only four of the ten-cent denomination of the same year, more than ten thousand of the ordinary specimens of the three-cent denomination in use between 1851 and 1861; and various other stamps in lesser quantities.

An old Philadelphia bank, ready to move into new quarters, disposed of an accumulation of obsolete and seemingly worthless papers to a junk dealer for \$15, giving him a receipt upon his purchase. These papers yielded stamps worth more than \$75,000. Lawsuits were threatened to regain for the bank a share of the returns from this cheaply sold treasure. The junk dealer stood firm, and nothing happened.

There had been dozens of important discoveries in the United States, Great Britain, and the European nations, all within the year preceding the writing of this chapter. Old banks moving into new quarters are a prolific source of new finds, and stamp-seekers having friends among the officials of moving banks should endeavor to obtain the right to seek postal treasure at the first sound of any rumor concerning the erection of a new bank building, not at the last minute when moving is under way.

Newspaper despatches told, a year or so ago, of the sale at auction of one large block of ten-cent stamps of the United States issue of 1851 for \$1700, these adhesives having prepaid the postage on a weighty valentine sent by a fortune-seeking lover in California to his sweetheart in Springfield, Massachusetts. The valentine in its original envelop was held for many years by the recipient before being offered at a public auction to collectors.

Evidence that rarities occur among stamps of recent issue is found in the results of a New York auction of the John Bister collection of United States stamps a few months ago. For a pair of the ordinary two-cent stamps of the 1921 issue, but with no vertical perforation dividing them, a buyer paid \$420. Only five similar pairs of this specimen are said to exist, although this does not mean that another pair may be found by examining letters of that period. Collectors and dealers are inclined to speak with assurance about the number of copies of an error or rarity in existence, and their assertions are not entitled to final acceptance. At the same Bister

auction a pair of the two-cent denomination, 1904 issue, without perforations horizontally, sold for \$217.50. Surely these are commensurate returns for any one who invested four cents per specimen at a post-office window for those erroneously unperforated specimens that escaped, and less than that amount should they be found on letters sent by some one else. No one making such a discovery would be insane enough to cut them apart!

Postal auctions held in New York City in the first quarter of 1927 brought amazingly fine prices for unused copies of stamps of the twentieth century, some of them but two or three years old. A one rupee Mesopotamia 1922 issue surcharged on the Turkish ten piaster stamp, lacking the Turkish word "Reshad," brought \$320; \$161 for the £2 Rhodesia, reddish brown on bluish paper; \$92 for the £1 Rhodesia of 1924, the latter a stamp never issued for postal use in Rhodesia.

About two years ago a London firm's parcel boy tried to stick some of the then-current fourpenny stamps on brown parcel paper, but discovered that the gum was on the same side as the printed designs. These freak specimens were soon selling at from one to four pounds each, the latter price being paid for a block of four by King George for his collection. Only one sheet of 240 stamps was ever discovered in this condition.

Belgium provides a recent rarity, of which certain copies were bought at post-office windows for sixty-five centimes each and are now worth \$500 each. The Belgian sixty-five-centime denomination of 1920 showing the ruins of the Hôtel de Ville at Tremond is the two-color stamp that produced this interesting error-rarity. One sheet of twenty-five stamps was discovered with the center picture inverted. Twenty copies went out into the mails and vanished from circulation. Five remaining unused copies fell into a collector's hands, and these have a valuation of \$500 each. Persons who have Belgian correspond-



With Inverted Center or Overprint Values Leap Up

ence in their files might turn a few minutes' search into a highly profitable one.

France provides an amusing case of a single stamp that resulted in a three-cornered lawsuit. The litigation involved the ownership of one of the French postal rarities of 1849. A notary at Vannes, in Brittany, turned over some papers to a friend who was writing a history of the region. The historian uncovered a letter containing a stamp then worth seven thousand francs and immediately notified the notary of his discovery, laying claim to half the value on the ground that it was treasure-trove. The notary took possession of his property and resisted the discoverer's claim. Resort was had to the local court, whereupon the grandson of the woman to whom the letter was originally addressed entered claim to the letter and the stamp on behalf of the heirs to her estate.

Sweden provides an interesting case of a lesser rarity, occasionally referred to as the "love stamp," since it influenced a romance. In 1918 the Swedish post-office department, requiring stamps of lower denominations, overprinted new values on a surplus stock of less used higher denominations. One of the series of overprints was 12 ore on 25 ore, red-orange. This overprint was applied upside down to an unknown number of sheets, or perhaps to only one or two, and a sheet found its way to Guliksberg, a small office in Norland. Swedish sources provide the story of what followed. A young forester at Guliksberg had promised to write a daily letter to his sweetheart, and each of his letters up to the number of thirty had borne a stamp from this misprinted sheet. A collector discovered the error,

traced its source to Guliksberg, and offered 200 kroner apiece for these labels. As the girl had saved her love-letters in the original envelopes, the forester received on her behalf 6000 kroner for her stamps, and the proceeds resulted in a wedding and a well furnished home. Thus did a postal label speed the wings of romance.

All collectors, but few of the general public, are familiar with the origin of the Mauritius "Post Office" stamps, one of these being the second most costly postal rarity in the world. J. Barnard, an engraver, watchmaker, and jeweler, and the wife of the British colonial governor of Mauritius, in a measure share the responsibility for this historic species. The governor's wife had ordered invitations prepared for a ball and wished to have them despatched through the mail bearing postage-stamps, none of which existed for the colony, although adhesive labels had been arriving on mails from England for seven years. Barnard began the preparation of the plates for one and two cent denominations. It is said that the engraver, working well into the night, became puzzled over the wording he had been told to use. When he arrived at the office the postmaster had departed and the doors were locked. The engraver's eye halted at the sign "Post Office." Those were the words he had been told to use, and he hurried back to his shop and cut the letters into his plates. And, of course, he was wrong. He had been ordered to use the words "Post Paid." So the erroneous stamps appeared, and the governor's wife would not yield in her determination to use them on her invitations, right or wrong. Enough were sold to her for her social necessities, and the remainder, together with the plates, were destroyed. Thirty copies are known to exist in all the world to-day. Ten or twelve of these are in America, and two are in the collection of King George. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, of New York, rejected an offer of \$30,000 for one he had acquired from the collection of the late Henry J. Duveen, art dealer and connoisseur. The Duveen accumulation, intact, was valued at more than a mil-

lion dollars. The seeker after postal treasure who may happen, in some out-of-the-way part of the world, to stumble upon an invitation to the ball given by the governor's lady of Mauritius, in original envelop and properly stamped, will receive more than any successful gambler who "breaks the bank" at a Monte Carlo table.

The only envelop known to exist containing canceled copies of both the one and two penny denominations of the Mauritius errors was bought at private sale by Arthur Hind for \$35,000; and he also purchased for \$12,500 the only known copy of the Boscawen, New Hampshire, postmaster stamp; for \$8,500 the only known copy of the Lockport, New York, postmaster stamp; and for \$14,500 the finest copy in existence of the extremely rare Hawaiian "Missionary" two-cent stamp issued in 1851.

Postal collections attain stupendous valuations when the science is pursued by men of wealth. The late George H. Worthington, Canadian-born but long identified with interests in Cleveland and Missouri and rated as worth millions, was for many years reputed to own the greatest collection in the Western Hemisphere. Business reverses forced him to break up his collection, and dispersal sales yielded his estate a million dollars. There are hundreds of great collections in North America, many of which have never been heralded or exploited, and whose owners have no connections as members of philatelic organizations. Until forced into prominence as a collector by his acquisition of the Ferrary British Guiana rarity, Arthur Hind, as he relates in connection with his personal story of his purchase, had no connection with the interesting and useful societies of stamp collectors, of which there are several. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, a wealthy dye magnate; Theodore E. Steinway, whose family has contributed so greatly to world-wide enjoyment of music; J. Philip Benkard, a Wall street broker; Rear-Admiral Frederick Harris, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; John T. Coit, a New Jersey banker; former Senator J. S.

Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, are all wealthy owners of historic collections, usually centered around the specialist collection of one nation or a group of nations.

Other notable specialist collections have been assembled by Dr. Jonathan Brace Chittenden, dean of the department of mathematics of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Representative Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey; Dr. Carroll Chase; Judge Robert S. Emerson of Providence; Major T. Charlton Henry of Philadelphia; Colonel Edward H. R. Green; William H. Crocker; George Walcott; William R. Ricketts; John N. Luff, foremost American specialist-expert; James A. Calder of Ottawa, a Canadian senator; Dr. L. L. Reford of Montreal; Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association; Mrs. Warren Irving Glover, wife of the second assistant postmaster-general of the United States; Charles N. Ams; Edward S. Knapp; and William E. Hawkins, president of the American Brass and Copper Company of New York. Virtually all the stamps in the Hawkins collection, filling more than eighty volumes, are unused. These comprise labels of every stamp-issuing land in the world. The concentration of such men in the science of postal collection should do much to dispel a long-prevalent belief that stamp collecting is a time-wasting, profitless, and mentally uninspiring pursuit. The quality of its higher devotees alone would disprove this.

Accumulation of rarities provides a ready outlet for the resources of men and women of wealth, and its thrill is immeasurably great. Yet collecting is a pursuit for a diversity of peoples and classes. At a dealer's counter the millionaire collector's chauffeur may be filling in the last open spaces of a twentieth-century album in Austria, Germany, or some other economically war-wrecked nation whose total postal output since 1914 is procurable in entirety for a comparatively few dollars. A clerk in the foreign department of an active international bank often finds himself in possession of a variety of new specimens before knowledge of their appearance has reached the dealers

of the larger cities. Accident may bring a valuable stamp to almost any one, and the smaller collector devotee, may, by exchanging it, surrender possession of an isolated specimen and procure in return its full value in the form of hundreds or even thousands of lower priced stamps to build his own collection to formidable numerical levels. Quantity is not a discreditable achievement, and the possession of thousands of stamps is of greater educational advantage than are two or three fairly valuable specimens in the hands of a collector who cannot afford to own them. Collector contacts are lessons in social democracy. They eliminate many barriers imposed by wealth and class distinctions. An instinctive collector projects his interest into the article he collects and into persons who show an interest in his hobby, and he ignores, or does not see, the jarring phases of a personality that under other circumstances he might dislike heartily.

Upon many occasions all of us have read that the rulers of various nations are interested in and maintain exceptional stamp collections. In a number of instances this is true; in others it is merely propaganda to interest the people of a country or the collectors of all countries in acquiring the postal issues of the monarch's homeland. Rulers of to-day are not averse to aiding their treasuries, and the popularity of a nation's stamps with collectors throughout the world brings a material return into the coffers of any government. The most notable of all royal collections is that of King George V. The head of the British Empire began to save stamps when he was a naval cadet and later as a midshipman on the *Bacchante*. Restricting himself to stamps of Great Britain, the dominions and colonies, he possesses the finest existing collection of British stamps, many of them acquired by purchases and bids in the open market and at prices that obliged him to curb his expenditures and forgo luxuries in other directions. He has for years devoted leisure moments to studying and observing his multitude of rarities and novelties. Among the latter are Row-

land Hill's original sketches, in water-colors, of the world's first postal adhesives and the artist's original sketch of the Mulready envelop. He possesses the Mauritius "Post Office" rarities of both denominations and has been reported erroneously to have bid against Arthur Hind, through his Paris agent, for the British Guiana rarity. For years his Majesty's collection in Buckingham Palace has had the careful oversight of Edward Denny Bacon, M.V.O., a former president of the Royal Philatelic Society, as curator, and its studious owner is on written record to a friend that his interest in stamps is "one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

The king's collection is valued much in excess of \$500,000, and his attitude in permitting exhibitions of complete sections of it has been marked by extreme graciousness and generosity. The Prince of Wales is a collector, but in a much lesser degree, and he is honorary president of the Royal Philatelic Society, of which his father is patron. Four other kings and three European queens are active postal collectors: their Majesties Alfonso XIII of Spain, who collects the stamps of his nation, its colonies, Portugal, and France; Fuad of Egypt, a general collector who is also responsible for the complete alteration of Egyptian postal designs; Albert of Belgium, as well as his consort, Queen Elizabeth, and the heir to the Belgian throne, Crown Prince Leopold; and Alexander of Jugoslavia. Italy's Montenegrin-born Queen Elena is a collector, as is her son, the Prince of Piedmont. Italy's king applies his interest to his collection of coins. The emperor of Japan, newly on the throne of his country through the recent death of his father, is a devotee of collecting, as is Queen Maud of Norway, Princess Charles of Denmark, former King Manuel of Portugal, the Prince of Monaco, Prince Andrew of Russia, and the maharaja of Gwalior, who possesses a splendid collection of Indian feudatory state labels. The nawab of Sachim is a member of the Collectors' Club of New York. The present raja of Sarawak is likewise a collector, and the Swedish crown prince, widely

known in the United States and Great Britain, is patron of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

A well posted British collector-editor, Douglas B. Armstrong of London, provides an extended roster of many world-known British personalities whose propensities as collectors are not so widely known on our side of the world. These include:

The Duke of Argyle; the Marquis of Bute; the Earls of Waldegrave, Drogheda, Gosforth, and Carrick; Baron Camoys; the Duchess of Bedford; Marchioness of Blandford; Viscountess Down; Viscountess Mountgarret; Countess of Buckingham; Lady Auckland Geddes; Lady Hope Morley; Lady Anson; Lady Abinger; Lady Elizabeth Wiseman; Lady M. Wedmore; Lady Johnstone; Lady Leconfield; Lady Linlithgow; and Lady Dunlop.

In the cabinet Lord Birkenhead specializes in war stamps, and his fellow-collectors include Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade; Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister of labor; and the Right Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, under-secretary of state for the colonies. From the Royal Navy come these collectors: Admiral Westaway, Vice-Admirals Booty and Bruce, and Rear-Admiral Royds, deputy commissioner of police. From the British army: Major-Generals Sir E. Birdwood, Sir Percy Cox, Sir Edward Northey, and W. H. Greenley.

The Bishop of British Guiana is an ardent collector, but has not enjoyed the excessive good fortune to discover an Arthur Hind rarity. Lord Burnham, proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," and Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth of the "Illustrated London News" are likewise collectors, as are Sir Norman McLeod, of the High Court, Bombay; Judge Montgomerie Hamilton of New South Wales; Sir Lauder Bruton; Dr. H. A. James, of St. John's College, Oxford; and Dr. J. Maynard Keynes of Cambridge; Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson and John Drinkwater, Sven Hedin, the explorer, and Major Powell-Cotton, the big game hunter.

There is one young collector, living in exile with his mother in Spain, whose story will be of interest to younger collectors throughout the world. He is Otto of Hungary, the son of Emperor Charles and the Empress Zita, whose portraits appear briefly on postal issues and charity stamps of Hungary (1916 and 1918) and on a single Austrian charity issue of 1918. Should monarchical government be restored at Budapest, young Otto might return as ruler under the title of Otto I—a fairly remote possibility. This youth has been a collector for several years, and his collection was exhibited at the big philatelic exhibition in New York in the fall of 1926, lavishly embellished and mounted by a distinguished Hungarian artist.

Many of the world's major and minor countries possess important national collections, some quite accessible to the public, others more secluded. Two of the most complete are those of the Berlin Postal Museum, which, because of the fortunes of war, failed to receive the Ferrary treasure, and the British Museum exhibit, of which the famous Taplin collection was the nucleus. Others include the National Stamp Collection of India, housed in the Victoria Memorial Building, and the National Stamp Collection of Ireland, in the Science and Art Museum in Dublin; this collection was undertaken in 1893, when the Duke of Leinster bequeathed his stamps to the unit of empire which evolved into the present Free State. A complete national collection of Serbia vanished from Belgrade during the World War, and efforts have been under way since the creation of the triune Kingdom of Yugoslavia to rebuild it.

The United States government collection is housed in the National Museum at Washington and contains not only the postal issues of the United States but of all foreign countries as well.

The announced intention of the New York Public Library to install as a permanent exhibit in its main library structure

an excellent collection of American postal varieties acquired from Benjamin K. Miller, a Milwaukee philatelist, has brought forth no results in the two years that have elapsed since news of the acquisition was broadcasted in March, 1925. This collection contained the only unperforated set of pairs of the United States 1893 Columbian issue, and one of the few known sets of the eight denominations of the August, 1861, issue, which were issued before the postmaster-general had given his approval to the designs. When changed and corrected, these resulted in the second issue of 1861. The first issue is valued in excess of seven thousand dollars. The Columbian unperforated pairs were long regarded as mythical, an unverified report being that John Wanamaker, who was postmaster-general at the time of their issue, had presented a set to the son of Henry Hilton, a New York merchant. Still another Miller rarity is the twenty-four-cent United States inverted air-mail specimen. After two years no one connected with the library management is willing to venture an opinion upon the opening of the Miller exhibit.

For many years the writer of these chronicles has been assembling an extended and unique international collection which, it is contemplated, will form the nucleus of the American Postal Salon, a non-commercial exhibition always to be open to collectors and to the general public. For this collection there are always being added pieces and stamp groupings of exceptional interest inspired and conceived by administrative and postal officials of many lands, a number of whom have been friends and acquaintances of the writer. The death of various personalities who have both autographed and written the stories surrounding certain issues precludes any duplication of their contributions and therefore, in some instances, establishes them as rarities, certainly always as novelties. This collection will be established either in an individual setting or in some important existing museum which will assure it

separate display not dwarfed or minimized by its surroundings. This will, in effect, constitute a permanent stamp fair, supplemented by special exhibits, and should exert a wide appeal in and outside of collector circles.

CHAPTER XVI

THE ANCIENT AND AWAKENING EAST



ACROSS the vast Asiatic expanse of the world's surface there stretches a chain of ancient nations embracing within themselves a force and power that could, and would—and some day *may*—shake the world as a terrier shakes a rat. Nu-

merically the massed populations of these contiguous lands represent more than one third of all the living human creatures of the earth; peoples whose forebears swept out of Tartary (1206–27) under the leadership of the devastating Jenghis Khan and again (between 1369 and 1405) under Tamerlane, or comprised the Turanian hordes (1360–89) who seized the area that became Turkey in Europe and in 1453 crushed the Roman Empire at Constantinople and later hammered at the gates of Vienna. In an earlier chronicle we have glimpsed this encroachment of Asia upon Europe both in the Russian and Turkish episodes. We are still to see pictures of additional Asiatic powers and review much of their background as we contemplate the postal issues of Asia and the East—pictorial embellishments in Persia that date from Darius and the architectural beauties of Persepolis; in Japan to Jingo Kogo, the female warrior empress, who conquered Korea by affording the enemy a mere sight of her army and fleet; to the China of full fifteen hundred years before the days of Kublai Khan (1259–94), ruling at his gorgeous court in rich Kambalu, the modern

Peking, and receiving there the ambassadors and emissaries from the younger civilizations of the West. In turning the postal pages of these lands we are gazing upon what may be the next of the great developments of world history, a possible League of Asia to compete with and possibly combat the League that is domiciled at Geneva. Such a League of the Orient would comprise China, Japan, Persia, Afghanistan, the Turkey that once again nests on the Asia Minor soil where Ottoman power was generated, and Soviet Russia, or certainly most of Asiatic Russia. This area with its racial kinships constitutes the second great danger-spot of the world, a zone filled with darker portents for the diplomats and rulers of Europe and for the American Union than the lesser zone of potential trouble, the Mediterranean.

The most thoroughly developed nation in this alliance is the limited monarchy of Japan, whose cabinet, privy council, and imperial parliament comprising peers and representatives are held within the palm of the hand of Hirohito, the twenty-six-year-old mikado, who, having traveled far while inspecting the Caucasian world, has now retired into the seclusion of the yellow walls of the imperial palace at Tokio to direct the destinies of his people—eighty-odd million souls possessing a greater degree of organic efficiency than the modern Orient has ever before assembled to face the industrial competition and the military and naval units of the white West.

Four dramatic episodes had shaken the Japanese islands with the severity of temblors before the first adhesive stamps of March, 1871, began to convey the chrysanthemum symbols of the reigning house to the people of other lands. The insistent Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry had come with his American commerce by treaty in the following year, and laid the basis for the miraculously energetic Japan of our present day. The seven-hundred-year power of the feudal baronage, the Shogunate, had been abolished in 1867, and the civil war of 1868 had restored the full power of the emperor. Mutsuhito's



Arisugawa



Kitasirawaka



Korean Amalgamation



reign (1868–1912) marked at its outset the abolition of the feudal system that antedated by more than a hundred years the visit of Marco Polo to the islands in the thirteenth century. For thirty-seven years no personality ever supplanted the chrysanthemum symbol until 1908, when two denominations brought into view the second-century Japanese empress Jingo Kogo, regarded as legendary by many historians, but often honored by her own people. She was the wife of the fourteenth mikado (191–200 A.D.) and is credited after his mysterious death with having raised an army, collected a fleet, and proceeded to Korea, where the overwhelming strength of her forces caused the Korean monarch to surrender without resistance. While Korean history mentions twenty-five raids made against the kingdom by the Japanese in the first five centuries of the Christian era, not one has been identified with Jingo's bloodless conquest. Chinese history likewise ignores the expedition, although at that period Korean territory was under the management of Chinese governors. Whether legendary or otherwise, this empress has been honored by postal likenesses on two occasions, the second time in 1924.

More in the spirit of a Latin land, with its resort to fiestas and celebrations, Japan is continually celebrating or observing some event through the medium of its postal pictures. There are labels as far back as 1896 bearing portraits of Prince Kitasirakawa and Prince Arisugawa, heroes of the war of 1894, when China was overwhelmed. Marriages in the royal family have prompted more commemorative issues than any other



Prince's Wedding



Silver Wedding



Coronation Stamp

events since the introduction of postage. The Emperor Mutsuhito's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in 1894 brought into being a large stamp with the central chrysanthemum symbol flanked by cranes, the birds symbolic of domesticity. The prince imperial, who in 1912 became the Emperor Yoshihito, was married in 1900 to the Princess Sadako, and a wedding stamp of May 10 celebrated the event. Stamps marked his coronation as emperor in 1915, and a year later, when the ill health of the emperor began to cause alarm, a postal issue appeared to denote the designation of Hirohito, the prince imperial, as heir apparent. Despite ill health Yoshihito lived to commemorate with more stamps his own twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in 1925. Cranes and chrysanthemums again comprise the design evidencing long life and domestic faithfulness, and a second denomination pictures the phenix, the bird of great beauty in Oriental mythology that serves as an emblem of immortality. Arabian and Persian fables recount that the phenix, after living for five hundred years in the wilderness, built itself a funeral pile of gums and spices, fanned them into flame by the swift beating of its wings, was burned in the flames, and from the ashes came forth again in the freshness of youth.

Like the future monarch of the British Empire, the crown prince of Japan, now the emperor who has served his time as regent, has observed much of the world at first-hand, and postal labels twice have been used to record his travels. The new ruler, because of these journeys, becomes the only Japanese



Quarter-Century Commemoratives



Return of Crown Prince

mikado who has ever set foot off his native soil—a record comparable to that of the American nation, none of whose presidents, it is said, ever set foot on foreign soil during their term of office until Woodrow Wilson departed for Europe to take part in the peace conference.

A postal series of 1921 commemorated the crown prince's safe return from Europe. The battle-ships pictured on these labels are the *Katori* and *Kashima*, on which the royal party made the trip. In the same year two illustrations on new stamps commemorated the fiftieth year of the nation's postal service. One denomination shows the three flags of the Post-office Department, bearing in its corners miniature reproductions of the first four Japanese stamp designs of 1871. The other pictures the building of the Department of Communications, and in the foreground is the statue of Baron Maejima, one of the early developers of the efficient Japanese posts. Again in 1923 the crown prince was on his travels, and two new stamps commemorated his first visit to Formosa. The earthquake disaster of 1923 robbed the heir apparent of his own issue of stamps commemorating his wedding to the Princess Nagako Kuni, for the ceremony was postponed several months. Four postal denominations were prepared, and distribution of them had begun to the distant islands of the empire when the disaster befell the nation, causing a hundred thousand deaths and destroying the



Post-office Commemoratives

The Census Stamp

government's postal printing bureau in Tokio. The two lower values bore a picture of Mount Tsukuba, and on the higher denominations was the temporary residence of the crown prince, the Kasumigaseki detached palace. A few collectors who had exceptionally good connections in Japan possess this set, which was immediately withdrawn and did no officially authorized postal duty.

On a world peace series of 1919 each design contains the inevitable pigeon or dove; on one the bird is at rest, and on the other, in flight. The excuse for the issue of a commemorative series of 1920 was an odd one, the observance of the taking of the first national census of the country on October 1. The illustration is a picture of the first mikado, Jimmu, who reigned in 600 B.C. He is seated in a throne, and in his right hand he holds a writing-brush (*fude*) and in his left a scroll (*makimono*). Beside him is a small Japanese writing-table. The inscriptions are, "Imperial Japanese Government," and, "First Census, 1920." The next census, taken five years later, revealed a population of eighty-three and a half million persons in a total area of 260,738 square miles inclusive of Japan, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin; and the capital city of Tokio, with a population of 3,859,674, was climbing rapidly abreast of Paris. Here, as we shall see, the congested population of Japan presents the same problem that is distressing Italy. Two nations have growing-pains and, in the words of Mussolini, must "explode or expand." Expansion means, in



Formosan Visit



Empress Jingo



Meiji Shrine

either case, peaceful or military conquests, and such ventures always mean new postal issues. When nations cross borders into other territories the posts go in with the motor commissaries and the newspaper correspondents.

Japan's best known postal picture appears on three denominations first issued in 1922 and in use until 1927—a reproduction of Fujiyama, 12,365 feet high, tallest and most famous of all Japanese mountains. The picture of Fujisan is surmounted by the orthodox imperial crest, the chrysanthemum, flanked by panels from a mirror of the Fujiyama period, and beside deer, which the early Japanese regarded as messengers of the gods. This extinct volcano, about seventy miles distant from Tokio, has figured more extensively in Japanese art throughout the world than any other spot within the empire.

All is not happiness in Japan's celebrative postal issues. You may witness in a single stamp of 1905 the tragedy of Korea and the extinction of the Hermit Kingdom, whose people in the early centuries dominated the Japanese. Five hundred years before the Christian era Korean influence had made itself felt among those whom Marco Polo had called the *Zipangu*, and fifty years later the Koreans had introduced Buddhism. Winning its independence from China in 1895, Korea fell victim to Japanese penetration in 1904, and a year later its postal system was merged with that of Japan, the fact being celebrated by the reproduced postal emblem. In May, 1915, Korea was formally annexed to Japan as the province of

Chosen, its ancient name. The two stamps of 1906 celebrating the triumphal military review of that year are a dual commemoration of the two conquests of Korea: the earlier that of the Empress Jingo, and the latter the extinction of the ancient kingdom in 1905. This brought to an end Korea's individual postal issues that had been begun in 1885.

Two years after the World War had reached its end by armistice, Japan by postal commemoratives signalized to the world, as it celebrated at home through the obeisance of millions of its people, the dedication of the costly and exquisite temple, the Meiji shrine erected as a memorial to Emperor Mutsuhito. A picture of this structure appears on the postal issue of November, 1920. Thousands of members of the Young Men's Societies labored for more than five years from 1915 in completing the edifice, which covers an area of more than twenty-three thousand square feet and contains more than nineteen thousand pieces of Japanese cypress; with its huge adjacent stadium it will attain a total cost in excess of twenty million dollars. The word *meiji*, meaning enlightened peace, was applied by Mutsuhito to his reign at the hour of his coronation, October 31, 1868; and its application to a remarkably beautiful shrine further memorializes the present dynasty, which reaches back in unbroken sequence for twenty-five centuries. Twice in this reign of enlightened peace Japan fought and won wars with powers numerically capable of wiping its island domain off the face of the earth. By a conclusive defeat of China in 1894 and an almost equally conclusive victory over Russia in



Fujiyama Views

Yomei-mon

Nagoya Castle



Military Review and Two Peace Labels

1904-06 a nation that had cultivated isolation for centuries bade farewell to a portion of its past, began to look and think forward, and took its place among the major ruling lands of the earth.

Japanese postal labels, overprinted with symbols, have been in use in occupied areas of China, Formosa, the leased territory of Kwantung, and elsewhere throughout virtually all of the twentieth century, beginning in Korea in 1900. After seeing what Great Britain, France, and Italy received as spoils of war from the former German possessions, we may now observe the areas that by mandate of Versailles, and by private national agreements, came under the control and postal jurisdiction of the Tokio monarchy. The Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew islands of the Pacific, which once, in conjunction with the "leased" port of Kiauchow, constituted Berlin's Asiatic holdings, are now ruled by the only modern world power that the Orient has produced.

Japan's current issue pictures Mount Fujiyama as viewed from the south on the two-sen variety, the Yomei-mon or elaborately carved gateway in the sanctuary of Iyeyasu at Nikko on the six-sen, and, on the ten-sen the Nagoya Castle with its golden Shichi fishes on its uppermost roof. This edifice dates from 1610 and preserves some of the tradition of the city of Nagoya and the province of Owari. Nikko, as we know,

is the central shrine of the nation. The Iyeyasu temple is a seventeenth-century edifice of the Shinto cult, and its carved gates of wood and metal are among the best examples of Japanese art and carving.

Early Japanese stamps (1875) reveal some of the ornithology of the country: a pheasant on the twelve-sen variety; a wagtail on the fifteen-sen; a goshawk, familiar in the folklore of the islands, on the forty-five-sen denomination; pigeons on the peace issue (1919); and cranes and a phenix (1925). An excellent picture of a crane is also found on a stamp of Soviet Armenia, while China's ornithological postal contributions are geese, symbolizing rapidly of communication, on various denominations of series in use between 1897 and 1912.

The China of early 1927, with its four hundred million population, and its armed governments endeavoring to function from the five capitals of Canton, Peking, Nanking, Hankow, and Mukden, is one of the most ludicrous and dangerous tragicomic experiments in republicanism ever attempted in the history of the world. Here is a land of such antiquity that it is exceeded in age only by Egypt and Babylonia, a land that for much more than twenty-five centuries has kept most of its secrets behind the impenetrable screen of the East. When the tribes of Europe had but recently ceased using stone implements to fell trees and had learned to mix tin with copper to produce the harder tools and weapons of the Bronze Age, the Chinese were developed to the point where they possessed a more than formative civilization and were building their system of phonetic writing which by the year 2000 B.C. possessed fifty thousand symbols. Here, indeed, was the ancient ancestor of modern systems of shorthand. In the sixth century of the Christian era the nation already had invented the art of printing from blocks. In the tenth it used movable types, whereas John Gutenberg began printing his first copy of the Bible at Mainz in 1454, only thirty-eight years before Columbus set out to discover the land destined to be named for his historian Ves-



The Great Wall



Two Temple of Heaven Scenes

pucci. Such an old country is the dissension-torn China, which few Western peoples understand, and which often does not understand itself.

The oldest symbol of ancient China that finds portrayal on a postage-stamp of this amazingly confused Buddhist-Confucian republic is the Great Wall, a barrier of isolation and protection erected by the Tsin dynasty three centuries before Christ and but three hundred years after the beginning of the Confucian era. By one of the great perversities with which history is dotted, this picture appears on a series of air-mail labels with a postal plane as the twentieth-century symbol of the destroyer of national isolation. The Tsing dynasty of Manchus, which began in 1644 and maintained its hold for 268 years until 1912, witnessed the introduction of adhesive stamps in the Chinese Empire in 1878, and seven individual series and various intermediate overprinted labels evidence its presence in dragons and inscriptions to baffle the Aryan races. China's postal farewell to the Manchus and to its imperial form of government is found on its series of stamps of 1909 bearing a picture of the Temple of Heaven, or Temple of the Great Dragon, most notable of all Chinese religious structures, located within the Forbidden City in Peking. The issue commemorated the first year of the reign of Hsuan T'ung, last of the Manchus, whose throne already was beginning to feel the early shocks of the revolution that two and a half years later was to seal the fate of a monarchy at least two thousand years



Sun Yat-sen



Yuan Shi-kai

older than the time-clock of civilization, the Christian calendar. The Temple of Heaven is in the center of an inclosure about a square mile in area and stands on a terrace of three circular stages connected by flights of steps, each stage with a wide projecting roof, the highest forming a concave cone of blue-green tiles with a gilded tip. It is not a Manchu edifice, for it was built about 1420 during the Ming dynasty and, strictly speaking, is a group of buildings in the Chinese city near the southern wall and to the east of Ch'ien Men Street, surrounded by a wall three miles in circumference. It comprises the Altar of Heaven, the Temple of Agriculture, the Imperial World, and the Temple of the Happy Year, which is the structure pictured on the stamps. Architects of many lands who have traveled widely are quick to assert that the Forbidden City contains the finest group of buildings in the world from the standpoints of arrangement, beauty of upturned roofs, and colorings. Abolition of the imperial government has brought no abandonment of its most important religious symbol as a postal illustration. The temple appears on five denominations of the regular issues of the nation since 1913, being revealed at the end of a rice-field and as the sole illustration of a series of 1923 issued to commemorate the adoption of the new republican constitution of October 10, 1923.

No leaven of discontent working within any land, ancient or modern, results in revolution and reform without producing personalities to gain the attention of the world. When the revolutionists of this seemingly well intrenched monarchy were



The Symbolic Goose



Post-office Commemorative



Dragon

working by means of printed propaganda, when the harried and hunted leaders were dodging from one spot to another to escape capture and the waiting headsman, or were seeking safety in exile in near-by domains, there appeared on the political horizon the college-bred physician Sun Yat-sen, a Kwangtung provincial, born in Fatshan, South China, in 1867. He had been graduated from Iolani College, now a part of the University of Hawaii, and from the Hongkong School of Medicine (1887-92). He had practised in the Portuguese possession of Macao, slipping into China to take part in the unsuccessful Canton outbreak of 1895, which sent him fleeing to Kobe, Hawaii, and San Francisco for an exile extending to 1911. At great distances from home he organized Reform Associations (Kao Lao Hwei) of his countrymen and received the united support of the Chinese Freemasons, numbering five million members in China and a million more in outside countries. It was this student-patriot, with a price of fifty thousand dollars set upon his head by the Manchus, who was made provisional president of the republican government by the Nanking Council in November, 1911. Like San Martín, the South American liberator-general, and others who have been willing to practise patriotic self-sacrifice, Sun Yat-sen resigned on February 14, 1912, in favor of Yuan Shi-kai, to gain the support of the North China party for national unity. Here on two postal issues of 1912 appear the personalities responsible for the establishment of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun and Yuan; the labels for the former are inscribed, "in commemora-

tion of the revolution," while those of Yuan substitute for "revolution" the word "republic." Yuan was the militarist of this pair of republic-builders, for he had spent years as diplomatic agent in Korea, had held provincial posts of honor at home, had organized the Chinese army corps, had been governor of Shantung, and had succeeded Li Hung-chang as viceroy of Chih-li. After accepting the presidency vacated by Sun Yat-sen, the founder, he wavered for a time in his belief in the republic, centuries of tradition prompting a return to monarchy. Here again the Latin American inclination that converts ardent companions in arms to-day into bitter opponents to-morrow brought Sun Yat-sen back in the field at the head of an uprising in the southern provinces that saved the republican government, even though the uprising was suppressed. He fled the country, again an exile, in August. Thereupon Yuan was, on October 6, 1913, elected president for a term of five years by two thirds of the membership of the two houses of the Chinese Parliament.

Stamps of the prevailing issues (1913-18) were overprinted for use on October 10, 1918, to commemorate the National Day of the Republic, on which the president elect, Hsu Shih-chang, assumed the duties of his office. The overprint is known as the *chop* or signature of the official, corresponding to the *toughra* of the Turkish sultans. Throughout three decades the most efficiently administered arm of the government has been the Post-office Department, and it was fitting that on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the national post-office, March 20, 1921, a commemorative postal issue should come into existence bearing three portraits: center, President Hsu Shih-chang; left, Chin Yun P'eng, the prime minister; right, Yeh Kung-cho, minister of communications. These were in use throughout the country and were overprinted for use in Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang):

Many stamps of China, especially the higher denominations, have in recent years been overprinted with Chinese char-

acters of regional or city areas; and these have caused confusion among collectors, who have assumed that they were new issues or at least varieties possessing political significance. These overprints contain the name of whatever *hsien* (township) is to receive the stamps, application of the overprint usually being made at the head office of the province. This has been done as a protection against bandits, who often have raided postal supplies in transit to their destination. Stamps so stolen before the application of the township overprints can be more readily invalidated. Early stamps of Mexico bore similar numerical overprints, which rendered stolen stamps valueless except at offices for which they were overprinted.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement of the Washington Conference of 1921-22, all foreign post-offices were to be discontinued in China at the end of 1922, but certain nations lagged in terminating their postal services. The agreement does not apply to Kwang Chow Wan, Indo-China, which is leased to France for ninety-nine years, or to Kwangtung, leased for a long period to Japan. The Japanese continue to use their unsurcharged issues along the line of the South Manchurian Railway. This stipulation, of course, does not apply to the British crown colony of Hongkong, an island area of thirty-two square miles across a half-mile channel from the Kowloon peninsula. This peninsula and enough of the inland area to aggregate 356 square miles are now in British hands. The adjacent Portuguese possession of Macao was seized by the Lisbon monarchy in 1551 and possesses Portuguese colonial postage, as all collectors know. It is a maladministered, depraved colony devoting most of its efforts to the opium trade and gambling; a distant and vulnerable outpost of a revolution-torn European republic that any established government of China may annex at any time by the faintest of efforts.

Postage-stamps provide many evidences of the constantly recurring drama of China's conflict with many, and indeed virtually all, of the major nations of the earth. Six of the

world's great nations have imposed their postage upon China—issues as definitely “occupation” stamps as those forced by Germany upon Belgium and France in the World War, or by Italy upon Austria in the Trentino when the tide had turned in favor of Allied arms. Year after year the Chinese problem has smoldered because, within its borders, China was at war with itself; too preoccupied with the armed clashes of its internal factions to present a front against nations that had through forced “concessions” obtained a diplomatic, industrial, and mercantile foothold in the cities and coastal areas of a weaker nation.

Putting a situation in its reverse aspect sometimes makes it seem clearer. Picture, if you wish, fifty thousand Chinese appearing forty or fifty years ago at London or Liverpool and an equal number at the port of Norfolk, Virginia, backed by a powerful government at Peking possessing a strong navy. The presence of these Orientals made it necessary that the authorities allot them land on which to live. So they received land, erected their own buildings, organized their own industries, police, and court systems; they tried their Chinese countrymen in courts of their own creation for crimes and infractions of British and American laws, paid little, if any, taxes to the countries they had thus invaded, fixed the customs tariff rates at the levels they desired for the British and American governments, brought in the postal issues of China, and used them in the lands in which they had set up their homes. In time these settlements attained magnitude and great commercial importance, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars; and the presence of the Chinese, as well as their exemption from British or American jurisdiction, created intense hostility and anger among the two peoples into whose lives they had forced themselves in the great game of trade expansion.

That is the world's Chinese problem stripped of all its vague and cloudy cloakings. When, in the past, China borrowed money, it gave more than the interest on its loans; it



Foreign Nation's Postage Imposed upon China

granted concessions to lenders. When it failed to repay loans, it paid more in concessions or yielded more by seizures of its creditors. When some act of Chinese brigandage resulted in ultimatums from injured and affronted nations, it again paid in concessions and indemnities. Hongkong became a British colony after the Opium War. Japan obtained concessions after its victory of 1894, and followed these up by even more advantageous leases of territory. Germany obtained and later lost Kiauchow. France fastened upon Indo-China, making it more secure by lease. The United States came in with the concert of nations after the Boxer Uprising and, while not taking physical possession of Chinese territory, assented when the associated nations did so and itself imposed American overprinted postal issues upon Shanghai, where American nationals share the same extraordinary "rights" over and above Chinese law that have been extorted from the real owners of the nation, the Chinese people, by the force of gunboat rule in the ports and on the coastal rivers of the country. The latest resistance that has reached a new climax in the first half of 1927 is the expression of a feebly organized but numerically powerful people closely akin to the causes that produced the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the more easily viewed causes that increased the world's family of free peoples at the end of the World War. Purely political history should not usurp space in these postal chronicles, but the political fabric of the Chinese situation is mirrored in hundreds of occupation stamps of a group of nations imposing themselves upon the

Chinese governmental structure, and a collector is entitled to an explanation of the reasons underlying these issues. Collectors may find it profitable as well as interesting to fill their album spaces with the occupational stamps used in China, for the status of the nation and its international relations is definitely changing, and new treaties based on more moral and wholesome equities will end the use of foreign postage in Chinese areas forever, as they will end other abuses of greater gravity. Diplomats and the preachers of national morality who have parasitical attachments to the international agencies of statecraft find themselves always on thin ice in defending the world code as it is applied against China. If and when the time comes that a spark fires the Orient and unifies the races of the East in a common cause against the West, the postal penetration of China, the repeated violation of a nation's right of full self-government, the figurative dismemberment of a land by affiliated major powers that profess to oppose dismemberment, will all rise at once to inflame the Eastern races and wipe out in a flash the profits that the invaders have made out of an ancient empire that for more than a dozen years has engaged in a hopelessly muddled effort to embrace democracy.

In 1787, the year in which the delegates of the thirteen American States met in Philadelphia and framed the organic law or Constitution of the United States, there was founded in the Persian Empire by a harem slave who had developed into an able general the sovereign house that history in time came to know as the Kajar dynasty. Earlier in the same century a robber chieftain had become the famous Nadir Shah, spread his conquests as far away as Delhi, and brought back from there the famous Peacock Throne. Nor are these two examples the only ones out of the long and colorful history of the dominion of Cyrus the Great, Cambyses, and Darius I to indicate that Opportunity has knocked often at the doors of Persian adventurers, who heard and took advantage of the first knock without waiting for a second summons. The battle-flag of the nation



Muzaffer-ed-Din



Muhammad Ali Shah



Ahmad Shah

is a leather apron studded with jewels that commemorates the rise of some ancient artisan to the throne of the King of Kings.

Persian postage, representing a vast and miserably poor country of more than ten million souls, is chiefly a picture of the Kajar dynasty—corrupt, weak, vicious betrayers of their people—which came to an end with an infant ruler deposed in Teheran, his previously deposed father an exile in Paris, and his grandfather long since dead, after compulsory abdication and exile in Constantinople. Thereupon in December, 1925, Riza Khan Pahlavi, the regent, soldier, adventurer, and opportunist, previously referred to in these chronicles as having upon occasion worked in the stables of the British embassy at Teheran, was elected hereditary shah of Persia, proclaimed three days later, and crowned on April 25, 1926. We of America and England who have seen or read of immigrants buying a Van Dyck masterpiece ten years after they were disinfected and freed of vermin at Quarantine, or of amusement hucksters appearing in honors lists for services to the empire, are too prone to think that only within the boundaries of our own English-speaking lands does Opportunity knock loudly for those who care to hear. But the Asiatic scene belies our views with a Stalin dominating a Soviet federation, a Riza Shah Pahlavi establishing a hereditary dynasty, and a physician from Fatshan seated in the palace of the ancient Manchus at Peking, to say nothing of a president maintained in office by murder and assassination at Angora.



Ahmad Shah



Riza Shah Provisionals



Riza Shah

One may gaze at Nasr-ed-Din, of the Kajars, on the Vienna-printed stamps of Persia for 1876; the first issue of the empire in 1868 had been prepared in Paris with a design containing the nation's coat of arms. This first label is not listed in America, but is listed in Great Britain. He was the eldest son of the Shah Mohammed, succeeded his father in 1848, was for two years at war with England (1856-57), was the first shah of Persia to make journeys to foreign countries, and died at the hands of an assassin in Teheran on May 1, 1896, six days before his sixty-fifth birthday. In the late years of his reign there occurred one of the strongest demonstrations of the power of a people ever witnessed in an Asiatic land. This shah of Persia, like his ancestors and descendants, was a corrupt and dishonest ruler. In 1890 he granted to a British corporation the Persian tobacco monopoly for the buying and selling of all Persian-raised tobacco. It was anticipated that the monopoly would make an annual profit of \$2,500,000, a quarter of which would find its way into the pockets of the shah and his ministers. Organized by religious decree in the winter of 1891, his Mohammedan subjects destroyed or stored their water-pipes, all the tobacco shops closed, and the use of tobacco ceased in a nation-wide boycott. The shah was forced to cancel the concession and agreed to pay the British company an indemnity of \$2,500,000, borrowing this amount at an annual interest charge of \$150,000 fastened upon the Persian



Darius Throne



Imperial Crown



Persepolis Gate

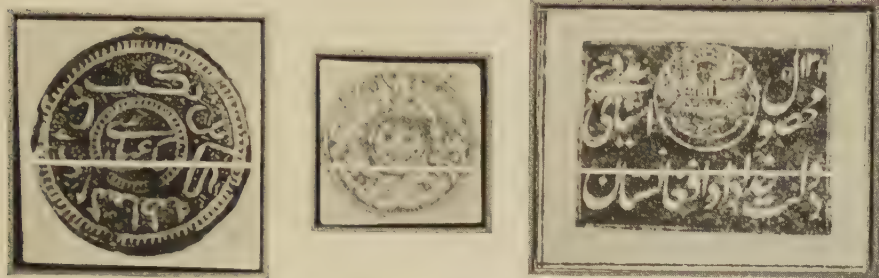
people. His assassination was due to his flagrant bartering of his nation's possessions to foreigners.

Under the reign of Muzaffer-ed-Din, who succeeded to the throne on June 8, 1896, and is first pictured on the postal issue of 1898, the old Kajar monarchy began to crumble through the enforced granting of a constitution which resulted in the opening of the first Medjlis, or national assembly, at Teheran, on October 7, 1906. Upon the death of Muzaffer-ed-Din on January 4, 1907, the crown prince, Muhammad Ali Shah, arrived from the province of Azerbaijan to succeed his father and complete the betrayal of his nation into the hands of the Russia of the Romanovs. In June, 1908, occurred the crowning infamy of his reign when, at his instigation, his troops, under Russian command, fired on the Medjlis buildings, killing nationalist volunteer guards and continuing the bombardment until many of the parliamentary leaders had been killed. This was followed by dynastic barbarities and the strangling of nationalist leaders, producing the provincial revolution which, proceeding from Tabriz, won possession of Teheran and forced the abdication of Muzaffer-ed-Din on July 16, 1909, and the proclamation of his twelve-year-old son, Ahmad Mirza, as shah under the regency of Azudu'l Mulk, venerable head of the Kajar family. So here, in due course, is Ahmad Shah on the postal issue of 1911-12, but destined to seek comfort, safety, and luxurious dissipation in Paris, while the Kajar line

was continued (1925) by his two-year-old son under the regency of Mirza Riza Khan, the prime minister. And here, at last, is reached the man whose dreams have reached the stage of fulfilment.

Time, as we know, is History's tragedian, the Reciter of the Epilogues of ancient dynasties. Death has saved the oldest Hapsburg his hour of blackest despair. Flight has saved the last ruling Hohenzollern his life. Death has overtaken one king of Greece, and abdication has resulted for his successor. The last ruling Romanov lies buried in an unidentified grave. The last ruling Manchu, a boy of nineteen, has fled the Forbidden City and taken refuge in Japan. Changing and unchanging Time has been the Nemesis of them all. Old ruling houses, like old architectural structures, crumble with the years.

Thus, in Persia, have we arrived at the reign of Riza Shah Pahlavi, who, as the supreme chief of the Persian army of forty thousand men, found it a short step, when the time came, from the military ministry to the throne. Again the inevitable postal issue appears in 1926 to introduce the founder of the new dynasty to the multitude of civilized persons who receive letters through the mails. This newest of rulers assumes dominion over a land that has been a pawn of both Great Britain and Russia and a battle-ground dating from the sixth century before Christ, when Cyrus the Great overthrew Astyages in 549 B.C. and erected the Medo-Persian monarchy, when Cambyses conquered Egypt, and Darius and Xerxes were thwarted in their campaigns to conquer Greece by the army at Plataea in 497 B.C. and by the fleet at Mycale, even though the brave defenders of Thermopylae had fallen a year before, thereby permitting the destruction of Athens. Persian postage in a commemorative issue of 1915 portrays Darius (521-486 B.C.) on his throne and also the gateway of the palace at Persepolis. In an earlier chapter of these chronicles has been told the story of Darius' sponsorship of the oldest of all known postal systems. He maintained a saddle-horse postal messenger service



Afghanistan's Peculiar Postal Illustrations

between Susa and Sardis, which he extended to Babylon and Persepolis. He destroyed the fortifications of Babylon and is credited in the Old Testament (Ezra 6:14) with permitting the completion of the temple of Jerusalem. As in the days of Cyrus, Darius, and Alexander the Great, Persian transportation still is chiefly dependent upon horses, donkeys, and camels, and now upon motors, while railways virtually do not exist within the empire, as is also the case with Afghanistan.

In both the British and Russian chronicles there is told a portion of the story of Afghanistan, its menacing face pressed against the Indian frontier, and its new potentialities for danger to Great Britain through ties more recently effected with the Russian Soviet. Afghanistan's authentic and incomprehensible postal issues began with the years 1870-71, the central design being a tiger's head. The inception of its postage occurred in the reign of Sher Ali (1868-78). A new issue of 1880 marked the accession of Abdur Raham (1880-1901); new designs were instituted in 1901 for the reign of Habibulla Khan, who was assassinated on February 20, 1919; and all the issues since 1919 are those of Amananullah Khan, who in 1926 assumed the title of king and rules a Mohammedan population of 12,000,000. As yet not one railroad spike has been driven within the Afghan borders.

Thus, in summary, we arrive again at the populations of these Asiatic nations: Russia, 141,400,000; China, 400,000,-



Menelik



Rhinoceros



Lion of Judah

000; Japan, 83,500,000; Persia, 14,000,000; Afghanistan, 12,000,000; Turkey, 7,500,000—total population of 658,400,000, with an ominous unity of religious and racial backgrounds, comprising 37 per cent of the one and three quarter billion human beings who to-day people the earth.

Two African nations provide postal picture-galleries of diversified optical appeal: the Republic of Liberia and the ancient Christian empire of Abyssinia, whose rulers of our day claim direct descent from King Solomon and the queen of Sheba, and whose first postal labels in 1894 bore a reproduction of the lion of the Tribe of Judah. Menelik II (1889–1913), the negus or emperor, on other pictorials wears Solomon's crown, and in 1909 he reproduces King Solomon's throne on still another stamp of his nation, which embraces a part of the ancient land of Ethiopia. The language of these issues is the difficult Amharic, which serves a mixed population of Ethiopians and Falashas, the Abyssinian Jews. Lidj



Ostriches



Ras Tafari



Lions Stalking



Menelik



The Capitol



Waizeru Zauditu

Jeassu, who was born in 1896, succeeded his grandfather Menelik as emperor in 1913 under the regency of the Empress Waizeru Zauditu. Overprinted stamps of 1917 give evidence of her rule, and three years later three portraits introduce her to the people of other lands along with the Crown Prince Ras Tafari, who as the regent of to-day upholds his nation's traditional defiance of white Italy and Great Britain and threatens both with a summons before the bar of the League of Nations as a more modern remedy than the crushing military defeat administered by his ancestor's army to Italy's forces at the battle of Adowa, on March 1, 1896. Here, once again, there arises the question of "concessions"—major nations seeking trade and industrial privileges at the expense of a weaker state: Britain coveting a concession to build a dam in Abys-



Kingdom's Principal Animals



Portrait of Empress



Liberia's Postal Zoo Embraces Many Species

sinia at Lake Tsana, with additional barrages on the Blue Nile; Italy desiring to cross Abyssinia with a railroad to connect the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Great Britain's aggression would raise the level of Lake Tsana and submerge islands containing sacred shrines of the Abyssinian Christians. Downing Street and the dictator of the Chigi Palace, however, move more slowly in this ancient land than they do in the China that wars with itself. These black warriors once matched arms with Rome and administered a stinging defeat. Italy remembers the disaster at Adowa as Americans remember the ghastly tragedy of the *Maine*, and even in these days of a heightened national spirit the memory is never a pleasant one.

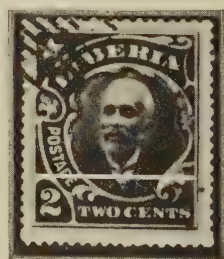
Eight postal labels of 1919 portray the animal life of the kingdom and a foretaste of the diversified life of the African jungle that is to be seen in larger measure on stamps of the



Great Egret



Agama Lizard



President Gibson



Bommi Fish

Mandingos

Civet

African negro republic of Liberia. These two countries are the only lands of the African continent that are not owned, dominated, controlled, or guided by the great powers of Europe. The Abyssinia series pictures a lyre-horned antelope, giraffes, a leopard, rhinoceros, water-buffalo, elephant, ostriches, and a pair of lions stalking through jungle brush. Liberian postal labels greatly enlarge the African zoo with more elephants, hippopotami, a great egret, an agama lizard, a chimpanzee, a plantain-eater, a bommi fish resembling an elongated toad, a fishing-vulture, a hartebeest, and hornbill with its hollow beak.

While Liberia pictures both the flora and fauna of the African continent, many other stamps reveal the motives behind this colonization of American freed negroes under the auspices of the American Colonization Society which was founded on December 31, 1816, and of which Henry Clay was president. By 1847 Liberians were able to declare their country an independent republic, after its second attempt at settlement in 1821 had taken root. England granted its recognition in 1848 and was followed by other major nations of the world. The national government is patterned after that of the United States, with a House, Senate, and president. Its population of between two and two and a half million negroes has a capital of ten thousand population at Monrovia, named after James Monroe, in whose presidency the African experiment was be-



Fishing Vulture



Ivory



Plantain-Eater

gun. Approximately seventy thousand Liberian negroes are classified as civilized, and only about twenty thousand of these represent American negroes voluntarily transplanted into this slow-moving but assuredly successful black republic. The career of Liberia has presented no parallel to the tempestuous career of Haiti, and the integrity of its national status is universally observed. A boundary dispute with France resulted in the cession to France of two thousand square miles of Liberian territory. Since 1912 control of the country's customs has been in the hands of a general receiver and financial adviser designated by the United States government. Liberia is a signatory of the Versailles Treaty and a member of the League of Nations, and declared war against Germany on August 4, 1917, losing its one gunboat, the *President Grant*, in an encounter with a German submarine. Several of its presidents are pictured on Liberian stamps; and, as a whole, its postal issues are more typical of African life, as the rest of the world conceives it, than those of any other African state or colony. It is in Liberia that an American automobile manufacturer has leased a million acres of rubber-bearing lands for the development of a plantation system through which it is hoped to break the British control of crude rubber prices, with consequent effect upon the American automotive industry.

In summary, for lovers of bird life, there is a wide study of ornithology available on the stamps of many nations.

The dove on Switzerland's Basel cantonal stamp of 1845 is



Liberty and, at Right, Former President Johnson

the first postal bird label; Western Australia's swan occupied the second bird stamp (1854), and the American bald eagle the third (1869). Other nations followed quickly with their native species. Certain of the decorative but mythical birds in the arms of some of the older nations are not included in this listing. Throughout these chronicles under their proper national classifications appear reproductions of most of the birds mentioned in this summary. The noble falcon appears on a St. Lucia stamp, and a sokol, or falcon, on a Yugoslav label. The emu is on New South Wales stamps, and another badly drawn one on Australian labels bearing King George's portrait. The wingless kiwi, certain species of which grew to be ten or twelve feet tall, is a New Zealand postal feature. The species, almost exterminated by the Maoris, is now protected by the government. A Mexican airplane stamp pictures the golden eagle, a superior bird to the bald eagle, which is notoriously of a thieving, marauding type, inappropriately selected as an American emblem.

North Borneo pictures a cassowary that is not native to the country. The short-toed eagle appears on stamps of Armenia and Greece, and the white-shouldered eagle on a recent Austrian issue. The condor, greatest of American birds, is on a Bolivian stamp of 1925; vultures on earlier stamps of the Colombian republic; a vulturine sea-eagle on a Liberian label; a griffin vulture in the panel of Egypt's Thoth-Fuad commemorative of 1925.

Gulls appear on stamps of Estonia; the lapwing *teru-teru* on a Uruguay series; pigeons on Japanese stamps; an ice-bird, or fulmar, on St.-Pierre and Miquelon; an albatross on Réunion Island; a white swan on French Indo-China; the kagu on New Caledonia. This queer bird is an ancestor of both bustards and cranes. The kagu engages in grotesque dances.

The bird on Czechoslovakian newspaper stamps is another of the falcon type, the windhover, bearing a close relation to the American sparrow-hawk. Liberia pictures a heron, and New Zealand the kea, a carnivorous parrot able to tear the wool off sheep, rip open their bodies, and devour their kidneys. North Borneo's gorgeous bird is not a peacock but a pheasant of great rarity. Newfoundland's ptarmigans turn almost entirely white in winter; they are of the grouse family. Tonga's handsome postal bird, the lory, is nearing extinction. Australia's distinctive bird stamp of the twentieth century pictures the kookla-burra, of the kingfisher family. It lives on insects and reptiles and does not fish, and its favorite name at home has been the "laughing jackass." Guatemala's quetzal is described in the Central American chapter. New Zealand has pictured the huia; New South Wales, the lyre-bird.

Except in heraldic usage, the animal life of nations as revealed by postal illustrations is covered in the national subdivisions of this work. Bosnia and American stamps picture horses; Mexico and Bosnia and lands of South America show donkeys, mules, or burros. Armenia, the United States (in 1898), Uruguay, French Mauritania, and Madagascar portray oxen and cattle, and the stamps of Madagascar also show a lemur. Recent discoveries in Mongolia by an American expedition indicate that the familiar dragons of earlier Chinese postage are not so mythical or legendary as was once believed. Living descendants of these prehistoric creatures brought back from the Dutch East Indies are now on exhibition in zoölogical gardens to give substance to the Orient's artistic imaginings.

CHAPTER XVII

SCANDINAVIA MISSES ITS OPPORTUNITIES



FEW countries of Europe possess greater opportunities for a diversified postal panorama than the Scandinavian lands of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, where, stretching backward across more than ten centuries, any historical explorer of our day may encounter a scene that has been peopled by such figures as the Danish Christian king Canute, who died in 1035 after ruling over both England and Norway; or the Danish conquerors of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who ruled over the Baltic Wends, and, for a time, over Estonia, Rügen, and parts of Germany; or Eric the Red, the fugitive murderer who fled from Norway to Iceland and then discovered Greenland. And there is the other Eric, Eric XIV, son of courageous Gustavus Vasa, who was deposed as Sweden's king and poisoned in prison by order of his brothers, after having elevated his amorous companion Katrina Mänsdotter to the throne when his overtures of marriage had been rejected or ignored with contempt by Queen Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots.

There is merely an appeal to one's memory of Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red, in the Norse American commemorative stamps of the United States government, whereas there is a definite tribute on a recent United States stamp to the

Swedish John Ericsson, from Wermland province, who invented the turreted iron-clad *Monitor* that helped save the American Union by its defeat of the Confederate *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, Virginia. There is no postal mention of either on the stamps of Norway or Sweden.

The Scandinavian nations miss their opportunities in postal expression. They have much to tell, much to commemorate, yet they have failed to give recognition either to personalities or events. Norway's pirate vikings, with a history told in colorful sagas more than a thousand years old, find postal portrayal—but on the stamps of Estonia, which established its national independence as a result of Russia's helplessness at the end of the World War.

King Oscar I found no postal commemoration upon the stamps of Sweden, first issued in July, 1855, even at the period when his portrait occupied a Norwegian issue. Nor did the later king, Oscar II, appear on the issues of his native land until 1885, although he had ascended the throne in 1872 as the successor of his elder brother, Charles XV. Not until 1910, when the present monarch, Gustav V, made his first appearance in a postal series, did the postal art of the nation begin to show new character and quality, with attention devoted to execution and emphasis laid upon faithful portraiture. In the reign of the present sovereign Sweden has finally appeared to give heed to phases of its past, paying tribute to its warrior liberator, Gustavus Vasa, and Gustavus Adolphus II, forerunner of Charles XII, who crushed the Danes and defeated the Rus-



King Oscar II, Gustav V, and Royal Arms



Gustavus Vasa and Gustav V

sians at Narva in 1700 and, devastated Saxony and Poland (1701–06), becoming a refugee in Turkey when defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in the summer of 1709. The outlines of these two commemoratives are given in another chapter.

Denmark's adhesive postage was introduced in the spring of 1851 in the reign of King Frederick VII (1808–63), one of the first designs being a crown elevated above a crossed sword and scepter, all three encircled by a wreath design. The initial designs with two additional modifications remained in use until an entirely new design appeared in 1870, in the seventh year of the reign of King Christian IX.

This northern monarch, a year after his reign began, lost Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg to Prussia and Austria in a quick and decisive war, terminated by a treaty of October, 1864. He gave England a queen in the person of his daughter Alexandra, consort of Edward VII; and he gave Greece a king in his son George, and Russia its dowager empress in the



Air-post Design, Center, Adopted by Imitators



Early Danish Labels and King Christian IX

person of his daughter Dagmar. You will find the Alexandran portrait beside that of her husband on stamps of the Dominion of Canada, and King George on stamps of Greece. With the exception of Napoleon's sprinkling of his relatives over European thrones and Queen Marie's more recent distribution of her Rumanian progeny in the courts of the Balkans, no other European ruler of the twentieth century has had such widespread representation at other courts of the Continent.

King Christian IX's portrait appears on Danish postal issues of 1904-05 and 1905-06, being replaced at his death by a portrait of his eldest son, King Frederick VIII, 1907-12, and the present ruler King Christian X, from 1913 onward. In the reign of this stable monarch the Danes have expanded and improved their system of universal old-age pensions, first established in 1891, modified in 1922, and placed in full operation a year later. Any person over sixty-five years old fulfilling certain conditions receives full maintenance and medical attention at the expense of his commune or place of domicile, and seven twelfths of the amount is refunded by the government. Christian is also king of Iceland and ruler of the colony



Christian X and Plebiscite Castle Issue



Reykjavik Museum



Christian X



Iceland Shore

of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, his nation's sole possessions since the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indian islands of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, and fifty smaller uninhabited islands, for twenty-five million dollars. This group is now known as the Virgin Islands.

Three postal commemorative issues are the sole pictorial records of Danish historical events: three designs of 1920 celebrating the recovery by plebiscite of the area of northern Schleswig from Prussia; a series marking the three hundredth anniversary of Danish postal communication with Germany; and a single stamp of 1912 celebrating the anniversary of the plebiscite. The 1920 stamps picture three castles; those of Kronberg and Roskilde and, on the twenty-ore denomination, Sonderburg, whose port was a strategic point in the Schleswig wars.

Three Swedish kings ruled the politically vacillating land of



Kings Christian IV and Christian X



Oscar I



Arms

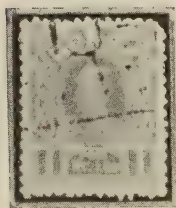


Post-horn



North Pole Label

Norway, and two of them have their pictures on Norwegian postal issues, as well as their coats of arms, between January, 1854, when Norway's first adhesive labels appeared, and 1907, when Norway, finally became an independent national factor, decorating its new labels with a portrait of King Haakon VII. The lion on a shield surmounted by a crown, as it appears on the first Norwegian issue, is the national coat of arms that survived the period while the country was under the domination of its more powerful neighbor. This was succeeded in 1856 by a profile portrait of King Oscar I, which remained in use until King Charles XV (1859-72) restored the coat of arms to a series of 1863. The dominant postal emblem of Norway since 1871 has been a post-horn surmounted by a crown. King Oscar II, whose portrait first appears in 1878, besides being a brother of Charles, whom he succeeded in 1872, was a poet, historian, and writer. His volume of memoirs of Charles XII, greatest of Swedish militarist monarchs, with continental vision, and with aspirations beyond the capacity of his armies, is widely known; it was published in English in 1879.



Haakon VII



National Assembly



Spitzbergen, Right



Haakon VII, the sole individual personality pictured by Norwegian issues since 1907, is the second son of Frederick VIII, king of Denmark, his choice as an elective king harking back to the Danish-Norwegian Union of Kalmar in 1397, with Sweden completing the trinity until 1523. The dual government of Denmark and Norway persisted until 1814, when Norway was ceded to Sweden; and this alliance terminated only in the fifth year of the present century. Haakon's consort, of course, is Queen Maud, daughter of Edward VII.

Norway in 1925 indulged in two special postal issues; one to commemorate the annexation of the Spitzbergen islands in the Arctic; the other to help finance Roald Amundsen's first, and unsuccessful, flight by airplane to the North Pole.

Collectors and many of the general public easily fell victim to the lure of receiving North Polar post-cards purchased in the United States at a dollar each, addressed to themselves or friends, and then despatched in bulk to Norway for stamping with the Norwegian adhesive label bearing the image of a polar bear on an ice-floe looking at an airplane overhead. Approximately two hundred thousand of these cards were sold, thereby providing a handsome fund to underwrite the cost of the flight of the rugged explorer which so nearly ended in tragedy. At best only a trivial portion of the total number sold could have been conveyed into the Far North by a heavier-than-air machine, and it is obvious that only enough were taken to give a vague validity to the whole. The plan originally announced was to take the cards bearing the polar bear stamp to the pole, there stamp them with a special flight inscription, and carry them onward to the Alaskan landing-base, from whence they would have been mailed to their original purchasers. Since the flight was a failure, these cards were mailed in Norway to their purchasers, and to-day, resting in albums and collections, they represent nothing of significance except the general public's willingness to take sporting chances on race-horses and postage-stamps. The Norwegian government's participation

in this arctic adventure through the misdirection of its postal activities resulted in deserved criticism.

By a treaty of the powers in Paris in 1920 Norway's sovereignty over Spitzbergen was recognized, and the Norwegian postal issue of 1925 is a valid and tardy recognition of the nation's territorial expansion. Holland's postally unhonored navigator explorers, Jacob van Heemskerk and Willem Barents, discovered the archipelago in 1596, Barents dying on one of the islands that took his name. Henry Hudson, fighting his way southward to discover the great river that was to bear his name, first touched Spitzbergen in 1607 after visiting Greenland. Prince Albert I, whose portrait appears on stamps of the Principality of Monaco, the seat of the Monte Carlo gaming-palace, between 1891 and 1923 financed expeditions to Spitzbergen which in 1898-99 and 1906 obtained geological, meteorological, and marine biological data, of which the records are kept in the oceanographic museum pictured on a fifty-centime Monaco stamp of 1922.

The centuries of association of the new republics of the Baltic littoral with Romanov lords and masters contribute the gaudy colors and art influences of Russia to the postal issues of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These young-old lands, together with reconstructed Poland, would, and should, form a self-protective Baltic League against an aggressive Germany or a propagandist Soviet seeking to undermine neighboring nations, large and small. Poland's unwarranted seizure of the ancient Lithuanian capital, Vilna, erected a barrier of distrust that may block a Baltic alliance, in which suspected Poland would be the largest military and population unit.

Estonia and its two neighbors were pawns of Russia and Germany in the World War; first sheltering the Russians in their brief hour of success, next occupied by the German invaders, ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and then, as the Germans were being hammered into helplessness on the Western Front, suddenly emerging into the family



Winged Nudes Appear on Air-mail stamps

of free nations by three declarations of independence: Latvia on November 17, 1917; Lithuania on February 16, 1918; and Estonia on February 24, 1918.

Latvia's first postal issue in December, 1918, shows the conditions under which the Riga republic came into being. Its stamps are printed on the reverse or plain side of German military maps, of which a large supply had been left behind by the retiring army of occupation. In quick succession there came issues commemorating the first anniversary of independence, a Courland liberation issue in 1919, commemoratives of the freeing of Latgale in March, 1920, and the charity stamps that are described in another chapter.

Upon achieving independence Latvia and Estonia at once seized the estates of noble and commoner landlords and began a redistribution of landed holdings. While the principle of compensation to former owners was admitted by both states, no payments on account were made by Latvia in the five years succeeding the seizure. Estonia gave the former landlords sixty-year bonds at 2.66 per cent in return for their losses. Latvia in 1925 funded its war debt to the United States at \$5,775,000, Estonia its American debt at \$13,830,000, and its debt to Great Britain at £251,000. Lithuania in October, 1925, paid its entire war debt of \$6,030,000 to the United States government, an unprecedented achievement for a young nation in a war-disturbed area.

Estonian postage, first instituted in May, 1918, pictures on its second series a seagull in flight; overprinted Russian stamps were also in use for a time in 1919. A sketchy view of the capital, Reval, now known as Tallinn, appeared on denominations of a 1920 series; in 1922, images of weavers and blacksmiths; and, a year later, a map of the nation.

Lithuanian emergence as an independent nation in 1918 restored an area that, as a grand duchy of Russia, had shared the fate of ancient Poland. By a singular act of aggression Polish-inspired raiders seized and held Vilna, forcing Lithuania to use Kovno as its temporary capital. Thereupon Lithuania, imitating Poland, seized the area of Memel, and both seizures were confirmed by the League of Nations. The first Lithuanian postal issue of 1920 was followed quickly by a second series which pictures the National Assembly building, and later designs show a weather-vane and old castles at Kovno. The most distinctive postal issues of the republic are a series of diamond-shaped stamps and an air-mail design bearing a winged nude figure that holds aloft an airplane—a companion design to those of Switzerland and Hungary, whose winged nudes are in flight.

The Rumanian kingdom, much enlarged as a result of the World War, is not the creation of Queen Victoria's aggressive, manipulative granddaughter, Queen Marie, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princess who swung her country to the side of the Allies, although she has drawn more attention to her domain than any of its other monarchs. She is a focal, challenging, but com-



Ferdinand



At Left, Michael the Brave



Marie



King Charles and Turkish Defeat Commemoratives

paratively recent figure in the remaking of a land that derived its name through having been a Roman possession (101–256 A.D.). The present Rumania fell victim to the Turks when they destroyed the Roman Empire of the East, became a Turkish principality through the unification in 1861 of Moldavia and Wallachia, and gained its independence in 1877 through Russia's defeat of Turkey and the bravery of its own troops at Plevna. This conflict, as will be recalled, gave the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the keeping of the unlucky Hapsburgs.

Rumanian postal history had its inception in a Moldavian issue of 1858—the now-famous aurochs-head design, copies of which are valued at from three hundred to four thousand dollars each. These specimens are listed and priced in the chapter devoted to rarities. A Moldavian-Wallachian series of 1862–63 continued in use until 1865, when stamps of the unification bore a profile image of Alexander John Cuza, whose reign began in 1859 and ended with his expulsion in 1866.

Here on a new stamp of 1866 we may observe the entry of a Hohenzollern into the life of a newly erected nation. The new-comer is Prince Charles (Carol) of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who was destined to monopolize the postal portraiture of his adopted country for fifty-three years until the appearance of his nephew Ferdinand's portrait on a series of 1919, five years after his succession to the throne.

No reserve or modesty deterred this Hohenzollern from revealing the later history of Rumania in conjunction with the career, achievements, and vainglory of its imported king. Issue after issue took him from young manhood into old age, and frequent commemoratives drew the nation's history within the small confines of pictorial postage-stamps. A series of 1906 reveals the prince, who had become king in 1881, swearing allegiance to the Rumanian constitution in 1866, standing unprotected on the battle-field of Calafat, meeting Osman Pasha in 1878 when the Treaty of Berlin had confirmed Rumanian independence. Other illustrations show the Rumanian army crossing the Danube in 1877, the army making a triumphal entry into Bucharest a year later, the king at the head of his army, and his visits to the cathedral in 1896 and to the shrine of St. Nicholas in 1904.

In a series of postal pictures of 1913 celebrating Rumania's recovery of Silistria and the Dobrudja, as a result of its decisive part in the second Balkan War, a single stamp pictures King Charles beside Mirceacel Batrin, as his nephew Ferdinand in 1922 arrayed himself beside an image of Michael the Brave.

To his consort, better known by her literary name, Carmen Sylva, than her regal name, Queen Elizabeth, the much-pictured Charles left undisputed possession of Rumanian charity stamps. These are described in the charity stamp chronicles elsewhere.

It is the eleventh of October, 1914, in the Rumanian capital, Bucharest. King Charles has died; and Ferdinand, Hohenzollern nephew and a cousin of the German kaiser, and his consort Marie, a most unusual woman, are the new rulers of the nation. The new king but a month ago has celebrated his forty-ninth birthday. His queen is thirty-eight. The husband is an unknown and perhaps negative factor in government; the woman is descended from a race whose men and women by divine right or by military strength have ruled the destinies of



Designs of the Seated and Standing Helvetia

Europe for ten centuries. Her maternal grandfather is Czar Alexander II of Russia, her paternal grandmother the strong-willed Victoria of England. Her father is the royal Duke of Edinburgh, brother of Edward VII, and her mother the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, a Romanov. Such an ancestry denotes a will sufficient to make even a Hohenzollern subservient. Time holds many things in store for this woman in the capital on the high plateau, between what is soon to be Soviet Russia on the north and the turbulent Balkan states to the southward. She has borne her husband five children, the youngest of whom, Ileana, is a babe of four when her parents begin their reign. Here on a coronation series of 1922, deferred eight years by the World War, are pictures of the royal pair and scenes attendant upon the celebration of their succession—a German-born king and an English-born queen of divided sympathies who have ruled a land, to which both were alien, in a time of world-wide conflict. Rumania's territorial enlargement after the war is evidence of a woman's will imposed upon a weaker male. And there is evidence still later of her tactical skill in the marriage of her elder daughter to George II, the king of Greece, who was quickly forced to abdicate, and of her second daughter, Marie, to Alexander, the king of Yugoslavia. In addition, this royal mother-in-law of the Balkans is herself cousin of Albert, king of the Belgians, and of Boris, king of Bulgaria. Her fingers, therefore, are in nearly every royal pie remaining in the cupboards of central and southern Europe. Depiction on but two postal illustrations is niggardly repre-



Tell's Son



Tell



Bowstring Error and Correction



sensation for a bold and venturesome personality in no way intimidated by the events that have overturned innumerable royal houses. Rumania's postage reflecting the German and Bulgarian invasions is described and pictured elsewhere.

Collector interest may be heightened by the recollection that Queen Marie's father, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and uncle of King George V, was one of the world's foremost collectors and in 1890 became honorary president of the London Philatelic Society.

Two cantons of Switzerland, Zurich in March and Geneva in October, 1843, emulated Great Britain's adhesive postal labels of 1840, tying with Brazil, whose government adopted the new forms of postal insignia in July of the same year. Uniform federal postage for the entire Swiss nation was not begun until 1850. In the process of time, as is pointed out in the chapter on rarities, the 1843 Geneva cantonal stamp in two of its three known forms has attained values that make them desirable financial possessions. The seated figure of the symbolic Helvetia first enters Swiss postage in 1854, as a product of Munich engravers and printers, remaining in use with but minor alteration until 1882, when it took a new form with Helvetia standing erect beside a shield.

A Swiss legend of the fifteenth century takes its place in the postal illustrations of Switzerland beginning in 1907, and at no time since then has it vanished from any regular or non-commemorative issue. It is, of course, the legend of William Tell, even more symbolic than the legendary Columbia or the



The Futurist Art Note in Air-mail Stamps

American eagle to Americans. Tell's son holding a huge bow before him precedes his father by seven years as the subject of a postal picture. The design is the work of Albert Welti, and the printing that of the mint at Berne. Few if any males in the several childhoods of man are unfamiliar with the story of this hero of the struggle for independence of the cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden against Albrecht of Austria, the German Emperor Albrecht I. Tell, a leader of the confederates, had refused to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had placed in the market-place of Altorf and was ordered to place an apple on the head of his son and shoot it off. He did so, and displayed another arrow with which he had intended to shoot the governor, had he killed his son. Tell was then taken across the lake by the governor to Küssnacht Castle to be eaten alive by reptiles; but he killed the governor, escaped, and afterward liberated his country. The legend in its Swiss form is contained in the "White Book of Sarmen;" a manuscript written between 1467 and 1476. Schiller in 1804 made the legend into drama. While the story is contained in a Norse thirteenth-century viking saga its origin is undoubtedly an even older Germanic myth. In 1908 a readaptation of the boy and bow design resulted in a widely printed Swiss postal error. The bow was engraved showing the bowstring on the outside, or away from the boy. Two years later the plate was

newly engraved to show the bowstring behind the stock, instead of in front of it. The Tell youth no longer remains in Swiss postal illustration, but the father, who first appeared in 1914, is apparently the fixed emblem of the Alpine republic. A futurist note makes its appearance in the Swiss air-mail series of 1923, succeeded a year later by a more artistic series of a graceful and beautiful winged nude in flight. Art motives and sound art are beginning to show a steady gain in the world's postal pictures, and leading graphic artists of many nations are being enlisted in the service of the communication systems of the world.

Switzerland's charity stamps, which contribute a large amount annually to the child welfare work of the republic, are dealt with and pictured in the charity stamp chapter.

CHAPTER XVIII

ROADS TO RECOLLECTION



NATIONS quite as often as elderly persons are seized with the inclination of reminiscence. The individual opens wide the gateways to old vistas by saying, "I remember when—" Thereupon old tales are soon in the process of retelling. Romances, adventures, tragedies, comedies—all these pour from the lips of narrators who wind the reels of the mind backward instead of forward.

The less articulate nations also have their roads of recollection; they issue commemorative postage-stamps to mark great deeds of national heroes and heroines and events that have enriched the panorama of world history.

Almost four thousand honors stamps have been issued by the great family of nations, large and small, during the four score and seven years in which adhesive postage has existed. These pictorials are dotted with deserved and undeserved tributes to world-known figures and to some whose obscurity makes them barely known in lands of their birth.

In Bulgaria the English-born correspondent of a London newspaper is pictured on stamps in both English and Balkan native costume, and a picture of his burial-spot as well, as a

government's tribute to the memory of a man who wrote in understanding and friendly fashion of Balkan problems.

A princess is born in Luxemburg, and the event receives postal honors.

The twentieth century begins, and Peru signalizes its arrival with a stamp series.

Seventy years of British control of Hongkong pass, and a stamp hails the event.

A swine-herder is commemorated in the Balkans for breaking the power of Turkish control over remote provinces of Constantinople.

Ferdinand, the Old Fox of the Balkans, reaches the twentieth year of his reign—with a stamp. Not content with this, he has a stamp for his twenty-fifth year, and another for his thirtieth. Exile through defeat in the World War prevented still another commemorative marking his fortieth year in 1923.

While international commemorative postal adhesive issues are usually regarded as having begun with the Columbian issue of the United States in 1893, celebrating, a year late, the notable discoverer to whom the nation owes its existence, the remotest events in the corridors of history which have been signalized by postal pictures appear on European stamps. Unification of the Rhineland with Germany at the end of the first quarter of the tenth century is celebrated by a German postal series in 1925, the thousandth anniversary of the union that gave the later empire its cities of Cologne, Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Portuguese stamps of 1895, also prepared for the colonies, observe the seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua in 1195, one of the labels, as will be recalled, revealing St. Anthony's oratorical eloquence which brought the fishes to the surface of the water to listen to his discourse.

Portugal's most appropriate act of postal commemoration is its series of 1894 honoring Prince Henry, son of King John I, and known to posterity as "The Navigator." He was born

at Oporto, hotbed of recent Portuguese revolutions, only two years less than a century before the discovery of America by Columbus. When the vessels of Columbus had escaped the storms of the Atlantic and were almost daily finding new islands in the Caribbean, Henry, the scientist and geographer, had been dead for thirty-two years; his expeditions around Cape Bojador in 1433 had resulted in the discovery of Madeira, the Azores, and Senegambia—areas still held by his nation after almost five centuries. It is well that the stamps commemorating his birth in 1394 depict him standing in the bow of his ship, with the motto of his family above: "Talent de Bien Faire!" and that on another denomination he is seated between two globes. His seafaring adventures gave inspiration to the nautical daredevils of his own and other countries and builded an empire for the monarchy at Lisbon, whose last representative, the Manuel of postal illustration, is a comfortable exile in London. This series was overprinted for the Azores in 1894.

Modern idolatry of the Poles for their uncrowned king Pilsudski and their gesture of imposing the premiership upon Paderewski, the musician, both of whom were honored with postal portraits, has not led the new republic to neglect men of sounder worth in science and achievement. The Kopernik of Polish postal portraiture is the West-Prussian-born founder of modern astronomy who entered the University of Crakow in 1491, studied law at Bologna 1495–1500, lecturing on astronomy in Rome in 1500, practising medicine in Padua a year later, and becoming Dr. Copernicus with a degree at Ferrara in 1503.

Stanislaus Kornarski, honored on a Polish stamp, was an educator who left an imprint upon the minds of his people that will be a living, virile memory when the vague and brief political achievements of a musical premier have been forgotten.

Sweden's postal celebration of its deliverance from the Danes in 1523 took the form of a portrait of the nation's first king after the revolt, Gustavus Vasa, who, by way of avenging

the massacre of his own father and eighty-nine other Swedes by Christian II of Denmark, ended the union with the Danes and broke the power of the Catholic clergy who had supported the Danes during the war for Swedish freedom.

Another warrior king, Gustavus Adolphus, grandson of the nation's deliverer, made his first appearance on Swedish labels of 1920 issued at the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a Swedish post between Stockholm and Hamburg. He inherited three wars from his predecessor, Charles IX, overcame Denmark and Russia, and made an armistice with the Poles on September 26, 1629, that he might invade Pomerania and attack Austria. He defeated Tilly near Leipzig in 1631, won the victory of Lützen over Wallenstein in 1632, but fell in that battle on November 16. His stamp portrait is from a photograph of his bronze bust in the National Museum at Stockholm, which was modeled in 1632, the year of his death.

Denmark's commemoration of the establishment of its postal service three hundred years ago took a form never before attempted by any stamp-issuing nation: three denominations, each consisting of four stamps, with each block containing four royal portraits of two monarchs—King Christian IV, who signed the nation's first postal law on Christmas eve, 1624, and the present ruler, Christian X. A block of these curiously arranged stamps is reproduced, revealing opportunities for a variety of errors of arrangement if the work had been placed in hands less skilled and careful than those of the Thieles of Copenhagen, who have manufactured the Danish issues for three quarters of a century. Although the Danes attempted the introduction of a postal system as long ago as 1555 and hung out the sign of the white horse and the blue horseman in 1624, they relegated to a village post-office Joseph Michaelsen who first proposed a postal union of the world. This old postal veteran died in 1908 at the age of eighty-two. In connection with this innovator whose proposals were rejected, it should be



Libau Harbor



St. Anne's



City Hall

mentioned that letter sheets were proposed for Sweden in a bill introduced in the Swedish Riksdag March 3, 1823, by Lieutenant Curry Gabriel Treffenberg. The bill was not passed. Sardinia's letter sheets with embossed stamps, issued in 1818, were a government tax on the privilege of letter-carrying, rather than a direct prepayment of postage.

The Latvian government in 1925 issued a pictorial series for the benefit of the now flourishing city of Libau, which in 1623 belonged to the Livonian Order, or Brothers of the Sword, who dated from the early days of the thirteenth century. Libau itself is known to have existed as early as 1263; it was burned by the Lithuanians in 1418, and was mortgaged in 1560 to the Prussian duke Albert by the grand master of the Teutonic Order; in 1701 it fell into the hands of Charles XII, the Scandinavian Alexander the Great, and in 1795 it was annexed to Russia. The subjects pictured on the series are the city hall, the harbor and its lighthouse, the church of St. Anne, the National Assembly building, and the municipal coat of arms. The stamps bear the dates 1625-1925, though, in reality, Libau is at least three hundred years older than its commemorators apparently remember.

Four years before the beginning of the World War the Montenegrin dynasty perpetuated its portraits in a postal issue for a kingdom that has now vanished from the map as well as from the communication systems of the world. Greek Orthodox

members of the Serbian race, the Montenegrins had won their independence from Serbia in 1389, had become the subjects of prince-bishops in 1516, and had been ruled by a single dynasty since 1697. For more than four hundred years the quarter of a million inhabitants of the black mountain had fought the Turks and held them at bay. The nation disappeared as an entity on July 13, 1922, when it became a part of Yugoslavia. Upon the signing of the armistice the Montenegrin Parliament deposed King Nicholas, who was then in exile, and voted alliance with Serbia, thus bringing to an end another dynasty which had contributed a member to the Italian royal family, the retiring and able Queen Elena. Nicholas as prince and king appears in the various Montenegrin issues from 1874 until 1913.

As Montenegro vanished as a postal entity, so vanished Bavaria in 1920 and Württemberg in 1923. The last Bavarian ruler pictured is King Ludwig III, who first appeared on the issue of 1914 and persisted in various overprinted forms until 1920. The last Württemberg portrait issue was that of 1916, which pictured King Wilhelm II and commemorated the twenty-fifth year of his reign. Proposed revivals of individual postage for Bavaria have come to naught.

The British colony of Mauritius in 1899 commemorated with a stamp the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bertrand François Mahé de Labourdonnais, who was born at St.-Malo in 1699 and died in 1753. He was a French admiral, and governor-general of the Isle of France and the Isle of



Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Montenegrin Rulers



Prince Milan IV



Death's-Head Stamp



King Peter

Bourbon, and he captured Madras in 1746—a confirmed foe and successful opponent of British arms honored after a century and three quarters by the nation he defeated. This recalls Britain's tribute to the defeated Montcalm on a stamp of Canada.

Serbia's postal series of 1904 brings into existence the one and only stamp portrait of a Balkan Garibaldi, named in his own land George Petrovich and in Turkish Karageorge, literally "Black George." This swine-tender killed his own father for adhering to the Turkish cause when the power of Stamboul was extended across the continent to the shores of the Adriatic, defeated the Turkish pashas of Bosnia and Scutari in 1806, and by the following year had expelled the entire Turkish forces from Serbian territory. He suppressed dissensions among the revolutionary authorities, made himself ruler of the country, and established its prosperity. Withdrawal of Russian support in 1812 to meet the advance of Napoleon caused Turkey to decide upon the reconquest of Serbia, whereupon this liberator of his people destroyed national unity by fleeing across the Danube into Austria, leaving his followers to face utter ruin at the hands of the invaders. This was averted by Milosh Obrenovich, who made terms with Turkey, accepting the suzerainty of the Porte and ruling with the severity of a Turkish pasha. Black George was murdered at the order of Milosh Obrenovich, whose dynasty achieved mastery over Serbia; Milosh was proclaimed hereditary prince in 1827 and established a one-family rule that continued with a single inter-



James D. Bouchier and his Bulgarian Memorials

ruption until the murder of Alexander I and his consort in 1903. The interruption was provided by Alexander, son of Black George, who ruled Serbia from 1842 to 1858. Milosh's successors were his son, Michael, his grandnephew, Milan, and Milan's son, Alexander. At the time of his assassination a new series of stamps bearing his portrait were in readiness for distribution. These were destroyed and a new issue prepared, bearing pictures of Black George and King Peter. Turn upside down any stamp of the para denominations in this series of 1904, and you may see without difficulty the death-mask of the murdered Alexander between the two profiles. This clever retaliation was credited to Dowager Queen Natalie, mother of the murdered monarch.

Jugoslavia's issue of 1921 gives dual honors to the late King Peter of Serbia and to the new Yugoslav monarch, King Alexander, who is with one exception the world's highest paid ruler. This young king's civil list brings his income to a million dollars a year, or forty times the allowance made to King Boris by Bulgaria, five times the yearly income of the king of Rumania, and fourteen times the salary of the president of the United States; his income is second only to that of the king of England. Alexander's portrait appears on all the para denominations, and Peter's on the dinar values.

Bulgaria, by honoring the poet Vazov in 1920, marked the seventieth birthday of a living person and the fiftieth anniver-



Petöfi



Jokai



Sienkiewicz

sary of his literary career. The three dates on these pictorial tributes to a poet who has fanned the flame of nationalism are those of Vazov's birth (1850), the beginning of his literary career (1870), and the date of the appearance of the stamps (1920). English language biographical works generally ignore this peculiarly local figure.

Bulgaria's honors to a foreign newspaper correspondent are virtually without precedent in other lands. The journalist pictured is the late James D. Bouchier, for many years Balkan correspondent of the "London Times" and a strong partisan of Bulgarian territorial aspirations. His body is buried in the grounds of the Rio Monastery pictured on one of the commemorative labels.

Brazil in 1925 honored with a stamp Ruy Barbosa, a journalistic adherent and orator who moved in the train of Manuel



Botew



Onofri



King Ferdinand

Deodoro de Fonseca, first president of the United States of Brazil and first head of the provisional government that was set up when the insurrection of November 15, 1889, drove the emperor from the country. Barbosa was the animating force who persuaded Fonseca to head the armed movement against the government.

Authors have gained better representation in postal issues than adventurous newspaper correspondents attached to revolutionary movements. Spain's Cervantes issues are described fully in the Spanish chronicles. Three literary figures of much different intellectual dimension were honored at almost the same period by grateful nations: Sienkiewicz in Poland, Castello Branco in Portugal, and Maurus Jokai in Hungary, to say nothing of Boteff and Petöfi, also honored on Magyar postal labels in recent years.

Camillo Castello Branco at home is regarded as the Portuguese Dickens, and thirty-five postal denominations were necessary to express Portugal's recognition of his literary exploits. This native genius was born in 1825 and committed suicide in 1890 after serving as a journalist in Lisbon and Oporto; he was a writer of romantic novels patterned after Victor Hugo, picturing the domestic and social life of Portugal, and also wrote numerous biographies, histories, essays, and books of poetry. At the time of his tragic death his output consisted of 260 works.

Jokai's name appears on the Hungarian trinity of denominations as Jokai Mor, with the dates 1825-1925, indicative of his centennial. He, too, was a Dickens in his nation's literature, this time a Hungarian one. In his youth he wrote a play, "The Jew Boy," which succeeded, and he was welcomed into the life of Budapest under the patronage of Alexander Petöfi, the lyric poet and radical, who also has stamps commemorating his achievements. In the revolution of 1848 Jokai served his country both as a writer and soldier, and in the same year he married Rosa Benke Laborfalvi, an actress. Subsequently he wrote

more than thirty volumes, chiefly Magyar romances, as well as other volumes of tales and criticisms. His works have been widely published in the English language in England and the United States. For twenty years he served in the Hungarian parliament and edited the government organ "Hon," which he founded; he died on May 5, 1904.

Poland's best known native novelist deserved his postal honors. Henryk Sienkiewicz, who was born at Wola Orkzeska, near Lukow, in 1846, and died in 1916, issued his first novel in 1872, wrote from America to a Warsaw newspaper in 1876 under the nom de plume "Litwos," and published "Quo Vadis?" his study of Roman society under Nero, in 1895. In 1905 he received the Nobel prize for literature, and a motion-picture version of his "Quo Vadis?" further improved the world's acquaintance with him.

No postal recognition has been extended as yet by Poland to its other winners of Nobel prize awards, Wladislaw Stanislaw Reymont, novelist, and Marie Sklodowska Curie, the Warsaw-born widow of Pierre Curie, who as a chemist and physicist succeeded her husband at the Sorbonne, receiving the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1911.

Polish pictorials of 1925 depict the Rathaus in Posen, ancient Polish capital, on two denominations, the Sigismund memorial at Warsaw, the Wawel Castle at Crakow, the Virgin's Gate at Vilna, and the Sobieski memorial at Lemberg. Sigismund, as king of Poland (1506-48), made war successfully against Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. The Sobieski monument commemorates the Polish king John III, who brought an army of ninety thousand of his countrymen to the gates of Vienna in September, 1683, and gained a notable victory over the Turks.

Iceland in 1911 interrupted its sequence of portraits of Danish rulers to honor with two profile pictures Jon Sigurdson, who led the movement between 1871 and 1874 that obtained from the Danish crown the Icelandic constitution guar-

anteeing local self-government. America's interest in this unusual democracy of the Far North, peopling a treeless area about as large as the State of Kentucky, centers on the expedition from Iceland in the year 1000 captained by Leif Ericson which is thought to have touched the American mainland and started the colony of Vinland. The island was a republic between 930 and 1263, when it joined Norway, and the two lands came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland chose to remain with the Danes. In 1918 it became a sovereign state, united with Denmark only because King Christian X is also the king of Iceland. After 1940 it will conduct its own foreign relations. The only Icelandic postal pictorials, in 1925, portray fishermen landing on the harborless coast of southern Iceland, a street and lake at Reykjavik with Mount Esja in the background, and the National Museum at Reykjavik.

Norway in 1914 with a single design on three postal denominations commemorated the hundredth year of its independence, the scene showing a session of the Constitutional Assembly after the painting by Wergeland.

Four German commemorative designs in 1900 contained pictures of significance to the empire, and one bears the only picture of Kaiser William II that ever appeared on a postal adhesive of Germany or its colonial system. On the five-mark denomination the present exile in Doorn, then approaching the height of his power, is shown delivering an address on the occasion of the anniversary of reconstitution of the empire. This illustration is reproduced from a painting by W. Pape. The three-mark denomination shows the unveiling of the Kaiser William I memorial in Berlin from a painting by the same artist, while the two-mark value is an allegorical picture typifying the union of North and South Germany, by Anton von Werner. The kaiser on his single denomination stands above the inscription, "Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Gott" (one Empire, one People, one God).



Karl VI

Maria Theresa

Joseph II

Francis Joseph I

Five years before the Romanovs in 1913 spread the pictorial history of their line and their palaces upon the stamps of Russia, there appeared in Vienna a postal series commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of Francis Joseph's reign as emperor of Austria and his forty-third year as king of Hungary. Here, at last, in postal portraiture was the princely family that had taken its name from the eleventh-century edifice on the banks of the Aar, near the road between Olten and Zurich, known as the hawk's castle, the literal meaning of the Hapsburg name. It is, as we know, a line whose members ruled the Holy Roman Empire, and Spain, and at one period a portion of the Netherlands; a family about four hundred years older than that of Prussia's Hohenzollern princes, for the title of Count of Hapsburg was first assumed by Werner I, who died in 1096. Count Rudolf as Emperor Rudolf I acquired Austria in 1273 and founded the imperial line that ruled through its males until 1740, when at the death of Charles VI his daughter Maria Theresa succeeded to the Austrian inheritance. Her suc-



Leopold II

Francis I

Francis Joseph I in 1878 and 1848



Francis Joseph in Three Regal Uniforms

cession was by pragmatic sanction, since Charles had died without male heirs.

In these postal pictures the ancient family may be observed in many of its generations and in all its power and arrogance; lives liberally interlarded with tragedies and sufferings of their own, lives that brought untold miseries to millions of their subjects. It is a family, on the whole, deserving of slight sympathy.

On the first stamp of the series is a portrait of Karl VI, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 1711 to 1740, who died in Vienna in the latter year when Frederick the Great was succeeding his father as king of Prussia, and when Maria Theresa was stepping into her father's place by an arranged succession which the other major nations of Europe had pledged themselves to respect. At the outset of her reign Frederick the Great seized Silesia as an act of pure violence and in disregard of the pledges of his father, thus bringing England, the Protestant Netherlands, and Russia into a war against the Prussians. The eight-year struggle finally exhausted Prussia, although it remained in possession of Silesia. But the Seven Years' War (1756-63), which followed, with England as Prussia's only ally, upset the existing political geography of the world, established the dominance of the English in India, wrested the upper portion of North America from France, established Prussia as the equal of Austria, and foreshadowed the day when Potsdam would rule the Germanic world and



In Center, Schönbrunn Castle



Ferdinand

dominate the confused racial mixtures of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Maria Theresa, it may be said with slight credit, was the least willing of the three monarchist robbers who participated in the tragic first dismemberment of Poland in 1772, her major accomplices being Catharine the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great. Austria did not share in the second partition in 1793, but after the suppression of the revolt led by the patriotic Kosciusko in 1795 she accepted the spoils of the third and last dismemberment, which effaced Poland from the map of Europe as a national entity. Kosciusko's portrait on a postage-stamp of the Central Lithuania is the symbol of a nation's memory and gratitude.

This determined woman's son, Joseph, became co-regent with his mother in 1765 and sole ruler in 1780 under the title of Joseph II. He abolished serfdom in his domains, joined Russia in its war against Turkey in 1788, and died two years later. His postal record is a single stamp of the Hapsburg centennial, and this is also true of his brother, Leopold II, third son of Francis I and Maria Theresa, who became emperor in 1790, forming an alliance two years later against France, and dying as his Prussian allies were about to begin hostilities.

Death, which had cut off two Hapsburg monarchs who were eager to test their military arms against France, spared the next ruler of Austria in the person of Francis I (1768—

1835), enabling him to join three coalitions against Napoleon, in which he was thrice beaten and thrice forced to make disastrous peace treaties: Campo-Formio (1797), Lunéville (1801), and Pressburg (1805). By the last treaty Austria lost Venetia and Tyrol. Declaring war once more against Napoleon in 1809 the Austrian forces were smashed at Wagram in July, 1809; and by a calamitous treaty in October at Vienna Austria lost thirty-two thousand square miles of territory, finding some recompense for this a year later when Marie Louise, daughter of Francis, succeeded Josephine as empress of the French and wife of Napoleon. While Austria sided with France as an ally against Russia in 1812, the recollection of the old defeats brought her into line with the allies against Napoleon in 1813; and as a result of the Congress of Vienna she received for her participation more territory than she had lost in all of the Napoleonic wars.

A physically and mentally weak ruler came to the throne in 1835 in the person of Ferdinand I. He delegated his powers to others and was the puppet of the Machiavellian Metternich, who provoked the revolution of 1848, resulting in the abdication of Ferdinand in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph on the second of December. Each of these earlier Hapsburgs has a place in the postal series.

Francis Joseph I at all ages and in many attires is to fill the remainder of the commemorative series. He is pictured at the age of eighteen when succeeding to the throne upon the abdication of his weak and futile uncle, again at forty-eight, and frequently as the white-bearded ruler of seventy-eight, afoot and mounted, the handsome designs of the entire series being those of Professor K. Moser engraved by Ferdinand Schirnboeck. Reliance on military force, brutalities committed against lesser insurgent peoples seeking racial and national expression, and personal tragedy on two occasions are to mark his reign, death relieving him of the anguish of witnessing the collapse and final exile of his ancient house. He is to conquer



Portraits of Bavaria's Last King, Ludwig

Charles Albert of Sardinia in 1849, and the Hungarian revolutionists by a personal campaign in the same year. He is to face the Italian- and French-inflicted defeats of Magenta and Solferino in 1859, with the consequent loss of Lombardy, gaining some recompense five years later through a successful war, along with his Prussian ally, against the Danes, resulting in the severance of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg from that kingdom. His nation is to be ejected from the German Confederation as a result of his war with Prussia over the spoils of the campaign against the Danes. At his northern border there is the ambitious and ruthless Prussia, friendly only when Austria is willing to be a docile pawn. On the south is Italy, ever hostile and usually backed by French support. He is to receive in 1878 the overlordship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the later crime of Sarajevo is to blow the Hapsburg dynasty asunder, and where by assassination the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, his nephew, is to be removed from the line of succession. His own son Rudolf is to die in 1889, perhaps by his own hand, in the hunting-lodge at Meyerling. Personal disasters are to press crushingly upon a ruler, whose house had brought ruin and turmoil to others. The postal commemorations of 1908-10 came none too soon for the princes from the hawk's castle at Aar. Had it been deferred much longer there would have been no pictorial postal record of a family that wrote an eight-hundred-year record on the map of Europe.



Changing Postal Identities in the Near East

Other causes without end received the tribute of postal commemoration. Tragedy lies behind the Bavarian stamps of 1911 commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of Prince Luitpold as regent. This old man was the uncle of Otto, the mad king of Bavaria, who succeeded to the throne in 1886, although he had been insane since 1873. Prince Luitpold's postal portraits of this series were designed by Professor Fritz von Kaulbach and were beautifully printed by photolithography. Otto died in November, 1913, and no postal picture exists to exhibit his mental tragedy before curious eyes. Prince Luitpold, who had died in 1912, was now succeeded by King Ludwig III, whose portrait appeared upon Bavarian issues until kings went out of fashion in the German states.

Great Britain in 1893 observes with a series of overprinted stamps the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement of Shanghai, the surcharge reading, "1843-Jubilee-1893."

Aged Nicholas of Montenegro by a postal series commemorates the fiftieth anniversary in 1910 of his marriage to Milena.

Bulgaria, by a 1901 stamp series depicting the battle of Shipka Pass, commemorates its war of independence against the Turks, and, with new stamps in 1913, its later victories over the Turks in the Balkan War.

Rumania in 1906 postally commemorates its establishment as a kingdom.

Korea in 1902 by a stamp observes the fortieth anniversary



Bulgaria's Postal Trouble-Makers

Sveti Kral

of its ruler's reign, three years before the land fell victim to Japanese seizure and amalgamation.

The Union of South Africa observes by a stamp of 1910 the opening of its parliament and the entry of the country into a new sphere of self-government on equality with Canada and Australia.

King Charles of Rumania, who in 1891 had celebrated his twenty-fifth year as king with a postal series, observes his fortieth anniversary with more stamps in 1906. His successor, Ferdinand, who had a coronation issue in 1922, has still another series in 1926 marking his sixtieth birthday.

King Hussein by a Hedjaz stamp of 1924 marks his assumption of the califate, from which he is soon ousted. Ali has a stamp to mark his seizure of the kingdom of Hedjaz and his assumption of rulership, followed by stamps of Nejd in 1925 commemorating his arrival as sultan at the holy city of Mecca.

Mongolia in 1924 marks with new stamps the fourth anniversary of its establishment of a government separate from that of China.

Uruguay in the same year celebrates the victory of its football team in the Paris Olympic games by issuing a postal series.

The United States in 1925 issues its seventeen-cent black Woodrow Wilson stamp on December 28, the sixty-ninth anniversary of the war president's birth.

Czechoslovakia in the same year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of President Masaryk, and the Belgian Congo

overprints a regular postal issue with a surtax with which to build a monument to its men who died in the World War.

A recent Bulgarian issue, bearing his likeness, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the death in 1876 of Christo Botew when nearing his thirtieth birthday. This lyric poet headed a national patriotic organization when his country was still a Turkish province. He was killed by Turkish soldiers in a mountain engagement when leading two hundred fellow-revolutionaries in a raid that was organized on Rumanian soil.

Great Britain by the first advertising stamps in the history of the nation's postal system made a futile effort to encourage and benefit its Wembley Exhibition in 1924, changing the date in two postal labels to 1925, and continuing them for a second year.

New Zealand in 1925 issued a series to aid in the exploitation of the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, held in Dunedin, the designs being by H. Linley Richardson, R.B.A. The central design is a view of the Grand Court facing toward the dome of the Festival Hall, with hills in the background. The framework of the design is of Maori taniko pattern, with a teko-teko face in the upper corners. These little carved images are put up over their houses by the Maoris to drive off evil spirits. The same artist is the designer of the current issue of the King George stamps of his country—labels of unusual simplicity.

Bulgaria has had unusual difficulties with recent stamps that aroused political antagonism and ill feeling. A stamp depicting a lion head with a long protruding tongue gave quick offense to sensitive factionalists and was withdrawn. On April 14, 1925, General Georghiev was assassinated in Sofia, and two days later his funeral was held in the cathedral of Sveti Kral. During the services bombs were exploded in the cathedral, killing two hundred persons attending the funeral services, including Police Prefect Kisov, Mayor Paskalev, ex-War Minister Davidov, five generals, and the Department



A Lithuanian Series of Unusual Shape

Prefect Medelechev. The perpetrators of the crime are supposed to have been communists. A picture of the wrecked cathedral quickly appeared on a Bulgarian stamp, reproduced in these pages, resulting in many protests and its withdrawal.

The Saar's "Sorrowful Mother" stamp of 1925 shows the Madonna holding the Christ-child on her knees. This reproduces the famous wooden statuette, Notre Dame des Traits, of the early twelfth century, preserved for five hundred years in the Guillemite priory at Grafenthal, near the Moselle, and later removed to the Saar, where pilgrims continue to visit it.

A Panama five-centavo stamp reproduced in these pages contains, as an inscription, a quotation from Simon Bolivar, which, in translation, reads: "The Act of Independence of Panama is the most glorious monument that any American state can offer to history. All is therein provided: Justice, Generosity, Politics, and National interest." A three-centavo Panamanian label portrays the monument to Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

An attractive child pictured on the 1926 Luxemburg charity labels is the young Prince Jean, son of the grand duchess.

Russia has issued a twenty-kopeck charity stamp to provide funds for its thousands of vagrant children, and the illus-

tration is a picture of Lenin—whose name was V. I. Ulianov—at an early age.

In the 1926 series of Belgian anti-tuberculosis charity stamps, Elizabeth, queen of the Belgians, makes her first appearance in postal portraiture beside King Albert.

San Marino pays a long deferred tribute to Antonio Onofri, whose service to his country is similar to that of George Washington to the United States.

Uruguay in 1920 impressed on stamps of three denominations a portrait of its native philosophical essayist, José Enrique Rodo.

Costa Rica's postal emblems in 1921 observed the hundredth anniversary of coffee growing in the republic, with a second label for the centenary of national independence; and in 1924 commemorative postal labels were sold at a premium of ten cents each to help defray the expenses of athletic games held in San José. Stamps of various nations now advertise locally grown products, such as bananas, cocoanuts, cocoa, and tobacco. A perfect piece of coral appears on a stamp of Tonga.

Since the stamps of parental England pay no honors to other than the prevailing ruler, it is strange that some West Indian British colony visited by him has failed to pay postal tribute to Anthony Trollope, the novelist, whose "John Caldigate" contains many references to postage-stamps, their uses, and postal customs. Trollope was in the employ of the British postal service from 1841 to 1867 as a traveling inspector of rural deliveries in England, Ireland, and Wales. In 1858 he made a trip to the West Indies to reorganize the badly administered colonial post-offices, and to make a postal treaty with the Spanish authorities in Cuba and another at Panama with the government of New Granada. All of these things and more he accomplished, visiting Central American countries and returning home to England by way of New York. On ships in southern seas during this tour Trollope wrote "The West Indies and the Spanish Main." In 1859 he was trans-

ferred to the eastern postal district in England. Trollope's adherents claimed for him the invention of the postal pillar-box. He had a strong aversion to Sir Rowland Hill, the outsider who had reformed the British post-office. Their mutual dislike closely approached hatred, if Edmund Yates is to be believed.

Barbados has added a commemorative stamp to its earlier series and in doing so depicts for the first time on any postal label a portrait of King Charles I. This commemorative does not celebrate the discovery of the island in 1605, but the granting of a charter by Charles giving the island in 1627 to the Earl of Carlisle. Charles shares this new stamp with George V.

Ruben Dario, a poet, finds commemoration on a fifty-centavo denomination of Nicaragua's centennial issue of 1921.

Central Lithuania's almost miniature picture of Thaddeus Kosciusko pays neither Poland's debt nor that of the United States to the Polish patriot who on October 18, 1776, received his commission as a colonel of engineers in the Continental Army. This love-sick and romantic young man had failed to win the daughter of the margrave of Lithuania when he emigrated to America, soon finding himself in the presence of George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, from whom he received his commission. America's memorials to him at this late day consist of a street bearing his name in Brooklyn and a romantic spot on the brink of a cliff at West Point known as Kosciusko's Garden. But the Continental Army had other things of better substance by which to remember this adventurous and brilliant Pole. He planned such fortifications at Bemis Heights that Burgoyne could not storm them successfully. He made West Point such an impregnable stronghold that the British gave up hope of capturing it unless through the treason of Benedict Arnold. He aided Greene so ably in the siege of Ninety-Six that he won a brigadier-general's commission and the thanks of the Continental Congress. The politicians of modern Poland owe Kosciusko



Portugal's Three Hundredth Independence Anniversary Arrives

more in postal memorial than they have been willing to give. Lovers of the romantic may wish to know that forty years after the margrave of Lithuania had refused to give his daughter into the keeping of an impoverished nobleman the rejected suitor, great in honors and achievements, lay dead with the handkerchief of the girl pressed against his heart.

Uruguay, wishing to give postal commemoration to the end of the World War, issued a stamp bearing a picture of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, with the never-to-be-forgotten dates, 1914-1919.

Bermuda by a commemorative set in 1920 observed the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of representative institutions. In an oval frame there is a picture of the *Sea Venture*, the ship in which Sir George Somers was wrecked on the island in 1609.

Stamps issued in France by the Comité National de Defense Contre la Tuberculose, and bearing a portrait of René Théophile Hyacinthe Laennec, are mere seals like the Christmas seals of the United States. They have no postal status but aid a deserving cause while paying honor to a famous French physician, born at Quimper in 1781, who invented the stethoscope, used in locating maladies of the lungs and heart.

Portugal in the closing weeks of 1926 commemorated the three hundredth anniversary of its independence with a series of twenty-one denominations and six scenes. These comprise

an image of Alfonso Henriques, first king of Portugal, surnamed "The Conqueror," who upon the defeat of the Moors at Ourique in 1139 assumed the title of king, afterward capturing Lisbon and making it the seat of government.

The image of Filipa de Vilhena, consort of King John IV, appears on four denominations. She is shown arming her son for battle. In the battle of Aljubarrota, August 14, 1385, John of Portugal defeated the Castilian forces and laid the groundwork for Portuguese independence. This famous fourteenth-century battle is pictured on several denominations, and on others is a view of the old Dominican monastery of Batalha, erected to celebrate the victory. In his monastery are the tombs of John I, John II, Edward, Alfonso V, and Henry the Navigator. King John, who as the duke of Braganza delivered Portugal from the Spanish yoke in the revolution of 1640, is pictured on other denominations, and on still others is a picture of the Independence Monument in Lisbon.

Such are the uses to which the postage-stamps of the world are put when the dramas of individuals and nations and causes are revealed by pictures on tiny bits of paper that pass through the hands of countless millions in all the lands of the earth. In a postal sense it is a drama as wide as the world and reaching at least to the height of the constellation of the Southern Cross, which you may see on the stamps of Brazil.



The Barbados Tercentenary



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